

Rangitīkei Community Profile

For the Community Response Model Forum

22 June 2011

Rangitīkei at a glance

There are estimated to be 14,900 people in Rangitīkei with predicted population decline in next decade

The median age is 38 compared with 35 nationally – the age structure means couples *without* children are the most common family grouping at 43% (40% nationally)

One parent families were around 17% (18% nationally). Most had dependent children

Higher proportions of Māori than nationally (24% versus 15%) – Ngāti Tūwharetoa the most numerous iwi

Ethnic diversity is low – Pacific and Asian groups significantly fewer & 72% Pakeha (68% nationally)

Rangitīkei is more socio-economically deprived than NZ averages with 43% living in the (most well-off) lowest five deciles (compared with 50% nationally)

The poorest people are most likely to live in Ratana and Koitata, then Marton, Hunterville and Mangaweka

Median personal incomes and family incomes are 11% & 17% (respectively) lower than NZ rates

In 2006 67% of the population over 15 years were employed (65% nationally) with just over $\frac{3}{4}$ working full time. The 2009 Recession will have impacted these figures

Agriculture, forest and fisheries is the biggest industry employing 15-24 year olds, with public administration and safety being the next biggest employer for 20-24 year olds

35% of Rangitīkei's over 15 year olds have no qualifications compared with the 25% national average

64% of the district's 0-4 year olds were on regular early childhood rolls in 2010 (60% nationally)

Stand down rates were significantly higher than national rates in 2000-2009. Suspensions were far less commonly utilised

Since 2007 rates of secondary school students leaving with little or no formal attainment has been relatively low. In 2009 3% left with little or no formal attainment compared with 5% nationally

In 2009 almost half of school leavers enrolled in tertiary education (63% nationally) of which 52% went to university and a quarter to polytechnics

58% of live births are from women under 30 (50% nationally)

12% of live births were by teen mothers in 2009, significantly higher than the national 7%

4% of new Plunket client babies are born into decile 10 areas, another 21% are in decile 8 or 9 areas

88% of children in Plunket client families were reported to be fully immunised in 2010 (85% nationally)

The local crime rate was consistently and significantly lower than NZ rates across 2006-2010. Dishonesty type offending is by far the most common followed by property offences and violence

Recorded family violence offences were below national averages in 2006-2010 with the difference becoming less. Assault is the most common offence type followed by property damage

Contents

Rangitīkei at a glance.....	2
1.0 Introduction to the Rangitīkei Community Profile.....	5
2.0 Rangitīkei District, vision and outcomes.....	6
2.1 Council Vision and Community Outcomes	
2.2 Heartlands Service Centre Taihape	
3.0 The Community.....	8
3.1 Population	
3.2 Ethnic diversity	
- Māori population	
- Iwi affiliation	
- Māori language speakers	
- Birthplace	
3.3 Age distribution	
- Age structure of Māori	
3.4 Families	
3.5 Household composition	
3.6 Births and teen mothers	
4.0 Young People.....	18
4.1 Ethnic diversity	
4.2 Employment, industry and occupations	
- Transition to employment	
4.3 Income support	
- Research Report on the Impact of the Recession on East Coast Youth	
4.4 Housing	
4.5 Apprehensions	
4.6 Suicide	
4.7 Cigarette smoking	
4.8 Rangitīkei Youth Survey 2010	
4.9 Marton Community Development Project	
- Council support	
5.0 Older People.....	24
5.1 Demographic change in the Rangitīkei	
- Income	
- Older workers	
- Recreation and leisure	
- Health and social services	
- Appropriate housing	
- Transport	
5.2 Positive Ageing and support	
- New Zealand Positive Ageing Strategy	
- Role of Council	
- Ministry of Social Development's Regional Plan	

6.0	Health.....	29
6.1	Plunket WellChild and immunisation	
6.2	Cigarette smoking	
6.3	Mental health	
6.4	Rangitīkei Leisure Plan	
7.0	Economic Wellbeing.....	31
7.1	Taranaki, King Country and Whanganui Regional Plan	
7.2	Socio-economic deprivation	
7.3	Income	
	- Personal income	
	- Income of Māori	
	- Family income	
7.4	Employment	
	- Employment of Māori	
	- Location of employment	
7.5	Industry and occupation	
7.6	Household facilities	
7.7	Income support	
	- Accommodation Supplement	
7.8	Housing	
	- Tenure of Māori	
	- Sector of landlord	
	- State housing	
	- Council housing	
	- Rents	
8.0	Education.....	45
8.1	Qualifications	
8.2	Early childhood education	
8.3	Rangitīkei District Schools	
8.4	School leavers with little or no formal attainment	
8.5	Truancy, stand downs and suspensions	
8.6	Exclusions and expulsions	
8.7	Early leaving exemptions	
8.8	Tertiary education destinations	
9.0	Justice.....	51
9.1	Recorded criminal offences	
9.2	Apprehensions	
9.3	Resolution of apprehensions	
9.4	Family Violence	
	- Protection Orders	
	- Referrals to domestic violence programmes	
10.0	References.....	57

1.0 Introduction to the Rangitikei Community Profile

The aim of this document is to provide a “second tier” of information to the CRM Forum with regard to the Rangitikei District.

This *Rangitikei Community Profile* follows on from the “first tier” of information already provided to the Forum – the *Common High Level Priorities Across Government Agencies* summary document.

The Rangitikei Profile contains a wide range of official information and statistics to provide an overarching picture of the communities that comprise the Rangitikei District Territorial Authority. A large part of the information is 2006 Census data and there is also more recent government agency data. Where there is overlap in subject matter, the relevant Community Outcomes (from the Long Term Council Community Plan 2010-2019) are woven in, along with other regional strategic plans / outcomes for Rangitikei, such as the Ministry of Social Development’s Taranaki, King Country and Whanganui Regional Plan.

The previous page, *Rangitikei at a glance*, provides a snapshot of the district and the people. Each theme is expanded upon on in this document.

It is acknowledged that the material in this document is not exhaustive and if CRM Forum Members are aware of other information that should be included in the ongoing and deeper analysis of the Rangitikei District, to please alert the Forum Chairperson and/or myself.

In short, this Rangitikei Profile is provided to help CRM Forum Members gain a fairly solid, statistical overview of the Rangitikei community, while you simultaneously talk to stakeholders and families, to hear first hand, what their concerns, celebrations and priorities are.

The next, “third tier” of information will be focussed research and analysis on specific priorities or areas of interest, *as identified by the Forum*, for your in-depth analysis of the Rangitikei until June 2011.

Chriss Bull

CRM Information Manager
chriss.bull005@msd.govt.nz

2.1 Council Vision and Community Outcomes

Rangitīkei District Council's (RDC) vision is *"Making Our District Thrive"*. It encapsulates a sustainable vision for the Rangitīkei: a place where people have a future, where their aspirations matter and where the community has invested in the services and infrastructure that are important to it.

The table below lists the six Community Outcomes as identified by the Rangitīkei community in the Council Long Term Council Community Plan 2009-2019 (LTCCP) which underpin the above-stated vision, alongside the Ministry of Social Development's Taranaki, King Country and Whanganui Regional Plan¹ key priorities. Note that the boundaries that these two plans cover differ².

	Rangitīkei District Council	Ministry of Social Development Taranaki, King Country and Whanganui Regional Plan
Economic	Lifelong educational opportunities; A buoyant district economy;	More people get into work and stay in work; More young people stay on track;
Social, health and cultural Wellbeing	Good access to health services; A safe and caring community; Enjoying life in the Rangitīkei;	More children are safe; Reduced reoffending by young people; Improved quality of life for older people; Communities are better able to support themselves;
Environmental	A treasured natural environment;	Nil

More detail about some of the Outcomes are found in relevant sections throughout this document.

¹ Rangitīkei District Council Long Term Council Community Plan 2009-2019 can be downloaded from: <http://www.rangitikei.govt.nz/index.php/lcccp>

² The Taranaki, King Country and Whanganui Region covers a large area from Otorohanga in the north, Ruapehu in the east and Rangitīkei in the south and so differs from the geographical boundaries of the CRM Forum. The Regional Plan may be downloaded at: <http://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/corporate/regional-plans/2010-12/taranaki/>

2.2 Heartlands Service Centre Taihape

Heartlands Taihape is based in the Work and Income office on Tui Street. Heartlands is an initiative based in provincial or rural areas to assist people to access government services. This may be by meeting face to face with government agency representatives or gaining access to information, forms, guidelines and government website and using email and phone facilities.

3.0 The Community

3.1 Population

The 2006 Population Census recorded a resident population of 14,710, a 2.6% fall on 2001 compared with national growth of 7.8%. That followed a 7.7% drop in the district's population between 1996 and 2001. Statistics NZ estimated that the population would be 14,900 at 2010 with a process of decline over the next decade.

In 2006, Marton maintained its status as the district's most populous area unit, followed by Lake Alice, Pohonui-Porewa, Taihape and Bulls.

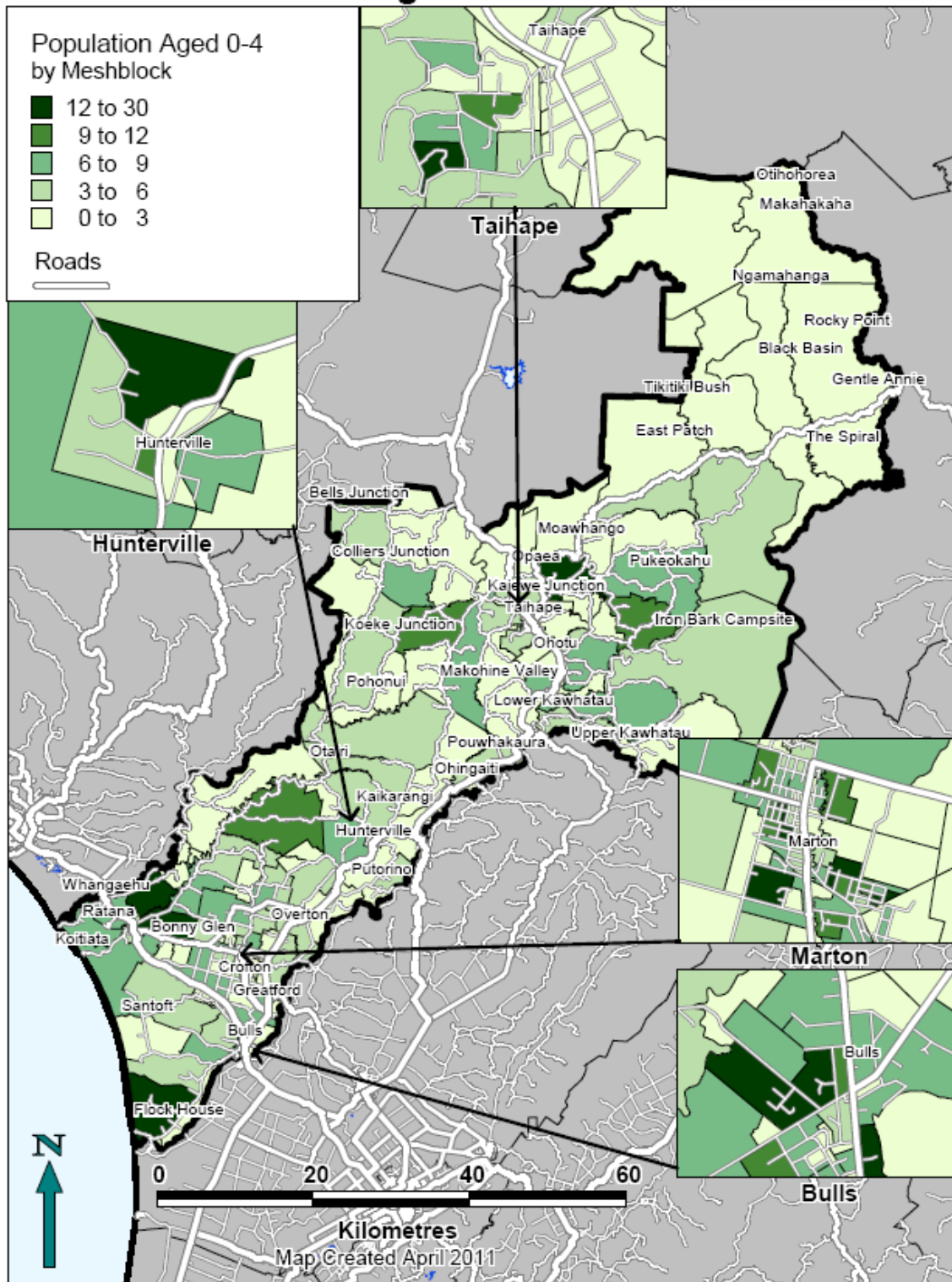
Usually-resident population of Rangitikei District by area unit, 1996, 2001 and 2006

Area unit	1996	2001	2006
Marton	5,301	4,713	4,680
Lake Alice	2,838	2,730	2,694
Pohonui-Porewa	2,373	2,157	2,076
Taihape	2,004	1,803	1,788
Bulls	1,866	1,758	1,659
Moawhango	729	684	696
Huntermville	453	507	441
Ratana Community	441	426	369
Mangaweka	207	180	174
Koitiata	108	111	93
Ngamatea	36	30	39
Total	16,356	15,102	14,712

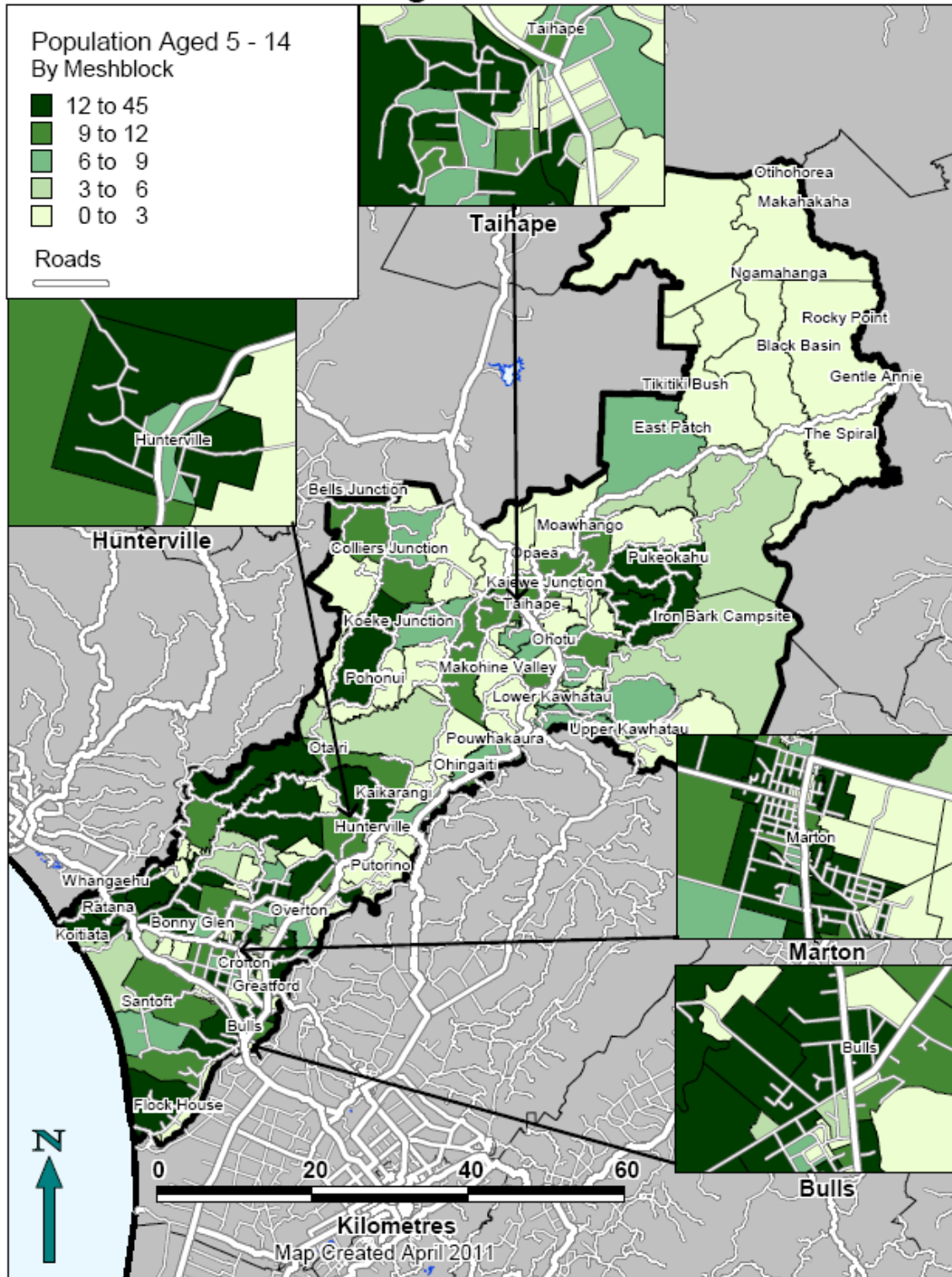
Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

The two maps below show the distribution of population in two age groupings – 0-4 years and 5-14 years olds, respectively - by mesh-block across the Rangitikei District.

Population Aged 0-4: 2006 Census Rangitikei District



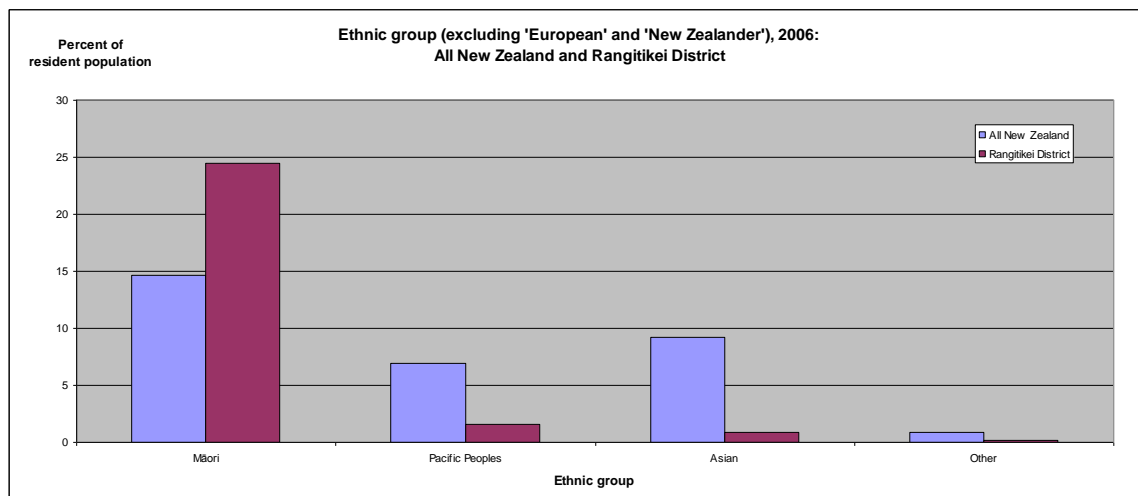
Population Aged 5-14: 2006 Census Rangitikei District



3.2 Ethnic diversity

Rangitīkei District has a different ethnic mix from the country as a whole in 2006 with:

- 72% of residents identified as “European” (compared with 68% nationwide)
- 13% identified as “New Zealanders” (11% nationally)
- Māori made up almost one-quarter (24%) (considerably larger than the 15% nationally)
- all other ethnic groups were significantly under national averages with Pacific people making up 2% and Asian peoples making up 1% (around one-quarter and one-tenth respectively, their national presence)
- other smaller ethnic groups were similarly under-represented.³



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

Pakeha were most numerous in Marton, Lake Alice, Pohonui-Porewa, Bulls and Taihape.

Marton contained the largest number of Māori people, followed by Taihape, then Ratana and then Bulls.

Pacific peoples were concentrated in Marton, Bulls, Taihape and Lake Alice.

Asian peoples were also most numerous in Marton followed by Taihape and Bulls.

For information specific to the youth population, refer to the Young People section later in this report.

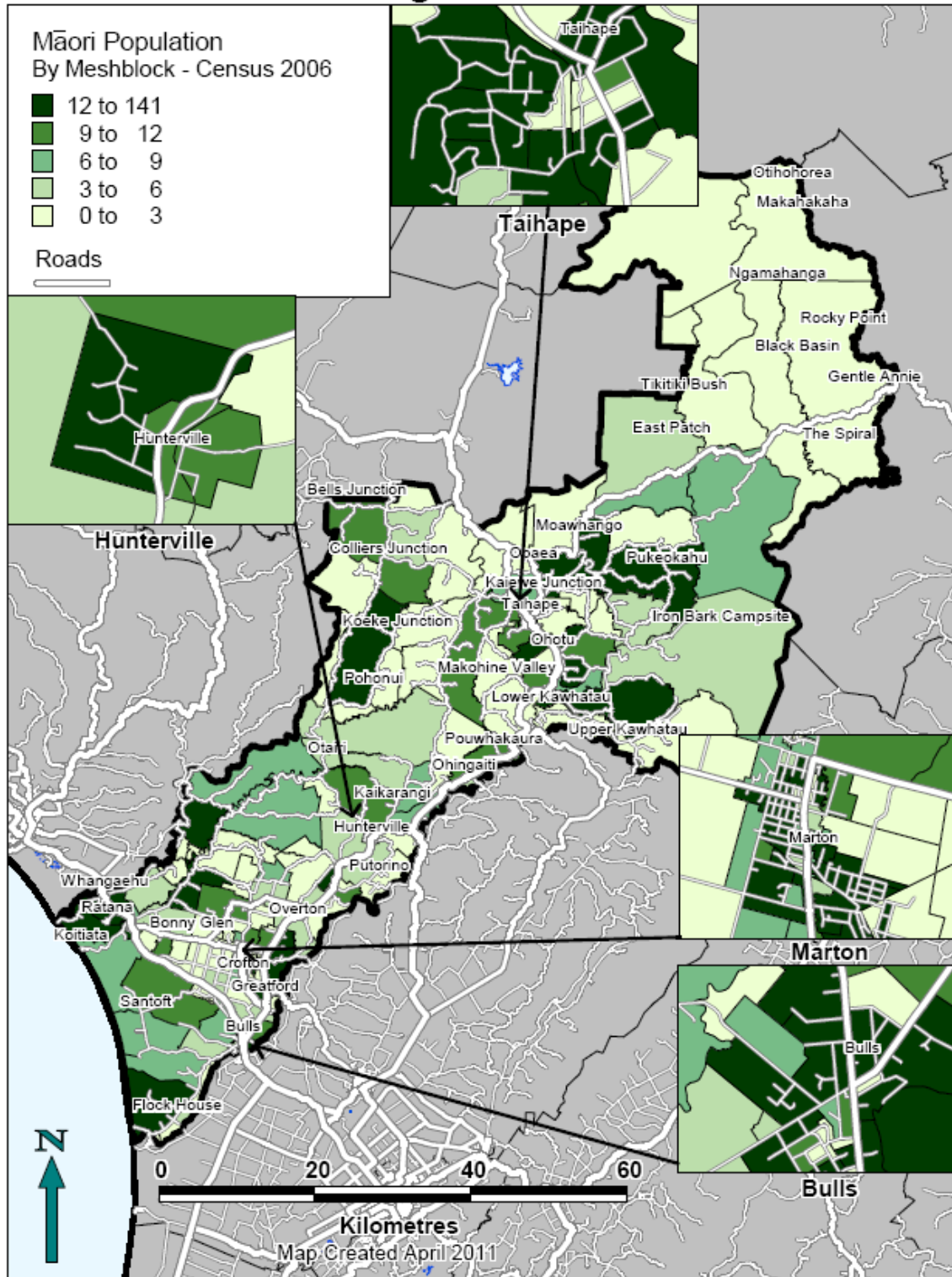
Māori population

The following map provides a meshblock illustration of where the Māori population lived in the Rangitīkei in 2006.

³ Percentages total more than 100 because an individual could identify with more than one ethnic group and all were counted.

Māori Population - 2006 Census

Rangitikei District



Iwi affiliation

Ngāti Tūwharetoa was by far the most numerous iwi affiliation among Rangitīkei Māori in 2006. The table below lists all iwi identified by 100 or more Māori living in the district in 2006.

Iwi	Number
Ngāti Tūwharetoa	831
Ngāpuhi	339
Te Ati Haunui-a-Pāpārangi	309
Ngāti Maniapoto	294
Ngāti Porou	258
Ngāti Apa (Rangitīkei)	186
Ngāti Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatū)	186
Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu	165
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa	150
Ngāti Kahungunu, region unspecified	150
Tūhoe	135
Ngāti Hauti	126
Ngā Rauru	111
Waikato	102
Ngāti Raukawa, region unspecified	102

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

Note: People could specify more than one iwi affiliation and all were counted.

Māori language speakers

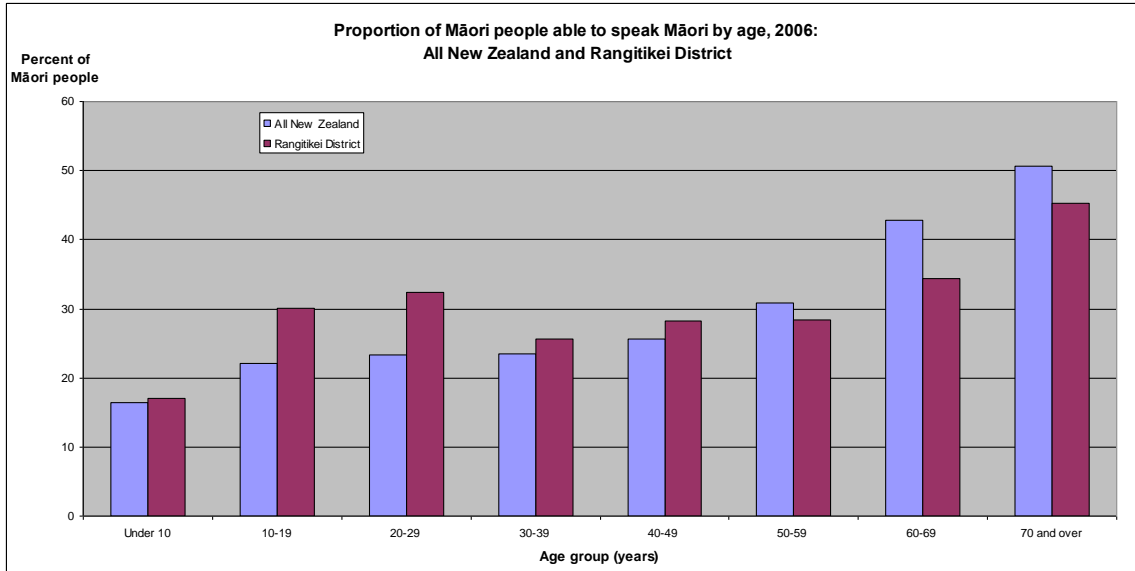
In 2006, around 1,070 Rangitīkei District residents reported being able to hold a conversation in te reo Māori:

- reflecting the comparatively high numbers of Māori residents, speakers of te reo equated to almost 8% of the district's population (4% nationally)
- almost 28% of the district's Māori residents were able to speak te reo (24% nationwide)
- around 1% of the district's non-Māori residents were also Māori speakers (similar to nationally).

Because of sheer population numbers, most of the Māori people in Rangitīkei who can speak Māori are:

- young (54% were aged under 30 in 2006 compared with 51% nationally)
- but the older Māori people are, the more likely they are to be speakers of te reo
- at older ages, the numbers were smaller but the proportions were larger (34% of Māori people in the district aged 60-69 years were speakers of te reo, along with 45% of those over 70).

The graph below shows the proportion of Māori in each age group who spoke te reo Māori.



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

Birthplace

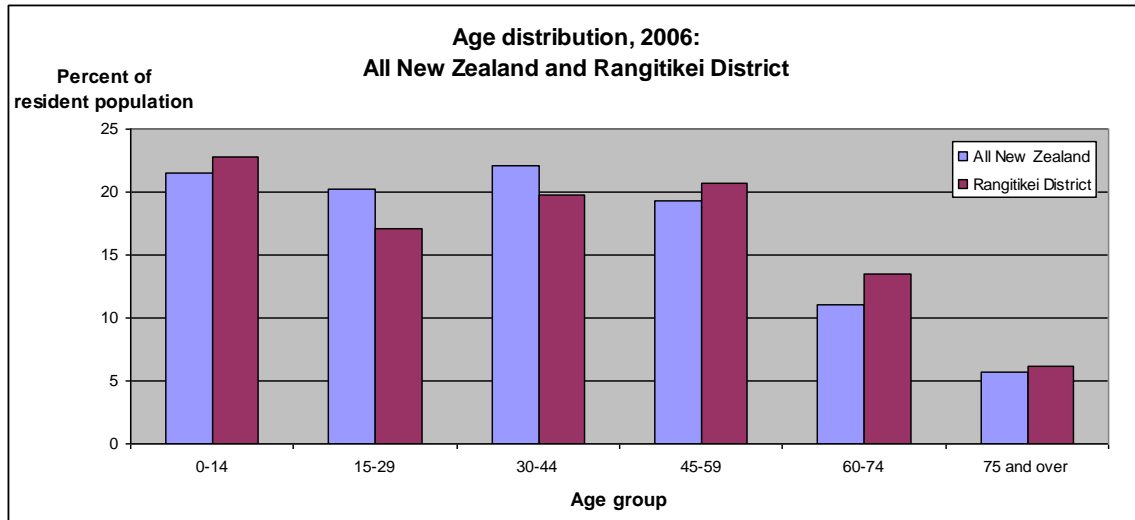
Rangitikei District has proportionately far fewer overseas-born residents than New Zealand as a whole (8% in 2006 compared with 23% nationally) with:

- 4% of the district's residents being born in the UK and Ireland (compared with 7% nationally)
- Asia and the Pacific Islands were significantly under national averages for overseas birthplaces (due to population numbers).

3.3 Age distribution

In 2006 Rangitikei's population was older than average with:

- a median age of 38 years (versus 35 across New Zealand) due to fewer than average young and early middle-aged adults and larger proportions of older people
- children under the age of 15 accounted for 23% of residents (22% nationally)
- young adults aged 15-29 made up 17% (20% nationally)
- 30 to 44 year-olds made up 20% (22% nationwide)
- 45-59 year-olds constituted 21% of residents (19% nationally)
- 60-74 year-olds made up 13% (11% across the country)
- Those aged 75 and over accounted for just over 6% (compared with a little under that proportion nationally).



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

The median age of residents varied around the district:

- the highest was in Koitiata area unit (54 years)
- followed by Hunterville and Marton (41 years)
- Mangaweka and Lake Alice (39 years)
- Pohonui-Porewa and Taihape both had median ages of 37
- Moawhango recorded 36 years
- Bulls and Ratana recorded 32 years, and Ngamatea 24 years.

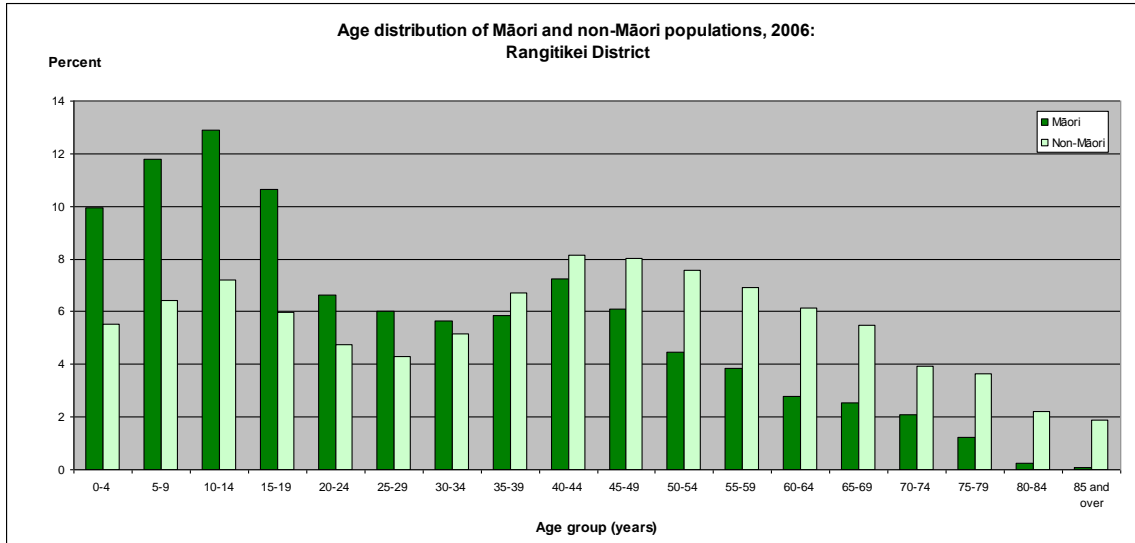
The 2006 Census recorded 3,350 children under the age of 15 years living in Rangitikei District:

- 970 children under 5 years
- 1,130 aged 5 to 9 years, and
- 1,250 aged 10 to 14 years.

Age structure of Māori

The graph below shows that the Māori population has a young age profile with:

- 35% under the age of 15 years (compared with 19% non- Māori population this age)
- 17% aged 15-24 years (11% of non- Māori)
- 6% of the Māori population was aged 65 years and over – much less than the 17% of non-Māori.



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

Compared with the Māori population across the country as a whole, Rangitikei District Māori are slightly older than average:

- nationally 60% of Māori were aged under 30 in 2006, compared with 58% in Rangitikei.

3.4 Families

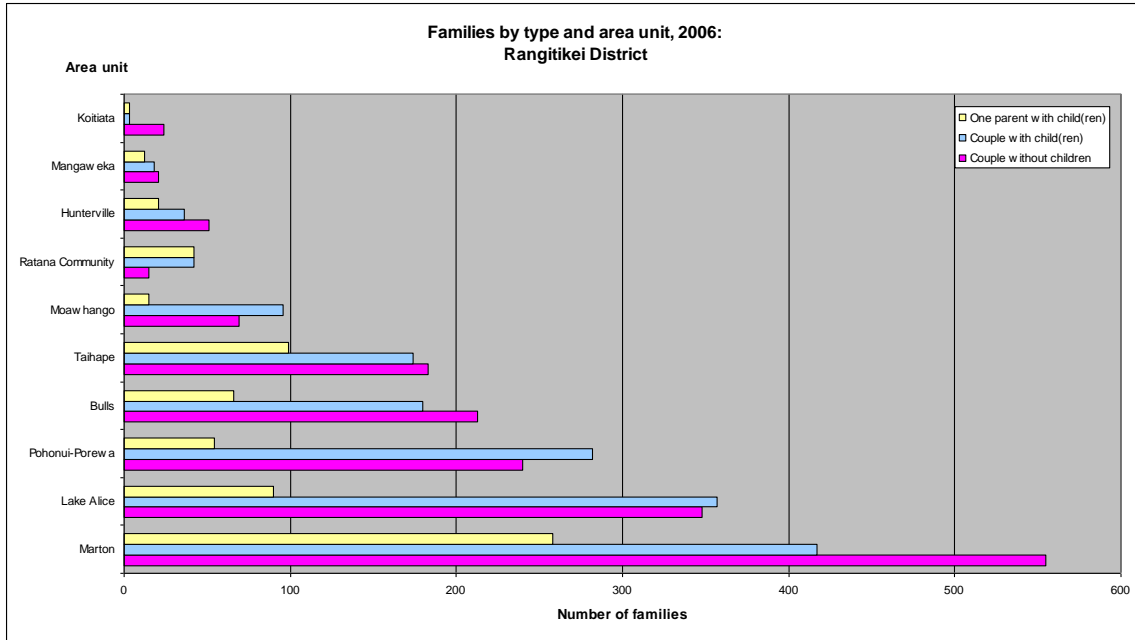
In 2006, Rangitikei District had around 4,000 families living in private households.⁴ The distribution of family types differed from the country as a whole with:

- 43% of Rangitikei District’s families being couples *without* children (40% nationally)
- 40% were couples *with* children (42% nationally) - most of which contained dependent children
- 17% one parent families with children (18% nationwide) – most of whom contained dependent children.

Couples without children were most likely to live in Marton, Lake Alice, Pohonui-Porewa, Bulls and Taihape. Couples with children were most numerous in these same area units.

One-parent families were most numerous in Marton first, then Taihape, followed by Lake Alice, Bulls, Pohonui-Porewa and Ratana.

⁴ In the Census, a family is defined by the presence, in one household, of a “family nucleus” (a couple, or parent(s) and child(ren)). Child dependency is not a component of the definition. This means that a 90 year-old woman living with her 60 year-old daughter, who does not have children of her own in the same household, would be classified as “one parent with children”.



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

Statistics New Zealand projects the number of couples without children in Rangitikei District to increase to 53% by 2021. At that time, couples with children are projected to decrease. One-parent families are projected to stay static through to 2021.

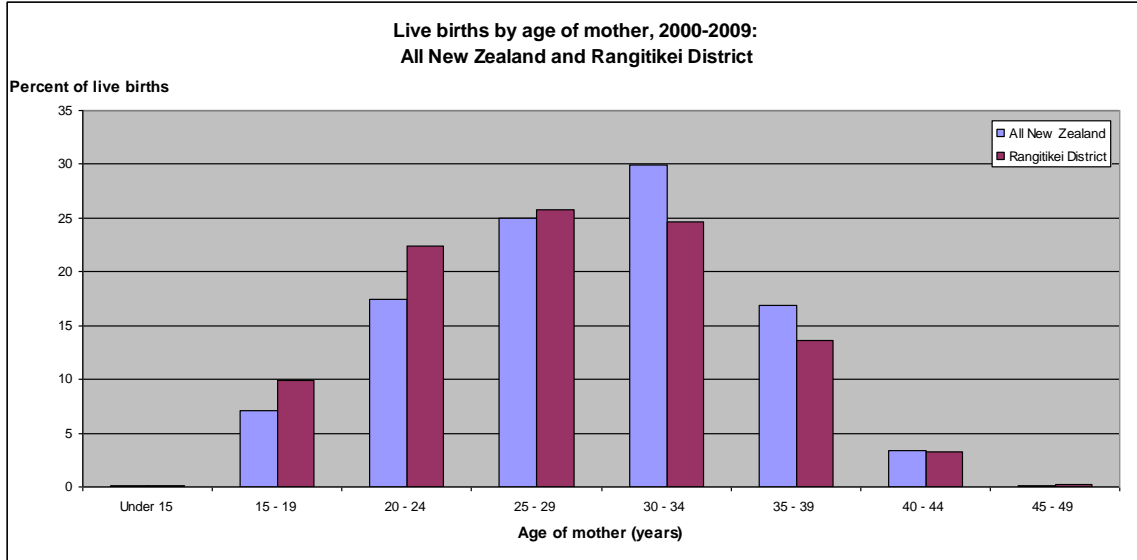
3.5 Household composition

In 2006, there were 5,640 private households in Rangitikei District:

- 69% were one-family households – the same proportion as nationally.
- 26% consisted of individuals living alone (23% nationally)
- multi-person households, the majority of which would be flats containing unrelated people, accounted for 4% (5% nationally).
- multi-family households accounted for the final 2% (3% nationally).

3.6 Births and teen mothers

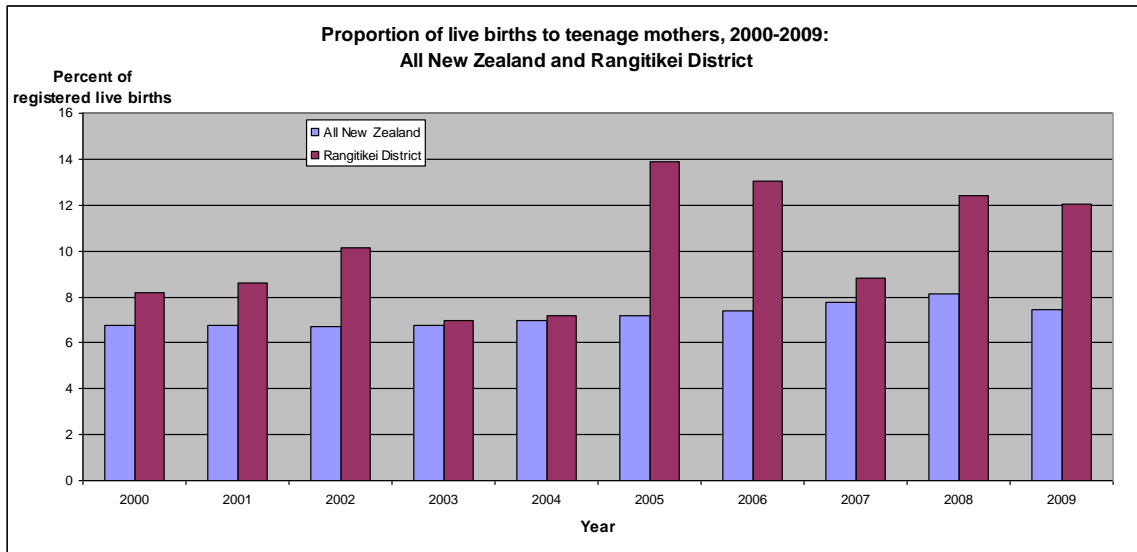
Rangitikei District exhibits a younger pattern of childbearing than the country as a whole, as is usual in areas with a higher-than-average proportion of Māori in the population. Women under 30 were responsible for 58% of the live births registered between 2000 and 2009, compared with 50% across the country.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Over the ten years from 2000 to 2009, teenagers accounted for 10% of the live births registered to mothers living in Rangitikei District compared with 7% nationally. In each of the ten years, the local proportion was above the national average. Most recently, in 2009, 12% of all Rangitikei District's live births were to women or girls under the age of 20 years (versus 7% nationally).

Over this period, just a few births were registered to Rangitikei girls under the age of 15 years.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

4.0 Young People

4.1 Ethnic diversity

The youth population of Rangitikei District shows greater ethnic diversity than the general population. In 2006, all youth age groups in the district were:

- slightly less likely than the whole population to identify as Pakeha / European
- considerably more were likely to be Māori
 - 38% of 12-14 year-olds
 - 37% of 15-19 year-olds
 - 31% of 20-24 year-olds)
- around 3% of the two younger age groups and 2% of 20-24 year-olds were Pacific Peoples
- the proportion of each group identifying as Asian was around 1% (the same as general district's population).

4.2 Employment, industry and occupations

In 2006, Rangitīkei District's young people were much more likely to be employed full time than their counterparts across the country:

- around 29% of the district's 15-19 year-olds and 67% of the 20-24 year-olds were recorded as working full time at the time (21% and 53% respectively nationwide)
- part-time work for these age groups was slightly less common with around 25% of 15-19 year-olds and 11% of the 20-24 year-olds were employed part time (26% and 16% nationally)
- unemployment among both age groups was lower than nationally (6% of 15-19 year-olds and 5% of 20-24 year-olds compared with 10% and 7% respectively across New Zealand).

In Rangitīkei District primary industry is the largest employer of 15-19 year olds, in contrast to the country as a whole, where the retail trade and accommodation and food services are the largest employers of this age group. In 2006:

- 28% of the district's 15-19 year-olds were employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing
- 18% of 15-19 year olds were employed in the retail trade
- 15% in accommodation and food services
- and 12% in manufacturing.

The pattern of employment of the district's 20-24 year-olds was also different from nationally:

- agriculture, forestry and fishing employed 22% (compared with just 5% nationwide)
- public administration and safety 15% (4% across New Zealand)
- other large employers of 20-24 year-olds were manufacturing (14%), the retail trade (10%), construction (8%) and accommodation and food services (7%).

Labouring was by far the most common occupation of Rangitīkei's employed 15-19 year-olds (43% of the district's employed in that age group compared with 26% nationally) plus:

- 19% employed in that age group were sales workers (28% nationally)
- 12% were technicians and trades workers (13% nationally)
- 11% were community and personal service workers (13% nationally).

For Rangitīkei's 20-24 year-olds:

- labouring was the most common occupation at 27% (around 13% nationally)
- technicians and trades workers were at 20%
- community and personal service workers were at 12%

- and considerably less likely to be employed as professionals, sales workers or clerical and administrative workers than nationally.

Transition to employment

Ministry of Social Development's Taranaki, King Country and Whanganui Regional Plan⁵ notes that young people are often the first to feel the effects when the economy changes, and to help them be ready to take advantage of opportunities in the labour market arise.

As at the end of June 2010, there were just over 600 young people in receipt of unemployment-related benefits in the Taranaki, King Country, and Wanganui region. Of these, 289 were young Māori.

To help young people stay on track Work and Income have these initiatives are in place:

Youth Transition Services

Provided by START in Palmerston North, YTS aims to help young people make the transition from school into further education, training or employment in a combined effort with local authorities/Mayors, government agencies, employers, schools, training providers, iwi, and community groups.

Limited Service Volunteer Programme

LSVP is a six-week motivational training course run by the New Zealand Defence Force that aims to increase the number of young people entering employment or training by improving their self-discipline, self-confidence, motivation and initiative

Outward Bound

MSD sponsors young people to attend the programme in the Marlborough Sounds, working with participants before and after the programme to make sure they achieve their goals of getting a job.

Job Ops

Job Ops helps employers give valuable work experience to young people who are out of work. The Government recently announced the expansion of the Job Ops programme. The Taranaki region expects nearly 300 further young people to participate. As at the end of July 2010, 366 young people in this region had already participated in the programme.

StudyLink

StudyLink assists students who want to further their education through study by paying financial support through Student Allowances, Student Loans, Unemployment Benefit Student Hardship and other assistance.

Te Amo Taiao – The pillars which uphold the environment

Te Amo Taiao is a joint project between the Department of Conservation, Te Puni Kōkiri, Horizons Regional Council, local iwi and the Ministry of Social Development. It commenced its second year in July 2010 at Taumarunui, and will be delivered by Hinengakau Development Trust. The aim is to provide employment and skill development in conservation

⁵ For more detail on the Taranaki, King Country and Whanganui Regional Plan go to: <http://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/corporate/regional-plans/2010-12/central/stay-on-track/index.html>

and land management while establishing a viable business unit capable of competing for contracts in the open market.

Whanganui Chamber of Commerce Regional Trades initiative

This is a two-year partnership between Work and Income, the Whanganui Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Facilitator Advisory Board. It aims to have 10 young people in new apprenticeships in the Whanganui region by the end of June 2011. A regional trades facilitator is working with schools, employers, Industry Training Organisations and other regional trades programmes, such as the Otorohanga Trades Training Centre, to achieve this goal

4.3 Income support

At the end of February 2011:

- around 70 Rangitīkei District teenagers were receiving some form of income support, including supplementary benefits (around 20 more than in both 2009 and 2010)

The most common benefits for this age group in 2011 were:

- Unemployment Benefit⁶ (20 recipients)
- DPB Sole Parent¹² (around 10 recipients)
- Invalid's Benefit (around 10).

Between them, Rangitīkei District's teenage income support recipients had around a dozen children in February 2011 – almost all of whom lived in the families of DPB Sole Parent¹² recipients. In February 2011, 6% of the Accommodation Supplement recipients in Rangitīkei were under 20 years of age.

Research Report on the Impact of the Recession on East Coast Youth

A research report by Work and Income (April 2009) entitled *The Impact of the Recession on East Coast Youth*. Although the research is about the East Coast specifically the themes that arise are possibly relevant to other rural areas. The Report noted the following impacts of the recession on young people which may apply to young people in the Rangitīkei:

- a higher uptake of Work and Income benefits than any other age group
- difficulties competing in the labour market due to their age, skills and/or work experience
- instances of employer prejudices towards young people when laying off and recruiting, due to the perceived ability to bounce back and the perception that young people don't have the work ethic
- young people moving back 'home' to save costs – home being New Zealand, their provincial hometown or back in with their parents

⁶ Includes Unemployment Benefit and Unemployment Benefit Hardship

- hundreds of young people not maximising their skills and potential.

4.4 Housing

The tenure pattern of Rangitīkei youth is similar to the country's youth as a whole:

- living in a dwelling owned by its occupants stood at 52% for 12-14 and 15-19 year-olds, compared with 54% and 51% respectively across the country)
- for 20-24 year-olds living in a dwelling not owned by its occupants stood at 60% in the district (58% nationwide).

4.5 Apprehensions

Refer to the Justice section later in this report.

4.6 Suicide

In the 16 years from 1992 to 2007, a total of 37 Rangitīkei District residents took their own lives. Of those 37 suicides 12 were young people aged between 15 and 24 years. Four of those suicides by young people occurred in 1996.

4.7 Cigarette smoking

In 2006 Rangitīkei's young people were much more likely to smoke than their peers around the country:

- 25% of the district's 15-19 year-olds reported being regular smokers (19% nationally)
- 41% of the 20-24 year-olds reported being regular cigarette smokers (30% nationally).

4.8 Rangitīkei Youth Survey 2010

In 2010 the Marton Community Development Project surveyed 286 young people about their thoughts on life in the Rangitīkei. The respondents were aged 13 – 18 years. This was the first time a survey of this kind had been conducted within the Rangitīkei District. The table below provides a breakdown of which town the respondents were interviewed in.

Town	Number	Percentage
Bulls	9	13%
Hunterville	5	2%
Mangaweka	2	1%
Marton	161	57%
Ohingaiti	2	1%
Taihape	82	29%
Waiouru	23	8%
Total responses	284	

Of the above respondents, 277 said they were at school, 20 were in training, 63 had jobs and 5 recorded "other" for occupation.

Three quarters of respondents said they were proud to live in Rangitīkei and that the best things about living there was the people and opportunities for sport, leisure and recreation. 67% said they would be interested in taking part in a youth committee.

The biggest issues that were named (in order of concern) by young people in the Rangitīkei District Youth Survey 2010⁷ are:

- illegal drug use, followed by legal drug use
- crime
- lack of things to do
- bullying
- lack of job opportunities
- nowhere to hang out
- truancy
- graffiti
- cyber / txt bullying

The major improvements wanted by young people are:

- places to hang out
- more job opportunities
- leisure opportunities
- making our towns safer
- knowing where to go for help

When asked about goals over one, two and five years time, achieving in education / training, gaining employment and career development were always ranked the highest priority.

4.9 Marton Community Development Project

The Marton Moving Forward conference, organised by the Community Development Project (facilitated by social entrepreneur, Peter Kenyon) included one of the three sessions devoted to engaging young people within small town and rural communities. Kenyon gave several key messages to the conference:

- Too often, communities see young people as problems to be addressed rather than assets to be used, supported and nurtured.
- Attracting and retaining young people, including those 25-40 years (who start families and businesses, buy houses and provide the volunteers for a range of community activities, particularly out-of-school-activities) is a community responsibility that requires concerted and sustained effort.
- Communities which value their young people and give them an experience of childhood and adolescence which engenders civic and community pride and provide opportunities for expression and personal development have a better chance of attracting back and/or retaining their young people.

⁷ For more information go to: <http://www.rangitikei.govt.nz/index.php/public-documents>

- Communities which stay in touch with their young people, when they leave to have further experiences outside their home community, and welcome them back when they return, have got the right attitude!

Council support

Rangitīkei District Council's position paper notes that promoting "Family Friendly Rangitīkei" includes considering what will encourage 25-39 year olds that the district is a great place to raise a family.

The Marton Community Development project is working with a group in Marton to look at developing a youth space, possibly in an existing Council-owned facility.

Out-of-district schooling in the southern Rangitīkei has been identified as significant. RDC has established two scholarships with Rangitīkei College to encourage local young people to remain locally for their high school experience.

RDC notes that it has secured a contract with Ministry of Social Development for a Youth Employment/Business Support officer to work in Marton to broker job opportunities between local young people and local businesses.

These initiatives have operated outside of any policy or strategy, often as piecemeal or opportunistic responses to issues. They are in addition to a range of responses from within the community, ranging from the Hut in Taihape and KiwiCan in Marton, to sports clubs and other out-of-school activities developed by church and community groups across the district.

In May 2001 Council and community partners successfully applied to the Youth Development Partnership Fund (through the Ministry of Youth Development) for activities including further consultation with young people (for the LTCCP, possibly another Youth Survey) and to formulate a youth policy and strategy supported by Taihape Community Development Trust.

5.0 Older People

5.1 Demographic change in the Rangitīkei

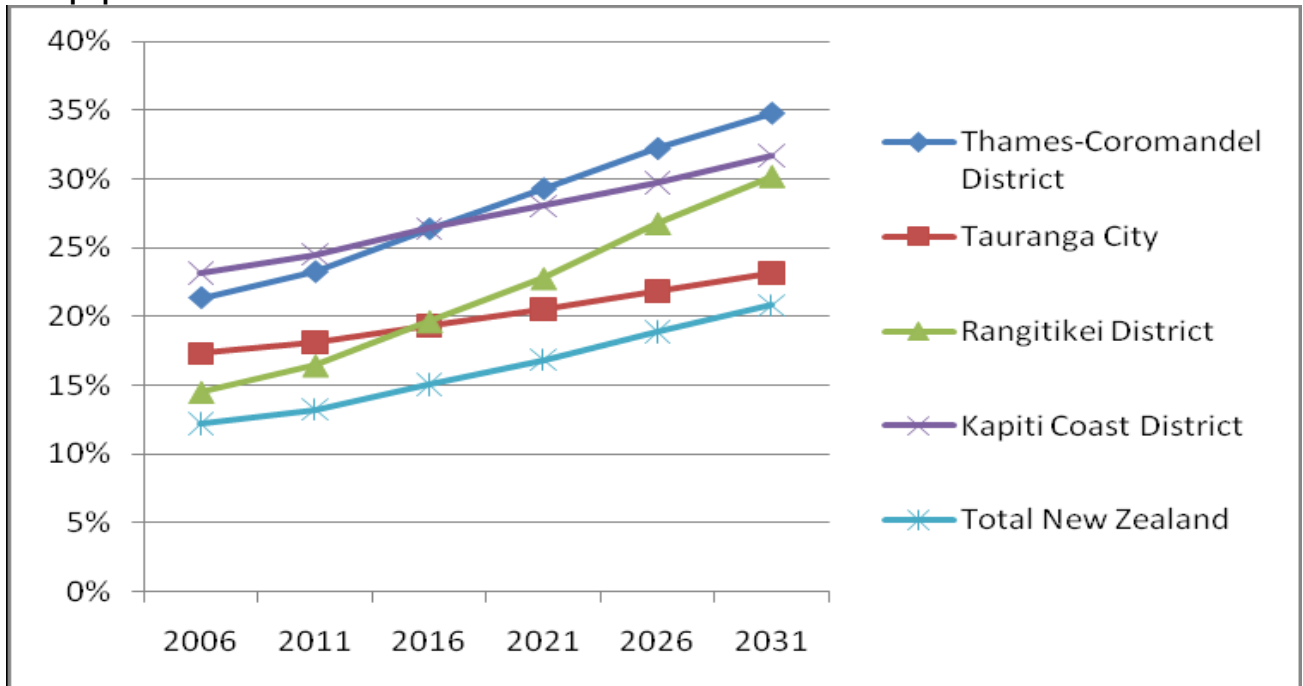
The life expectancy of New Zealanders has increased significantly over the last 50 years and this is leading to a growing proportion of people in the 65+ age group (from 12% in 2006 to 21% in 2031 nationally).

Rangitīkei District Council's (RDC) *Position Paper - Demographic change in the Rangitīkei*⁸ notes that given the "loss of younger age groups from the population" the proportion of people in the 65+ years age group is predicted rise from 14% in 2006 to 30% in 2031. This is in line with trends within the peer group of authorities (with the exception of Manawatu which has a predicted age profile very similar to the national profile).

The paper notes the comparison of Rangitīkei with known "retirement hubs" such as Thames-Coromandel, Tauranga City and Kapiti Coast.

⁸ Downloaded on 03 May 2011 from: <http://www.rangitikei.govt.nz/index.php/statistics>

Subnational Population Projections by Age and Sex, 2006(base)-2031 - Update 65+ as proportion of total population

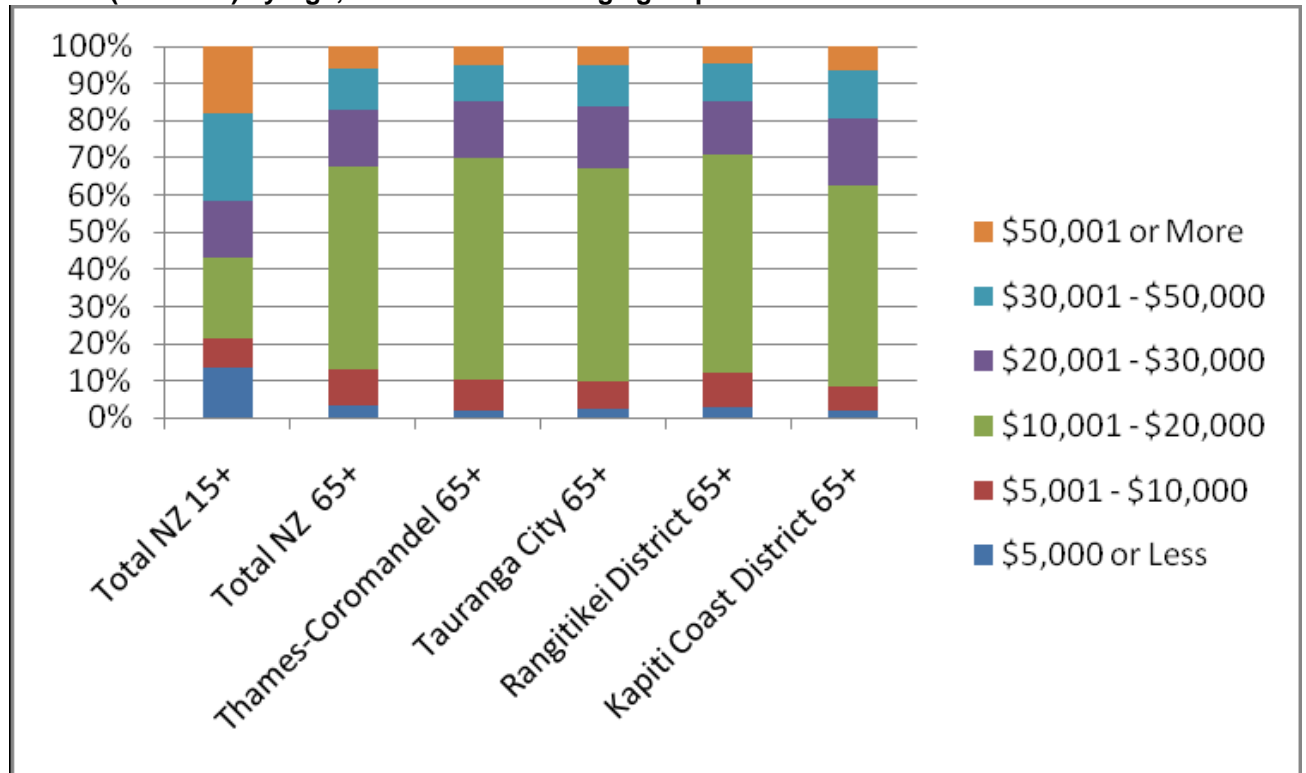


Rangitīkei District Council (RDC) argues that these predictions do not take into consideration a number of factors that affect people’s decisions about where they want to live in their later years. Factors include income, access to recreational and leisure services, access to health and social welfare services and access to appropriate housing.

Income

RDC compares sources of income which demonstrates that Rangitīkei older people tend to be more reliant on earned income and NZ Superannuation with less access to investment income or other pensions and annuities. In contrast, the 65+ group in the “retirement hubs” have fewer people reliant on earned income and NZ Superannuation and greater access to investment income and other pension provision. This demonstrates that, at present, people of independent means do not “retire to” the Rangitīkei.

Income (Personal) by Age, 2006 Census: 65+ age group



Older Workers

People are choosing to work longer, whether for financial or lifestyle reasons. With no compulsory retirement age (abolished in 1999 under the Human Rights Act 1993), many healthy older people are remaining in paid employment. RDC notes that with a changing labour market in New Zealand, there will be an increasing need to retain older workers as the traditional work-age pool shrinks – judging by current age structure trends this is particularly relevant in the Rangitikei. Advantages in retaining older workers in employment include access to institutional knowledge, organisational loyalty and workforce diversity.

Recreation and leisure

Many older people pursue a range of leisure activities: swimming pools, cinemas, theatres, restaurants, shops etc so access to these may be factors affecting lifestyle choices for later years. This may impact on choices to relocate to bigger centres (Whanganui, Palmerston North) or to the “retirement hubs”.

Refer to a summary on the *Rangitikei Leisure Plan* in the Health section later in this report.

Health and social services

“Good access to health services” is a Community Outcome in the current LTCCP.

As people live longer, health needs in later life become more complex and the range of services that need to be available and accessible grows. RDC notes that health services are increasingly

centralised to remain affordable to the country, so access to health and social services is another factor that needs to be considered. Health concerns are another pull for older people to relocate to Whanganui, Palmerston North or the “retirement hubs”.

Appropriate housing

Housing needs change as people age. The most fundamental changes are usually made in response to the transition from active older age to higher healthcare needs. In general, older people are being encouraged to “age in place” - to remain in their own homes until they get to the stage where they cannot cope, even with regular assistance.

Retirement villages have become increasingly popular through provision of properties with associated services and facilities that allow people to live independently with increasing support available in response to need - but are run on a user-pays basis. There are no retirement villages established in the Rangitīkei and only a small number of rest homes operate in the District.

RDC notes that despite the likely greater need for these kinds of facilities, the recent closure of the facility in Taihape indicates the fragile economics of elder care in rural areas.

Nonetheless, the housing stock demand profile is predicted to change with higher demand for 1-2 bedroom homes or units on small sections will increase. Refer to the section on Housing for information about Council provided housing in the Rangitīkei.

Transport

Although many active older people are very mobile with their own cars, mounting concern over driving, or the costs of driving, are affecting people’s willingness to travel by car to access services and the prospect of relocation to larger service centres appears more attractive. If this trend grows, then the projections for the demographic change in Rangitīkei may change. The greatest counter to this is an expanded public transport system which would help people to plan to stay in the Rangitīkei however:

- there are limited public transport options throughout the District
- there are limited buses, and the passenger trains are also infrequent
- of the buses who do stop in the area, few are suitably equipped for limited mobility (i.e. wheelchairs or scooters)
- taxi services are limited
- a health shuttle service is run from St John’s in Marton to provide transport to Whanganui or Mid-Central DHB services.

The shuttle is a free service for those who need it, although donations are accepted. It may be that more flexible and innovative public transport services, such as community transport and volunteer car schemes, can help to fill the gaps.

5.2 Positive aging and support

New Zealand Positive Ageing Strategy

The New Zealand Positive Ageing Strategy 2001 established 10 principles as a framework for integrating policies and programmes across the government sector. The Minister for Senior Citizens has identified three priority areas to champion positive ageing as follows:

- *employment of mature workers* - encouraging flexible work options and opportunities for older workers to remain in work
- *changing attitudes about ageing* - promoting inter-generational programmes and reinforcing the important contribution older people make to their communities
- *protecting the rights and interests of older people* – by raising awareness of elder abuse and neglect prevention.⁹

Role of Council

RDC identifies its role in supporting older people as:

- *Community advocacy and leadership* – working with government agencies and Whanganui DHB to ensure that the rural districts get their “fair share” of services
- *Investment in leisure and community facilities* – in response to demographic changes and to be aware of the needs of two distinct groups; the active older person (with time and resources for active leisure pursuits) and those with impaired mobility and access issues
- *Support for community activity* – create better connectivity between groups that provide services to older people in the District with the outcome that more social welfare services are delivered under contract from statutory agencies.

Ministry of Social Development’s Regional Plan

The *Taranaki, King Country and Whanganui Regional Plan* notes the following services in place for older people:

- *Senior’s Website* - that people can apply online for New Zealand Superannuation and also access a range of information about our services and the services offered by others
- *SuperGold Card* - provides a range of discounts to cardholders, including public transport. Work is underway to increase the number of discounts available outside the main cities, and meeting with local business associations and Chambers of Commerce to find more business partners and explore other opportunities to develop the programme.¹⁰

⁹ For more information about Government’s Positive Ageing Priorities go to: <http://www.msd.govt.nz/what-we-can-do/seniorcitizens/positive-ageing/priorities/index.html>

¹⁰ For more information go to: <http://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/corporate/regional-plans/2010-12/taranaki/index.html>

6.0 Health

As previously mentioned “Good access to health services” is named as a Community Outcome.

6.1 Plunket WellChild and immunisation

The Royal New Zealand Plunket Society estimates that it provides WellChild services to around 92% of the country’s newborns. In 2010, the society reported 230 ‘new baby’ cases in Rangitīkei District (a higher number than the total live births registered to mothers in the district):

- of which Māori newborns made up 30% of the Plunket babies in the district
- 4% of Plunket’s client newborns were living in an NZDep decile 10 area (the 10% most socio-economically deprived in the country)
- 21% were judged to be living in decile 8 or 9 areas.

In 2010, Plunket made around 200 referrals in Rangitīkei District:

- 68% were related to dental health
- 9% were for development issues
- 6% accounted for concerns over vision

Aside from the 69% of referrals made to dental services:

- 9% went to general practice teams
- 9% were made to other health professionals¹¹
- 7% went to behaviour / development services.

Based on reports from parents Plunket assessed that, in 2010:

- 88% of the children in its Rangitīkei client families were fully immunized (85% NZ)
- 11% had incomplete immunisation (12% nationally)
- Māori parents were less likely than other groups to report their children as fully immunized
- the rate of Māori children being fully immunised in Rangitīkei District was higher than the rate for Māori nationally (82% compared with 78%).

6.2 Cigarette smoking

The 1996 and 2006 censuses asked people aged 15 years and over about their cigarette smoking habits. In line with national trends, the proportion of Rangitīkei District adults who regularly smoke cigarette fell between 1996 and 2006, but by only 1 percentage point as opposed to 3 percentage points nationwide. In 2006, the district’s adult residents were:

- more likely than nationally to be regular cigarette smokers (27% versus 21% nationally)
- slightly more likely to be ex-smokers (24% locally and 22% nationwide)
- less likely to have never smoked at all (50% compared with 57% nationally).

¹¹ Includes family planning, midwives, dietician, asthma clinic, diabetes clinic, physiotherapist, lactation consultant (non-Plunket), pharmacist, ear caravan, community nurse, specialist nurse, DHB/hospital services in the community. Health professionals have recognised health qualifications gained through a formal course of study.

A higher proportion of Māori than non-Māori reported regularly smoking cigarettes nationally and within Rangitīkei:

- 45% of Rangitīkei Māori adults are cigarette smokers compared with 22% of non-Māori
- nationally, the proportions were 42% and 18% respectively.

For information about Young People refer to the earlier section in this report.

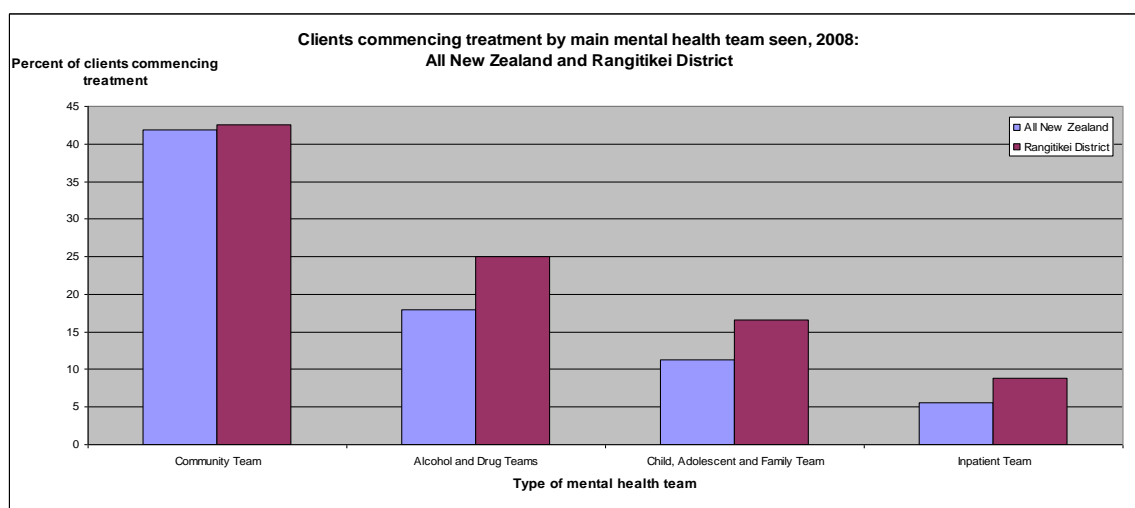
6.3 Mental health

In 2008, around 460 Rangitīkei District residents commenced mental health treatment in the public health system of which:

- 31% were Māori (a higher proportion than the 24% of the population who identified as Māori at the 2006 Census)
- young adults aged 15-29 accounted for 39% (30% nationally)
- older people aged 60 and over made up just 5% (12% across New Zealand).

Mental health teams had around 590 clients from Rangitīkei District commence treatment during 2008.¹² A small number of mental health teams saw the bulk of these clients:

- The Community Team¹³ saw 43% of Rangitīkei clients (42% nationally)
- Alcohol and Drug Teams, including those targeted at particular age or ethnic groups, saw 25% (18% nationwide)
- The Child, Adolescent and Family Team¹⁴ saw 17% (11% nationally).
- The Inpatient Team¹⁵ saw 9% of Rangitīkei clients (6% nationally).



Source: New Zealand Health Information Service

¹² One person can be seen by more than one team so the number of clients seen by teams will be larger than the number of individual clients from a territorial authority.

¹³ Community teams provide non-residential assessment and treatment services, including outpatient services.

¹⁴ Child, adolescent and family teams provide assessment and treatment services to people aged 0-19 years inclusive. Includes inpatient, residential or community-based child, adolescent and family teams.

¹⁵ Inpatient teams provide services in a medical environment, such as a hospital, to eligible persons who are in need of a period of close observation, intensive investigation or intervention.

6.4 Rangitīkei Leisure Plan

The Rangitīkei Leisure Plan (RLP)¹⁶ is part of a national initiative by Sport and Recreation New Zealand (SPARC) to improve the planning framework and understanding amongst agencies with a view to increasing physical activity levels across Aotearoa/New Zealand.

The Plan notes the many crossovers and connections between “recreation” (active, passive and structured sport), arts and culture, intersecting at various points are health (activity and nutrition), education, tourism and conservation. Understanding the inter-relationships provides a way of seeing that many agencies can have an impact on each-others’ outcomes even if their drivers / philosophies are different.

In bringing together SPARC’s vision and Creative New Zealand’s Regional Development and Communities goal, the RDC has mandated the following vision:

Rangitīkei is a district with vibrant and diverse leisure opportunities based on its natural environment, quality infrastructure, strong traditions and partnerships, and timely innovation.

The overarching outcome / result for the Rangitīkei Leisure Plan is:

Targeted resourcing of physical activity and leisure facilities and services by the district council and other partners, maximising uptake and community support.

7.0 Economic Wellbeing

7.1 Taranaki, King Country and Whanganui Regional Plan

“A buoyant district economy” is one of the current Community Outcomes identified by Rangitīkei residents in the LTCCP.

MSD’s Regional Plan notes that in a changing economic environment there is a need to work smarter to connect people to work and are therefore working closely with employers in the main industries to help them get the staff they need. This includes the following Work and Income initiatives:

- Job Search service and Job Connect – intensive job search assistance including phone based recruitment for jobseekers and employers.
- Seasonal employment – assisting with training and transport solutions
- Industry Partnerships – tackling skills shortages and training needs¹⁷
- Straight 2 Work – provides training to get people ready for work¹⁸
- Help keep businesses going¹⁹

¹⁶ To view the Rangitīkei Leisure Plan go to: <http://www.rangitikei.govt.nz/index.php/other-plans>

¹⁷ Industry Partnerships in the region exist with engineering, meat, hospitality and security industries.

¹⁸ Straight 2 Work provides training in: healthcare, retail and hospitality, and meatworks training programmes with our industry partners, and an engineering programme option with CApeNZ. We are also making more places available for our young people in industry partnership programmes.

- Employers Online – registered employers can search the Work and Income database for suitable employees
- Future Focus Package – helping people on sickness and domestic purposes benefits to help themselves back into health and work²⁰

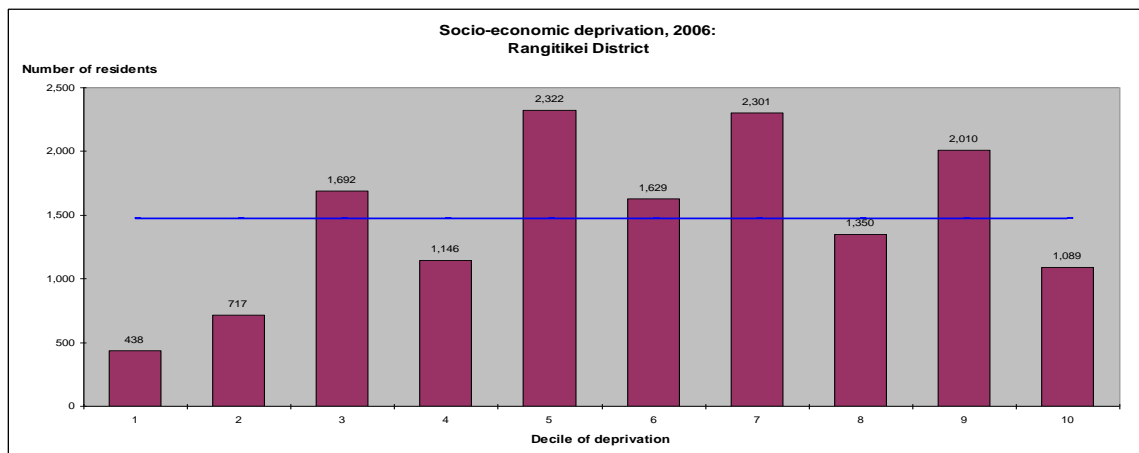
7.2 Socio-economic deprivation

The NZDep2006 index of deprivation²¹ showed that Rangitīkei District residents are more deprived than the country's population as a whole. Across New Zealand, roughly 10% of people live in areas at each of the 10 levels of deprivation. This means that at the time of the 2006 Census, 50% of the resident population lived in decile 1 to 5 areas (ie the less deprived parts of the country). In Rangitīkei District, 43% of residents lived in those deciles.

The graph below shows the distribution of the district's population across the ten deciles. It shows the concentration of people on the right of the graph (in the more deprived deciles):

- 16% of Rangitīkei residents lived in decile 7 areas in 2006 and 14% in decile 9 areas

Just 3% of the population were recorded as living in decile 1 areas (the 10% least deprived in the country) and another 5% lived in decile 2 areas.



Source: NZDep 2006 Index of Deprivation

¹⁹ Businesses with more than 50 employees experiencing a temporary downturn can receive help through the Job Support Scheme which pays an extra allowance for workers who agree to work reduced hours. This allows businesses to keep as many jobs as possible while times are tough and earnings are down.

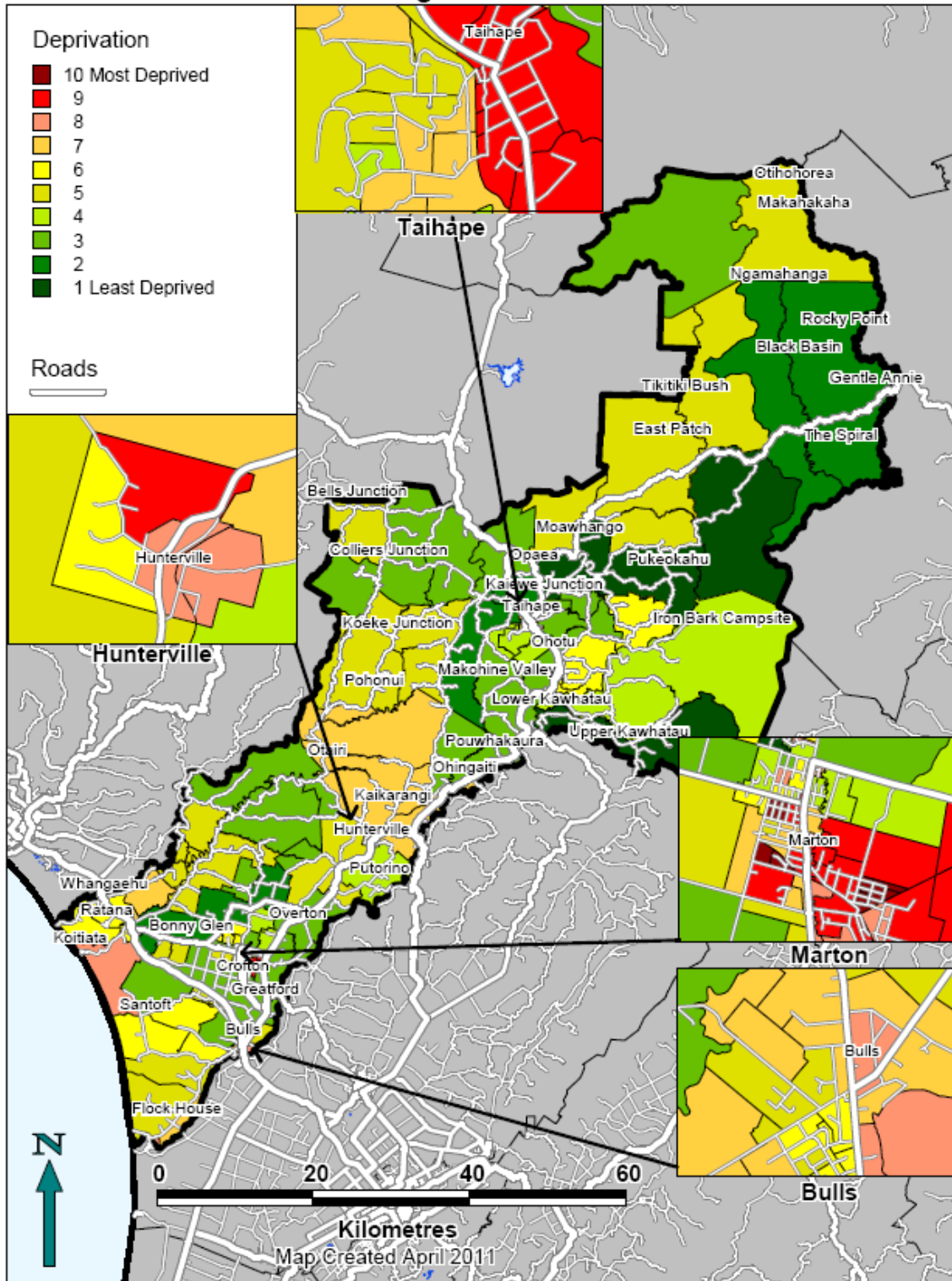
²⁰ For more information go to: <http://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/corporate/regional-plans/2010-12/central/work/index.html>

²¹ Salmond C, Crampton P, Atkinson J, *NZDep 2006 Index of Deprivation*. The NZDep2006 index of deprivation was created from data from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings. The index describes the deprivation experienced by groups of people in small areas. Nine deprivation variables were used in the construction of the index, reflecting eight dimensions of deprivation. The variables used were the proportions of people: aged 18-64 receiving a means-tested benefit; living in households with income below an income threshold adjusted for household size; not living in own home; aged less than 65 living in a single-parent family; aged 18-64 unemployed; aged 18-64 without any qualifications; living in households below a bedroom occupancy threshold adjusted for household size; with no access to a telephone; and with no access to a car.

Although the process of averaging can mask some substantial variation in deprivation among small areas, it can be useful to look at average deprivation scores for census area units. In Rangitīkei District, in 2006:

- one of the district's 11 area units, Ratana, had an average deprivation score of 10, putting it among the 10% most deprived areas in New Zealand
- Koitiata had an average deprivation score of 9
- Marton, Hunterville and Mangaweka, had average deprivation scores of 8
- just one area unit, Ngamatea, had an average deprivation score of 1 (putting it among the 10% least deprived areas of the country)
- Moawhango was recorded as decile 2.

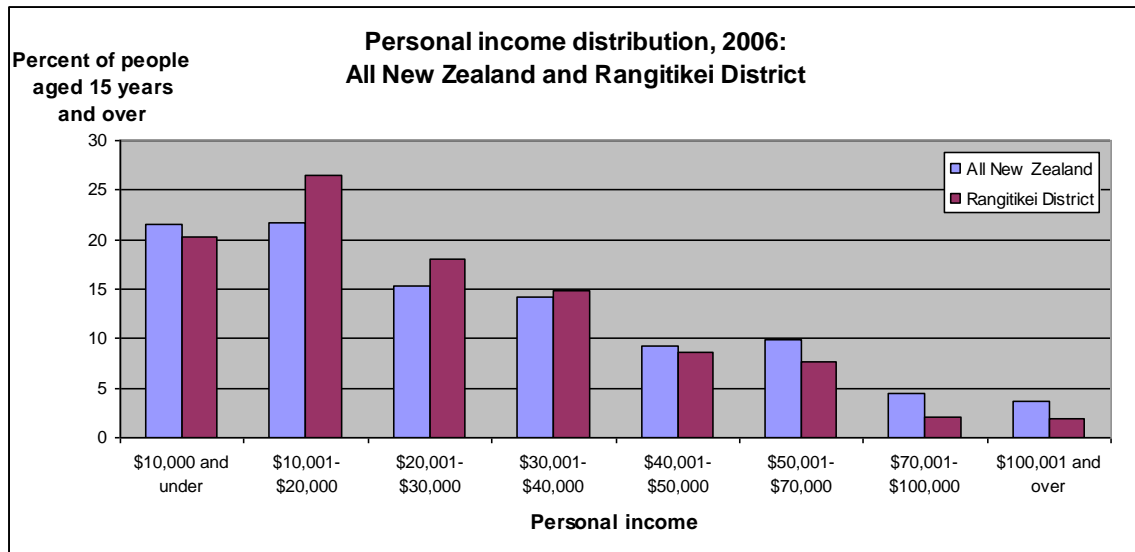
Deprivation Index - NZDep2006 Rangitikei District



7.3 Income

Personal income

Personal income levels for adults in Rangitikei District had a lower median personal income in 2006 than New Zealanders as a whole by around 11% (\$21,700 compared with \$24,400).



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

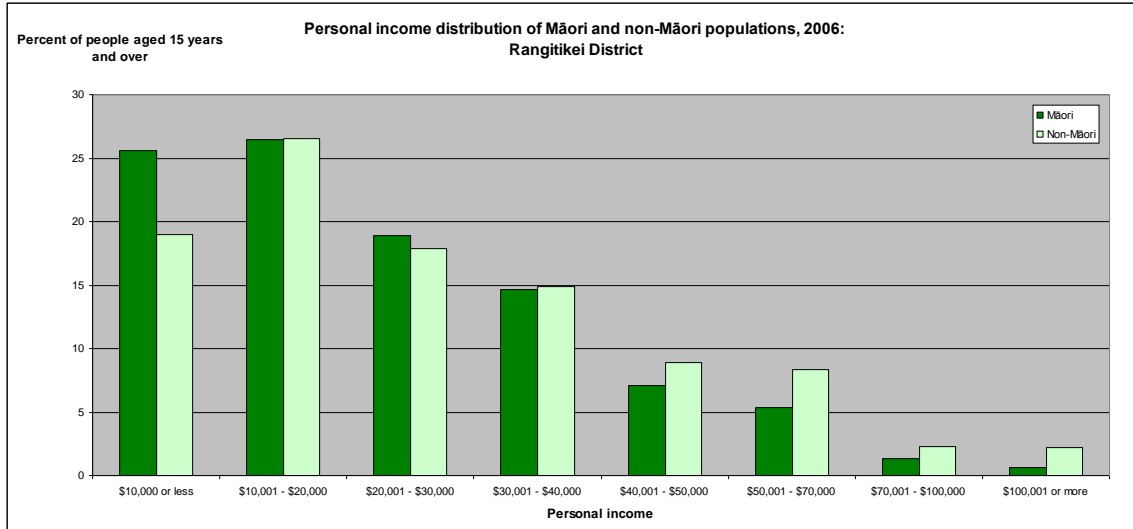
By far the lowest median income was recorded in Mangaweka, at just \$14,700. Other area units with low medians were Ratana (\$17,200), Koitiata (\$17,300), Marton (\$18,100), Hunterville (\$18,700) and Taihape (\$20,900).

Bulls, Lake Alice, Pohonui-Porewa and Moawhango had median personal incomes above the national level.

Income of Māori

In 2006, Rangitikei's Māori adults were:

- considerably more likely than non-Māori adults to have personal incomes of \$10,000 or less (26% compared with 19%)
- slightly more likely to have incomes between \$20,001 and \$30,000 (19% versus 18%)
- less likely than non-Māori to have incomes above \$40,000. The largest difference between the two groups was the \$50,001 to \$70,000 band (5% of Māori versus 8% of non-Māori)
- <1% of Māori had incomes above \$100,000 compared with a little over 2% of non-Māori.



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

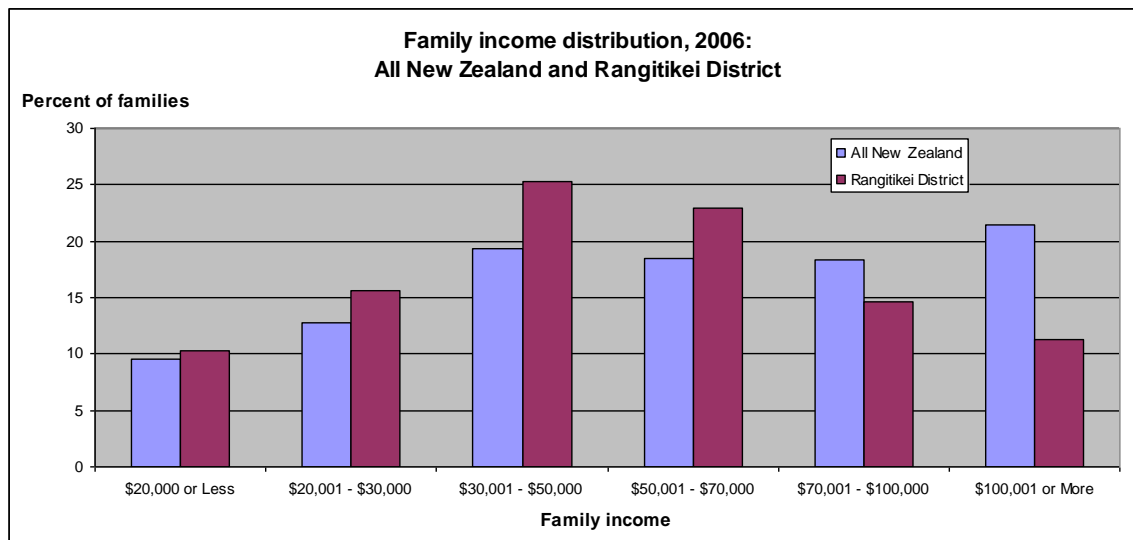
Rangitikei Māori are slightly more likely than Māori in the total population to have incomes in the lowest bands:

- Locally 52% of Māori aged 15 and over had less than \$20,000 annually (48% nationally)
- 14% of Māori adults reported incomes over \$40,000 (18% nationally).

Family income

The median income of families living in Rangitikei District in 2006 was \$49,100, considerably less than the national median of \$59,000 because:

- income bands up to \$70,000 have higher proportions than national averages
- of particularly disproportionately high numbers having incomes between \$30,001 and \$50,000 (25% versus 19% nationally) and between \$50,001 and \$70,000 (23% versus 18%)
- conversely just 11% of families received more than \$100,000 (21% nationally).



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

There was wide variation across the district for median family incomes:

- the lowest were recorded in Mangaweka, Koitiata, Hunterville, Ratana and Marton
- Moawhanga was the only area with a median family income above the national median.

7.4 Employment

At the time of the 2006 Census, around 7,370 Rangitīkei residents were employed:

- this was 67% of the population aged 15 and over (65% nationwide)
- around 76% of the district's employed residents worked full time (77% nationally).

The 2006 Census recorded 4.1% of the Rangitīkei labour force as unemployed, a lower proportion than the 5.1% national rate at the time. This equated to around 320 people unemployed.

For information about youth employment, refer to the Young People section earlier.

Employment of Māori

In 2006, 63% of Māori adults and 68% of non-Māori adults in Rangitīkei were employed with:

- Māori more likely to work full-time than non-Māori (78% of all Māori employed compared with 76% of non-Māori employed)
- the Māori unemployment rate²² in Rangitīkei was 8.6% (3.0% for non-Māori).

Rangitīkei District Māori were more likely to be employed and less likely to be unemployed than Māori in the total population:

- the national Māori employment rate was 62% (63% in Rangitīkei)
- the national Māori unemployment rate was 11% (8.6% in the district).

Location of employment

In 2006, around 4,370 Rangitīkei residents (72% of those who answered the workplace question in the Census) lived and worked in the same district, with Palmerston North and Manawatu the next most popular work locations. Ruapehu District attracted 2% of Rangitīkei's employed residents.

Main locations for Rangitīkei District residents to be employed, 2006

Location of employment	Number of Rangitīkei District residents employed
Rangitīkei District	4,365
Palmerston North City	477
Manawatu District	435
Wanganui District	366
Ruapehu District	147

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

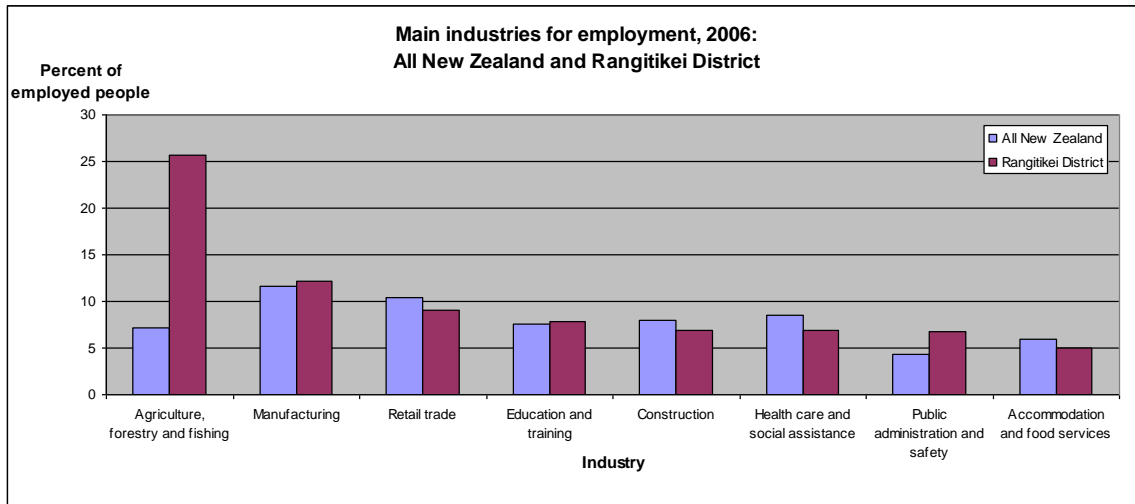
²² This is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed by the number in the labour force (i.e. the employed and the unemployed) and multiplying by 100.

In 2006, around 5,180 people were employed within Rangitīkei District's boundaries of which:

- 4,370 workers were sourced locally
- 280 workers came from Manawatu District
- 200 came from Wanganui District
- 160 from Palmerston North City.

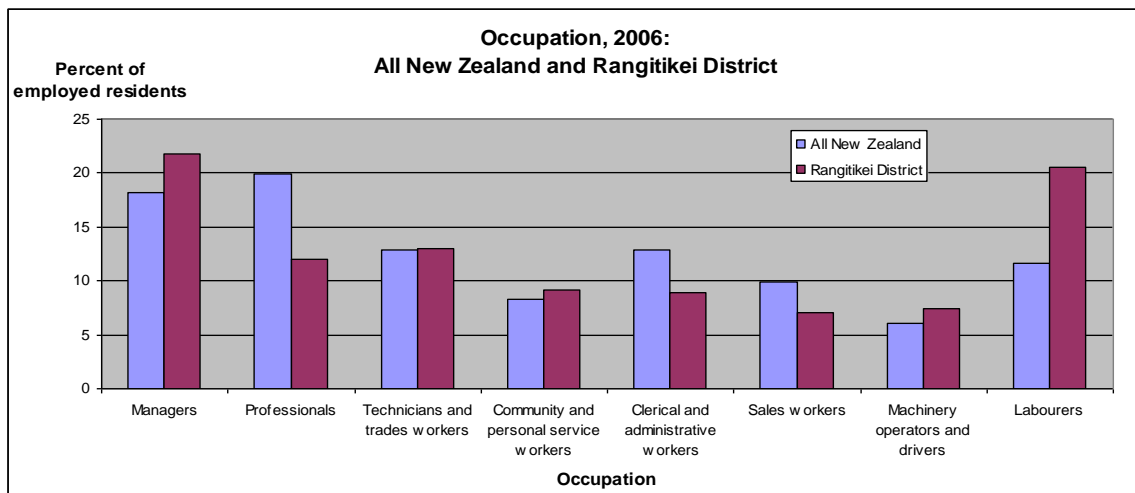
7.5 Industry and occupation

The 2006 Census showed that agriculture, forestry and fishing employed just over one-quarter (26%) of the district's working residents (versus 7% national average). Public administration and safety was more numerous than nationally (7% of all employed residents compared with 4%).



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

In 2006, the rural character of Rangitīkei District was reflected in its distribution of occupations with labourers and managers (the occupation to which farmers are now coded) above national averages, while professionals, clerical and administrative workers, and sales workers were below national averages.



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

7.6 Household facilities

In 2006 the rates of households with access to a telephone, the internet, or a vehicle were all lower in the Rangitīkei than the national proportions:

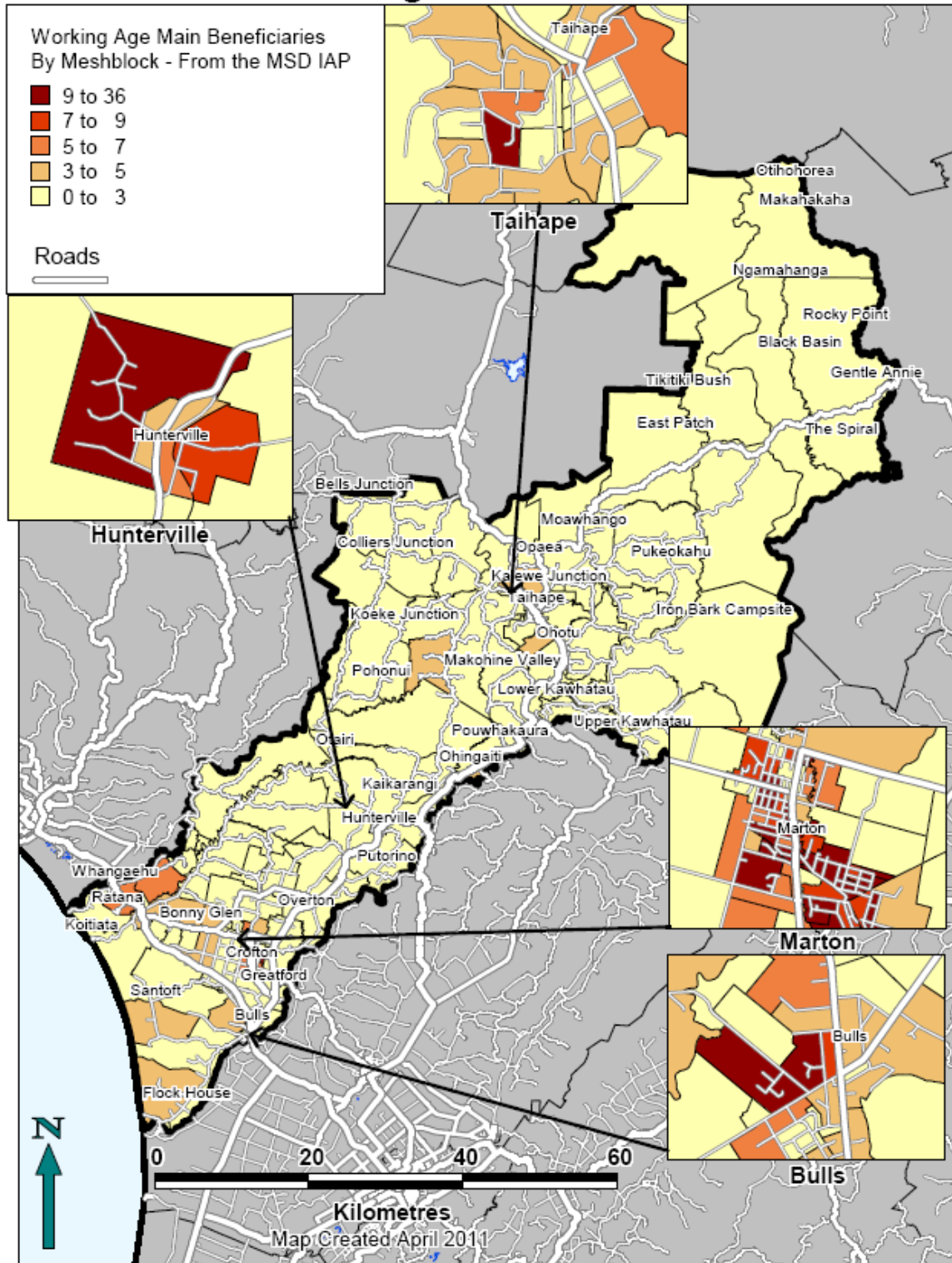
- 88% of Rangitīkei households had a telephone (92% nationwide)
- 70% had access to a mobile phone (74% nationally)
- 52% had internet access (61% nationally)
- 93% had access to a motor vehicle (92% nationally).

7.7 Income support

The map below provides a visual representation of where working age people receiving “main income support benefits” are most concentrated, geographically across the Rangitīkei as at March 2011.

Working Age Main Beneficiaries - March 2011

Rangitikei District

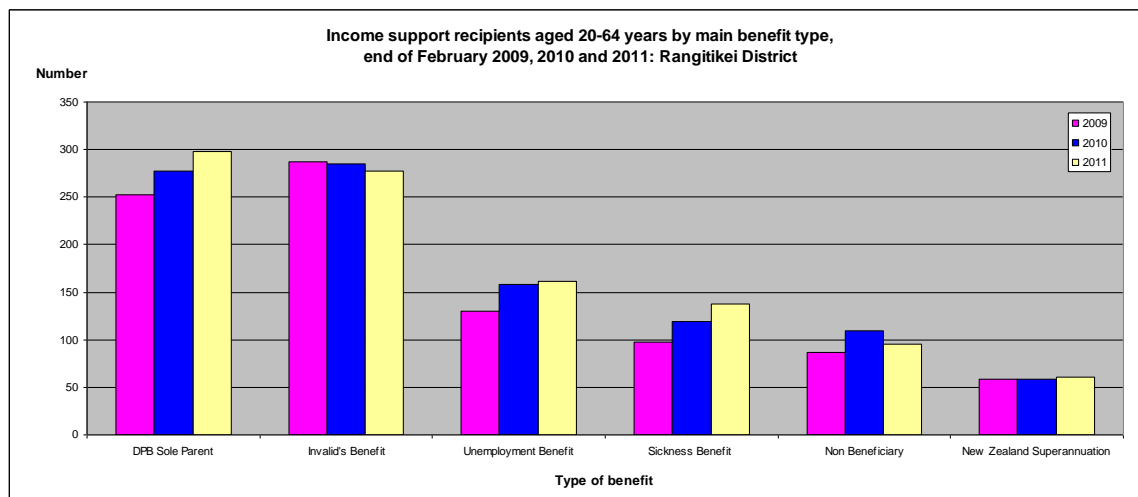


At the end of February 2011 around:

- 2,220 Rangitīkei District residents²³ aged 65 years and over were in receipt of NZ Superannuation.²⁴ This number was around 80 higher than in 2009
- of those Superannuitants around 530 were also receiving a Disability Allowance and about 100 were in receipt of an Accommodation Supplement
- 1,120 residents aged 20-64 years were receiving some form of income support - an increase of around 130 on February 2009

In 2011, the largest groups of income support recipients aged 20-64 in the district were:

- around 300 DPB Sole Parent²⁵ recipients (27% of the total) – around 50 more than in 2009
- almost 280 Invalid's Beneficiaries (25% of the total) – 10 fewer than in February 2010
- around 160 Unemployment Benefit²⁶ recipients (14%) – around 30 more than in 2009 but a similar number to 2010
- almost 140 Sickness Beneficiaries²⁷ (12%) – around 40 more than two years earlier
- around 100 Non Beneficiaries²⁸ (9%) – 10 more than 2009 but about 12 fewer than in 2010
- around 60 New Zealand Superannuitants²⁹ (5%) – similar to 2009 and 2010.



Source: Ministry of Social Development

²³ The statistics included in this section have been produced by the geocoding of MSD client addresses. The figures represent all clients who lived within Rangitīkei District boundaries at the end of February 2009, 2010 and 2011. This method of assigning a geographic location to a client based on their address is different from the method used to produce figures for many earlier reports. Those earlier reports relied on identifying service centres within territorial authority boundaries and assigning a geographic location to clients with claims managed in those relevant service centres.

²⁴ New Zealand Superannuation is not income tested for recipients aged 65 years and over. Supplementary benefits (eg Accommodation Supplement, Disability Allowance) are, however, subject to an income test, so their receipt indicates clients with low incomes.

²⁵ Includes DPB Sole Parent and Emergency Maintenance Allowance

²⁶ Includes Unemployment Benefit and Unemployment Benefit Hardship

²⁷ Includes Sickness Benefit and Sickness Benefit Hardship

²⁸ Non Beneficiaries are low-income people who are not receiving an income-tested benefit or a pension from Work and Income, but who do receive a Work and Income supplementary benefit (eg an Accommodation Supplement, a Childcare Subsidy).

²⁹ Individuals under the age of 65 years whose spouse qualifies for New Zealand Superannuation by meeting the age and residency criteria may be eligible to receive New Zealand Superannuation as a 'non-qualified spouse'.

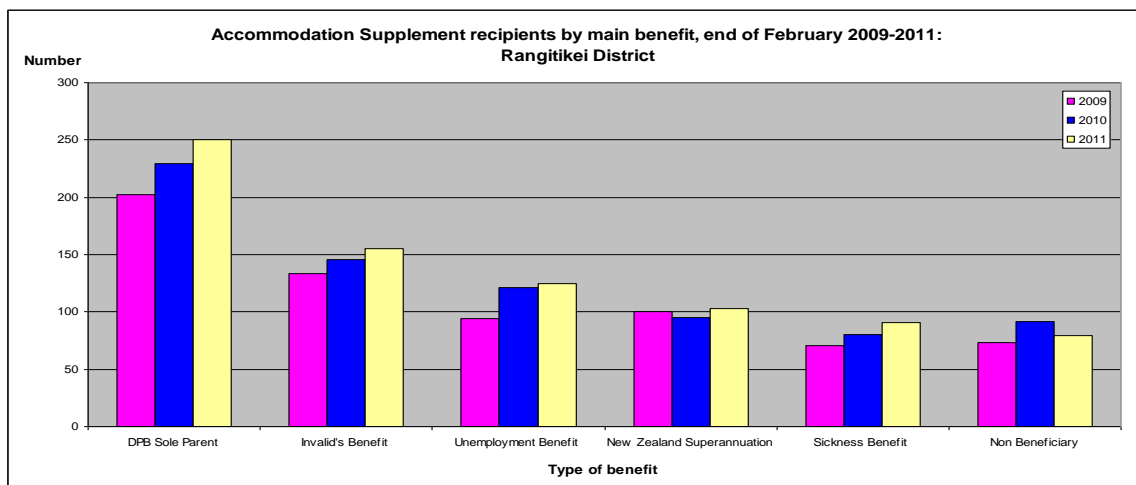
At the end of February 2011, Rangitīkei District’s income support recipients aged 20-64 years were responsible for around 800 children of whom almost 520 were in the families of DPB Sole Parent³⁰ recipients. Of the DPB recipients with children:

- 52% had youngest children aged under 5 years
- 18% had youngest children aged 5 to 9 years
- 16% had youngest children aged between 10 and 13 years, and
- 13% had youngest children aged 14 and over.

Accommodation Supplement

At 28 February 2011, around 850 Rangitīkei District residents³¹ were being paid the Accommodation Supplement, 140 more than in 2009. In 2011, the recipients were:

- 250 DPB Sole Parent³² recipients (29% of the total), up by almost 50 since February 2009
- around 160 Invalid’s Beneficiaries (18%), just over 20 more than two years earlier
- around 130 Unemployment Beneficiaries³³ (15%) – around 30 more than 2009 but similar to 2010
- just over 100 NZ Superannuitants (12%) – similar to 2009 and 2010
- around 90 Sickness Beneficiaries³⁴ (11%) – 20 more than in February 2009
- almost 80 Non Beneficiaries (9%) – similar to 2009 but around a dozen fewer than in 2010.



Source: Ministry of Social Development

³⁰ Includes DPB Sole Parent and Emergency Maintenance Allowance

³¹ The statistics included in this section have been produced by the geocoding of MSD client addresses. The figures represent all clients who lived within Rangitīkei District boundaries at the end of August 2006, 2007 or 2008. This method of assigning a geographic location to a client based on their address is different from the method used to produce figures for many of the other LSM reports. These earlier reports relied on identifying service centres within territorial authority boundaries and assigning a geographic location to clients with claims managed in those relevant service centres.

³² Includes DPB Sole Parent and Emergency Maintenance Allowance

³³ Includes Unemployment Benefit and Unemployment Benefit Hardship

³⁴ Includes Sickness Benefit and Sickness Benefit Hardship

See section on Young People for accommodation supplement information.

7.8 Housing

In 2006 the rate of home ownership in Rangitikei District was very similar to the country as a whole:

- 54% of the district’s private households owned their dwelling, either with or without a mortgage (55% nationally)
- another 12% had their homes held in a family trust – the same as nationally
- 34% of households did not own the dwelling in which they lived (33% nationwide).

A literature review report called “*Making Rangitikei Home: Strategies on how to keep Families, Retirees and Indigenous People*” provides a comprehensive overview on factors that rural authorities and communities may consider in terms of retaining and growing their populations.³⁵

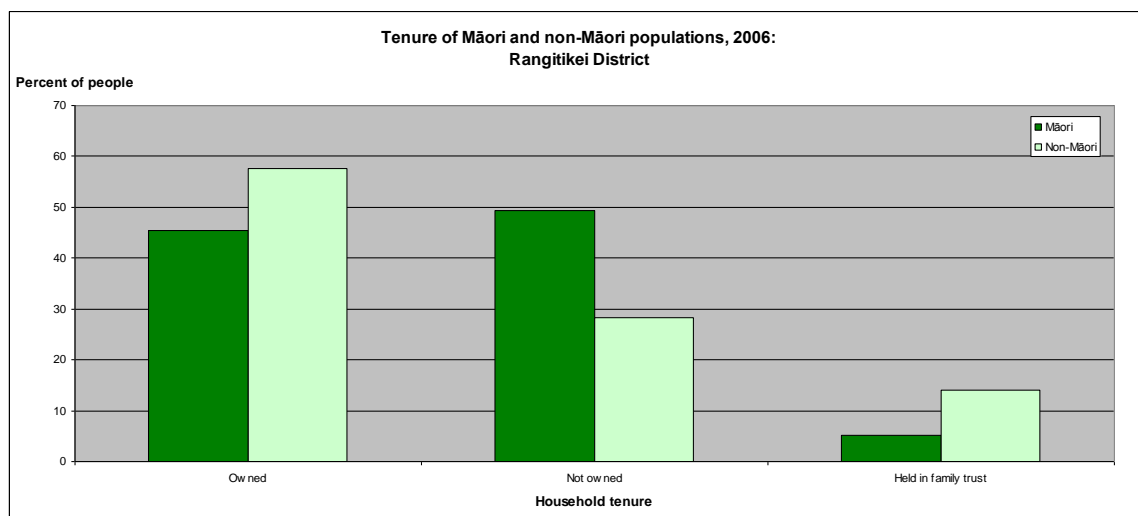
Tenure of Māori

In 2006 of Rangitikei District Māori :

- 45% lived in dwellings owned or partly owned by household members (versus 58% of non-Māori)
- 5% lived in homes held in a family trust (14% of non-Māori).

Both Māori and non-Māori in the district were more likely than their counterparts across New Zealand as a whole to own their own dwelling:

- nationally 39% of Māori and 57% of non-Māori lived in dwellings owned by their household
- nationally 6% and 13% respectively live in dwellings held in family trusts.



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

³⁵ Impact Business Research (2010), “Making Rangitikei Home”.

Sector of landlord

The 2006 Census showed that (as is the case countrywide) the private sector owned the majority of properties rented by households in Rangitīkei - 78% compared with 82% nationally.

Government agencies owned 13% of the properties rented in the district compared with just 2% across New Zealand excluding Housing New Zealand. Housing NZ owned just 6% of dwellings versus 13% nationally. Local Councils owned the remaining 4% of households (3% nationally).

State housing

At the end of 2010, Housing New Zealand Corporation managed 90 properties in Rangitīkei:

- Marton contained the largest number (57)
- then Taihape (20)
- Bulls (11)
- Hunterville (2).

Almost all these State housing properties had either two or three bedrooms (41 of each).

Council housing

The Rangitīkei District Council provides community housing in Taihape, Marton, Bulls and Ratana as follows:

- Huia Street, Taihape – 9 Units (2 blocks)
- Weka Street, Taihape – 3 Units (1 block)
- Wellington Road, Marton – 24 Units (4 blocks)
- Cobber Kain, Marton – 8 Units (1 block)
- Cuba Street, Marton – 10 Units (3 blocks)
- Russell Street, Marton – 8 Units (2 blocks)
- Hammond Street, Bulls – 6 Units (1 block)
- Taihauauru Street, Ratana – 4 Units (1 block).³⁶

Rents

The 2006 Census showed that rents in Rangitīkei District are very much lower than nationally:

- the median weekly rent was \$110 (versus \$201 nationally).

Tenancy Services data for the six months ending March 2011 shows that between October 2010 and March 2011, three-bedroom houses were the most popular type of rental property in Rangitīkei District with an average weekly rent for a three-bedroom house at \$178 (\$335 nationally).

Two-bedroom houses were the second most common type of rental property in the district with an average weekly rent of \$161 compared with \$284 across the country.

³⁶ Information provided by CRM Forum Member, Denise Servante of the Rangitīkei District Council on 22 June 2011.

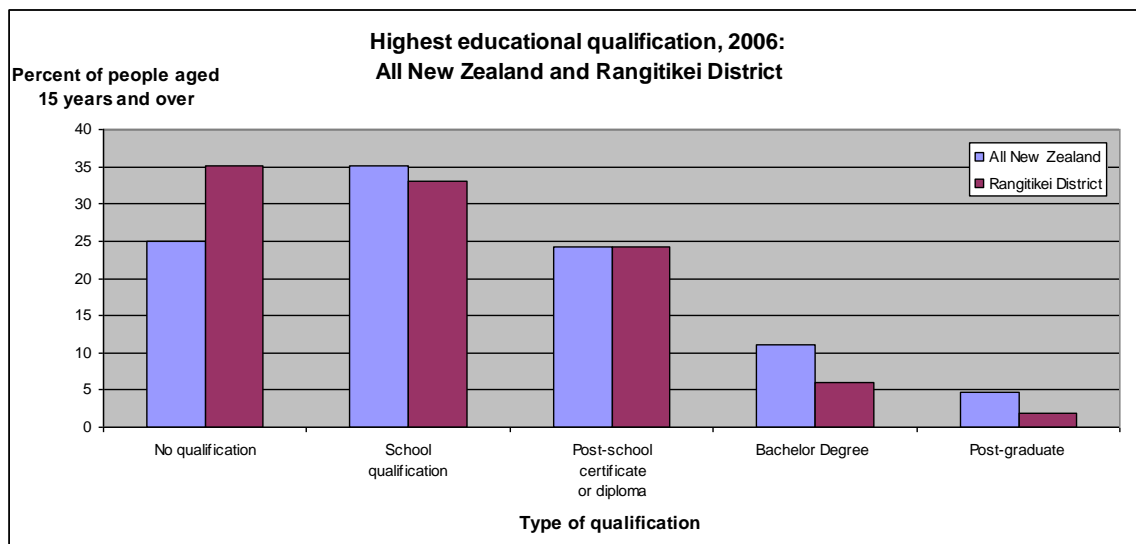
8.0 Education

8.1 Qualifications

Creating and providing “*Lifelong educational opportunities*” is one of the Community Outcomes in the current LTCCP.

Rangitīkei residents aged 15 years and over hold fewer qualifications than New Zealanders as a whole. In 2006:

- 35% had no educational qualifications (larger proportion than the 25% nationally)
- 33% had school qualifications as their highest achievement (35% nationwide)
- 24% held post-school certificates or diplomas (same as across the country)
- 6% had Bachelor’s degrees or the equivalent (11% nationally)
- a little under 2% had post-graduate qualifications (5% nationwide).



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

In 2006, the distribution of educational qualifications across Rangitīkei’s Māori population differed from non-Māori:

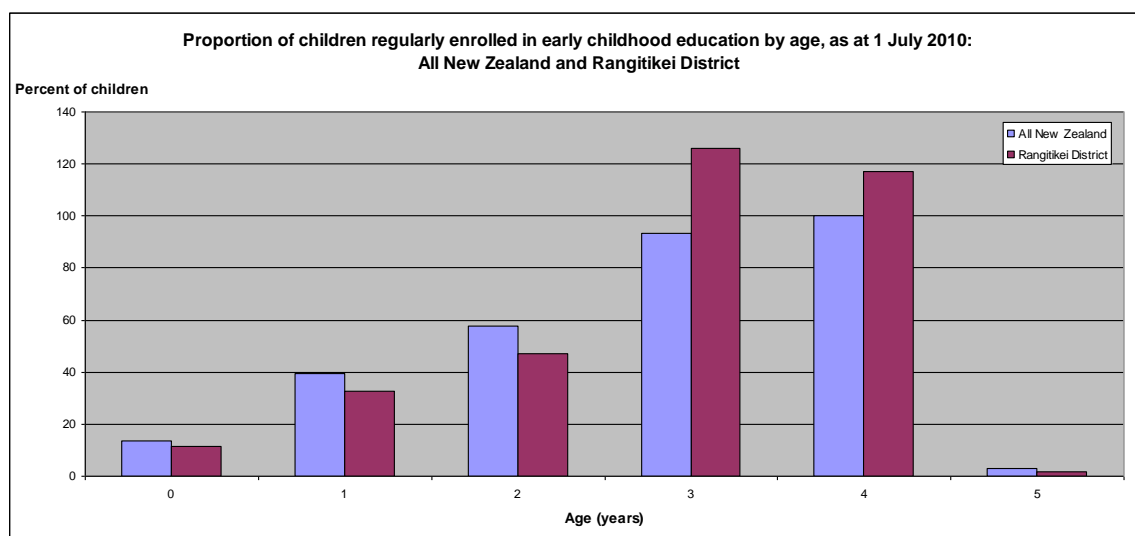
- there was a much higher proportion of Māori with no educational qualifications (47% compared with 32%)
- there were smaller proportions of Māori across all types of qualification
- 18% of Rangitīkei Māori has post-school certificates or diplomas as their highest qualification (compared with 26% of non-Māori).

8.2 Early childhood education

At 1 July 2010, there were around 670 children³⁷ on the regular rolls of licensed early childhood education service providers in Rangitīkei District. Excluding the small number of enrolments of 5 year-olds, this was:

- 64% of the estimated number of children aged 0 to 4 years (60% nationally)

As was the case nationwide, 3 and 4 year olds made up the bulk of the district's regular enrolments, equating to higher numbers of children of those ages than Statistics NZ estimated lived in the district. This means that either a considerable number of 3 and 4 year-olds were enrolled with more than one provider, or children from outside the area were enrolled in Rangitīkei District.



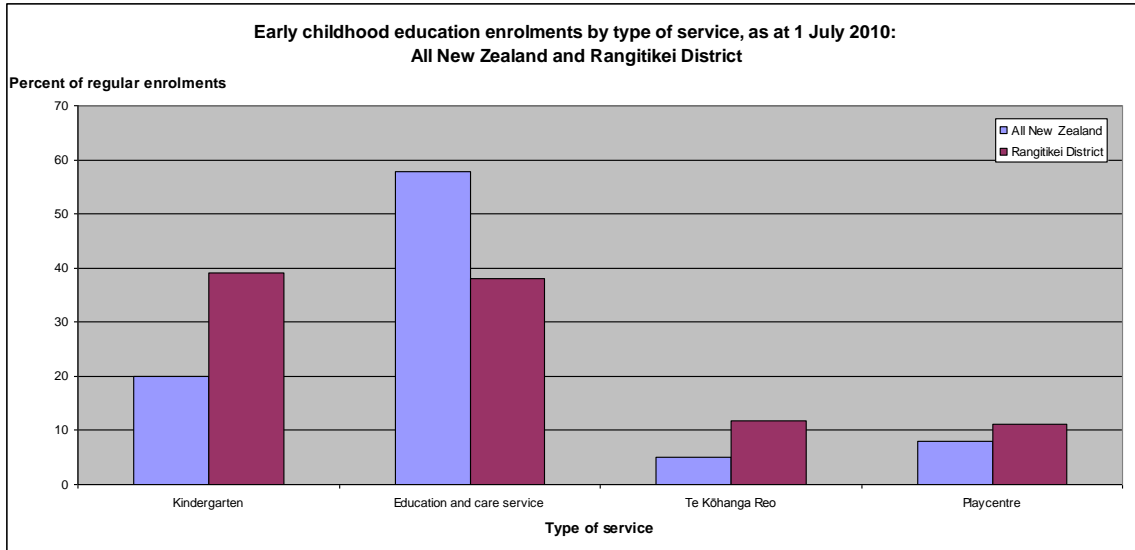
Source: Ministry of Education

In mid-2010, there were four types of early childhood education provider in Rangitīkei District:

- Five kindergartens accounted for 39% of regular enrolments (20% nationally)
- Seven education and care centres³⁸ had 38% of regular enrolments (58% nationally)
- Five Kohanga Reo had 12% of enrolments (just 5% nationally)
- Three Playcentres accounted for the final 11% of enrolments (8% nationally).

³⁷ Early childhood education statistics count enrolments and not children. It is possible for one child to be enrolled in two services at the same time and be counted twice.

³⁸ Education and Care Centres provide either sessional, all-day, or flexible hour programmes for children from birth to school age. They can be privately owned, non-profit making, or operated as an adjunct to the main purpose of a business or organisation.



Source: Ministry of Education

8.3 Rangitikei District Schools

Rangitikei District has:

- 20 full primary schools (catering for children from the age of 5 (Year 1) to the end of their 8th year of schooling)
- one composite school (combining primary, intermediate and secondary education)
- three secondary schools offering education up to year 15.

In February 2011, the roll totals of these schools were as follows.

Number of Rangitikei District schools by type and rolls, February 2011

School type	Number of schools	Years	Rolls
Full primary	20	1 – 8	1,519
Composite	1	1 – 15	341
Secondary	3	9 – 15	589
Total	24		2,449

Source: Ministry of Education

Rangitikei school students identified as:

- 60% Pakeha / European
- 34% Māori
- 4% Pacific peoples
- around 1% Asian peoples
- around 1% other ethnicities, including international students³⁹.

³⁹ Only one ethnicity is counted for each student.

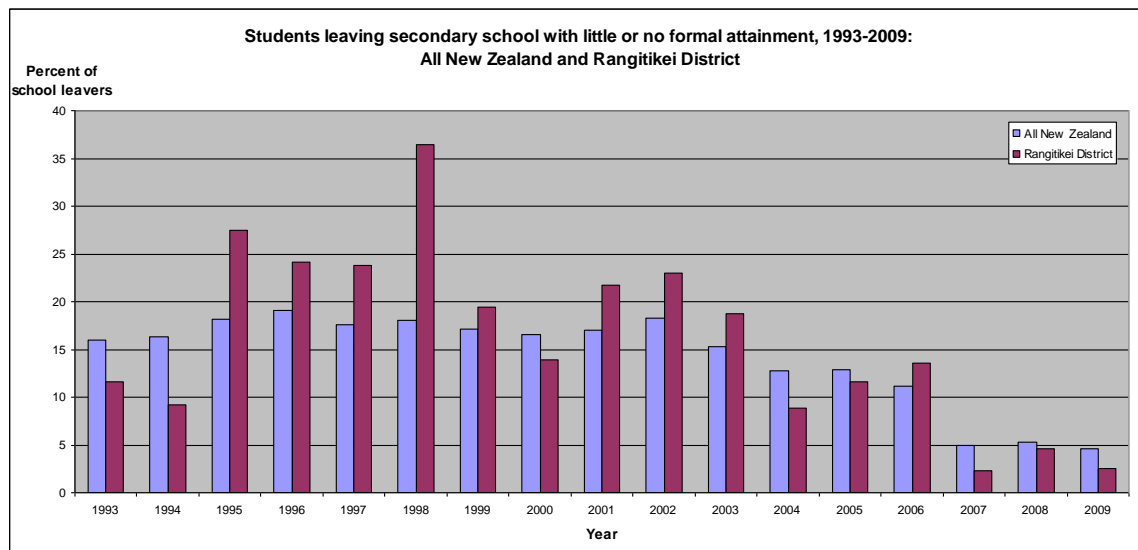
For funding purposes the Ministry of Education attaches a decile rating⁴⁰ to each school. This indicates the extent to which a school draws its students from low socio-economic communities. Decile 1 schools are the 10% of schools with the highest proportion of students from low socio-economic communities, whereas decile 10 schools are the 10% of schools with the lowest proportion of these students. In 2006:

- two Rangitīkei primary schools were ranked in decile 1
- one other was in decile 2
- the above three schools (being among the 20% of New Zealand schools with the highest proportions of students from low socio-economic communities) had 11% of the district's students on their rolls
- no Rangitīkei school was ranked in decile 10, but two were assessed as decile 9
- those two schools (among the 20% of schools with the lowest proportions of students from low socio-economic communities) had 12% of the district's student enrolments.

8.4 School leavers with little or no formal attainment

From 1993 to 2009, the proportion of students leaving Rangitīkei secondary schools with little or no formal educational attainment fluctuated above and below the national proportion. In nine of those 17 years the district rate was higher than the national rate, and in six of the nine years the gap was substantial (5 percentage points or more).

Over the last few years, both the district and the national rates have dropped as more students have been attaining qualifications under NCEA and efforts have been made to reduce early leaving exemptions. In five of the last six years, Rangitīkei's rate has been below the national rate. Most recently, in 2009, just 3% of Rangitīkei's school leavers left school with little or no formal attainment compared with 5% nationally.

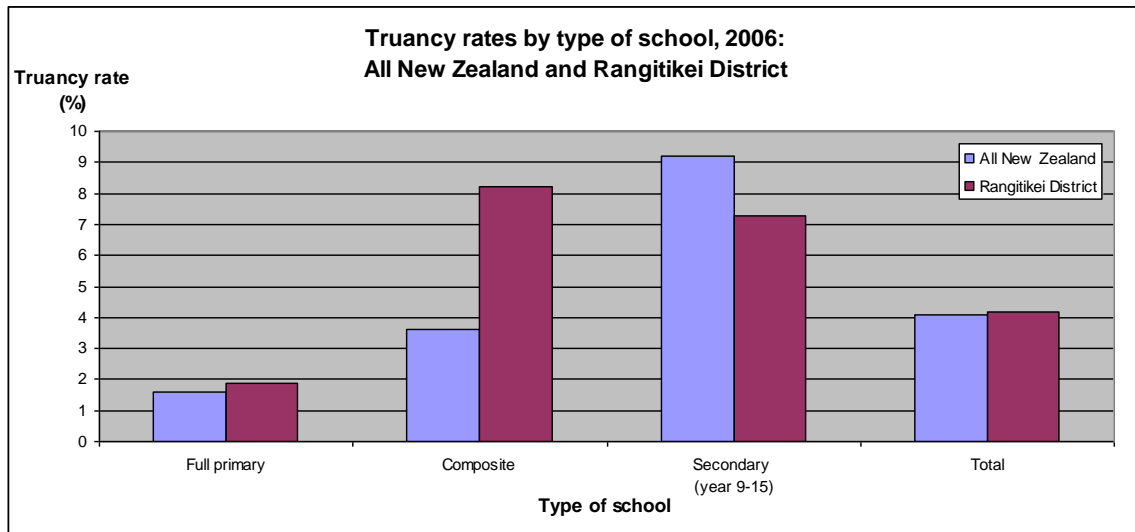


Source: Ministry of Education

⁴⁰ From 1 January 2005, five factors have been used in determining a school's socio-economic indicator: household income, parents' occupations, household crowding, parents' educational qualifications, and parents receiving income support. These are based on families with school-age children within the catchment area of the school.

8.5 Truancy, stand downs and suspensions

In August 2006, the Ministry of Education surveyed all state and state integrated schools to capture student attendance and absence over one week.⁴¹ The survey showed that Rangitikei District had an average truancy rate (4.2% compared with 4.1% nationally).



Source: Ministry of Education

Schools have a variety of methods available to deal with student behaviour, and stand downs and suspensions are just two of the choices available. Both are seen as a last resort when other options have proved unsuccessful, and only a small number of schools in any territorial authority stand down or suspend students in any year.

From 2000 to 2009, the number of stand down cases in Rangitikei District fluctuated from 70 in 2000 to just over 120 in 2004. In most of the ten years, the stand down rate in the district was higher than average. Most recently, in 2009, Rangitikei's rate was 45 stand down cases per 1,000 (versus 28 per 1,000 nationwide).

From 2000 to 2009, the three most common reasons for stand downs from Rangitikei schools were:

- continual disobedience (27%)
- physical assault on other students (23%)
- verbal assault on staff (18%).

Suspensions are far less common than stand downs. From 2000 to 2009, Rangitikei schools averaged 17 suspension cases each year. In two of those years did the district's suspension rate exceed the national rate. Most recently, in 2009, the district recorded a rate of 5 suspension cases per 1,000 students (compared with 7 per 1,000 nationally).

⁴¹ The survey achieved a 91% response rate among schools, representing 92% of the student population in all state and state integrated schools. During the week under study, schools classified absences into justified, unjustified and intermittent unjustified. Truancy was defined as the sum of the last two categories, and a truancy rate was calculated as the average (mean) daily unjustified absence for the week per 100 students.

The three main reasons for suspension in Rangitīkei were:

- drugs (including substance abuse) (33%)
- continual disobedience (20%)
- physical assault on other students (16%).

8.6 Exclusions and expulsions

Following a suspension, a school's Board of Trustees can lift the suspension (with or without conditions), extend the suspension (with conditions), or terminate the student's enrolment at the school. If the student is aged under 16, the Board may decide to exclude him / her from the school, with the requirement that the student enrolls elsewhere. If the student is aged 16 or over, the Board may decide to expel him / her from the school, and the student may enroll at another school.

From 2000 to 2009, Rangitīkei District averaged six cases of exclusion each year. The three most common reasons for exclusion were:

- physical assault on other students or staff
- drugs (including substance abuse)
- continual disobedience.

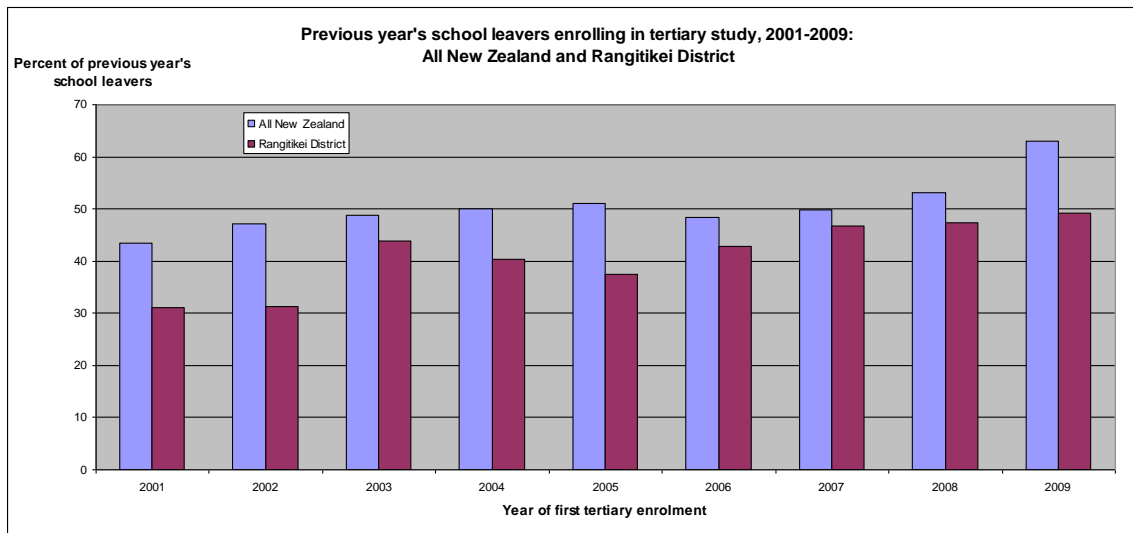
Expulsions were very rare in the district.

8.7 Early leaving exemptions

From 2000 to 2009, early leaving exemptions were granted to an average of around seven Rangitīkei students each year. The largest proportion left school to attend a training provider course. Full-time employment and enrolment in polytechnic courses were the next most common reasons.

8.8 Tertiary education destinations

From 2001 to 2009, the proportion of students enrolling in tertiary education or training after leaving Rangitīkei District's secondary schools the previous year was lower than the national average. Most recently, in 2009, the difference was large, with 49% of the district's previous year's school leavers enrolled in tertiary education or training compared with 63% nationwide.



Source: Ministry of Education

The Rangitikei District students who leave school for tertiary education tend to make slightly different choices from students nationwide. Between 2001 and 2009:

- 52% of enrolments were to universities (48% nationally)
- 25% to institutes of technology / polytechnics (32% nationally)
- 16% to private training establishments (18% nationally).

Reflecting the district's high proportion of Māori, wananga accounted for 7% of Rangitikei school leavers' first-year tertiary enrolments over the nine years (versus 2% nationally).

Colleges of education (absorbed into universities in 2007) barely featured (1% nationally).

Particular institutions stood out as attracting the district's students. Of the first-year university enrolments between 2000 and 2008:

- 34% were at Massey University
- 20% were at Victoria University of Wellington
- 18% were at the University of Otago
- 13% were at the University of Canterbury.

Of the polytechnic enrolments, 49% were at the Universal College of Learning.

9.0 Justice

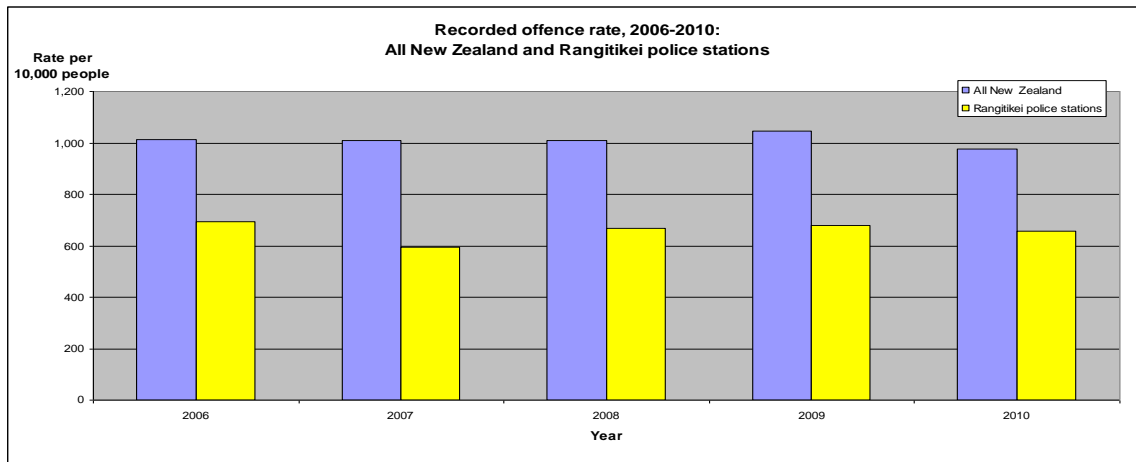
9.1 Recorded criminal offences

Rangitikei District contains four police stations – Marton, Taihape, Bulls and Hunterville⁴². Between 2006 and 2010 the areas served by those police stations were estimated to have an average of

⁴² Police administrative boundaries do not necessarily match to territorial authority boundaries. The statistics in this section are from the four police stations listed above. These have been used as the 'scene stations' (ie the stations within

15,944 residents (0.4% of New Zealand’s estimated population). In the same period 1,049 criminal offences⁴³ were recorded each year (0.2% of the country’s total).

The recorded offence rate in Rangitīkei has been consistently lower than the national rate between 2006 and 2010 – 60% to 70% of the national figure. Most recently, in 2010, the Rangitīkei rate was 658 offences recorded per 10,000 people compared with 976 offences per 10,000 nationwide.



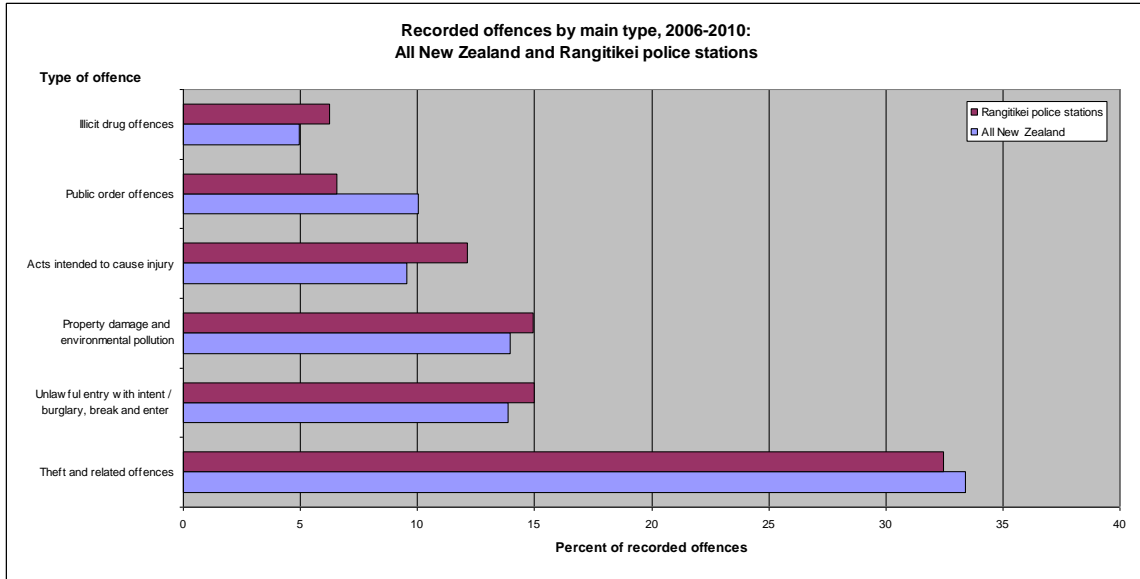
Source: New Zealand Police

In the five years from 2006 to 2010:

- Theft and related offences made up 32% of the Rangitīkei total (33% nationally). Within this category, theft (except motor vehicles) was the most commonly recorded offence type, followed by motor vehicle thefts and related offences.
- Offences involving unlawful entry with intent / burglary, breaking and entering made up 15% of recorded criminal offences (14% nationally).
- Property damage and environmental pollution accounted for 15% (14% nationally). Almost all offences in this category consisted of property damage.
- Acts intended to cause injury accounted for 12% (10% across the country). Assault was the major offence type in this category.
- Public order offences made up 7% (10% nationally). Disorderly conduct was the most common offence in this category.
- Illicit drug offences accounted for 6% (5% nationally). The most commonly recorded offences were possession and/or use of illicit drugs and manufacturing or cultivating illicit drugs.

whose boundaries criminal offences were recorded by police). This area may not correspond exactly to Rangitīkei District but it is the best fit available.

⁴³ It is possible that multiple offences will be recorded in association with a single incident. For example, where an occupant is assaulted during a burglary, offences of burglary and assault will both be recorded.



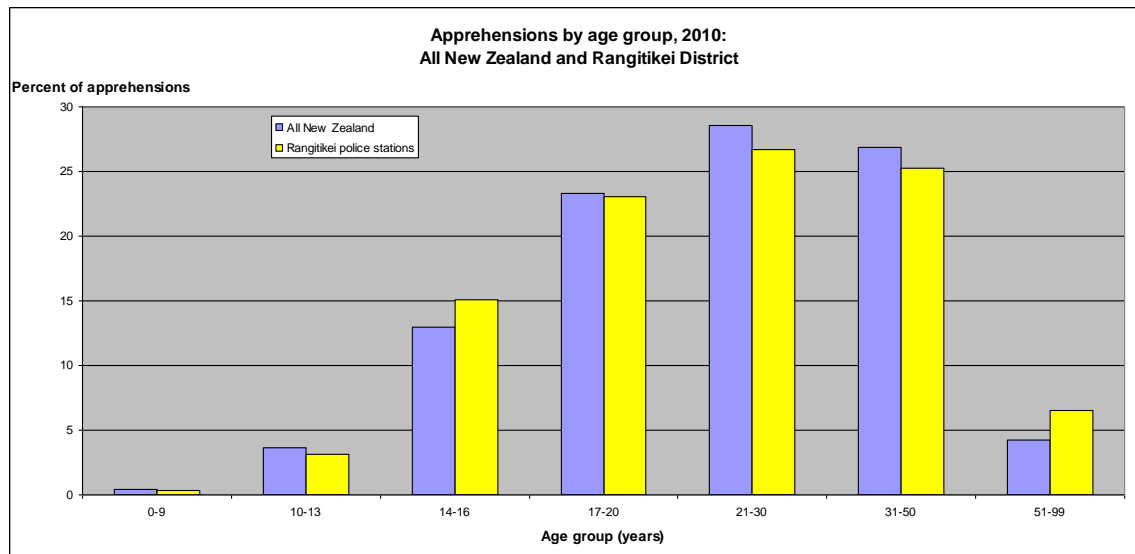
Source: New Zealand Police

9.2 Apprehensions

In 2010, 630 apprehensions⁴⁴ were recorded by the four police stations in Rangitīkei District (0.3% of the country’s total). That year the contribution to Rangitīkei apprehensions made by each age group was similar to nationally:

- Children under the age of 14 years accounted for 3% (4% nationally)
- 14-16 year-olds contributed 15% (13% nationally)
- 17-20 year-olds added 23% both locally and nationally
- 21-30 year-olds accounted for 27% in Rangitīkei (29% nationwide)
- People aged 31-50 years contributed 25% (27% nationwide)
- Apprehensions of people over the age of 50 made up the final 7% (4% nationally).

⁴⁴ The number of apprehensions is not the same as the number of offenders. Apprehensions do not count distinct individuals as a person apprehended for multiple offences will be counted multiple times in the data. An “apprehension” means that a person has been dealt with by police in some manner to resolve an offence.



Source: New Zealand Police

9.3 Resolution of apprehensions

In 2010, police stations in Rangitikei recorded around 510 apprehensions of adults (aged 17 and over) of which:

- 83% of them resulted in prosecution (74% nationally)
- warning or cautioning resolved 14% (22% nationally)
- 'other' means⁴⁵ resolved the final 3% (5% nationwide).

2010 saw around 120 apprehensions in Rangitikei of children and youths under 17 years:

- Warning or cautioning were the main resolution method at 42% (29% nationally)
- 35% were resolved through referral to Youth Aid (41% nationwide)
- Family Group Conferences Youth Justice were used to resolve 13% (5% nationally)
- Prosecution was hardly used at all in the district, resolving just 5% of the apprehensions of under-17 year-olds (22% nationwide)
- 'Other' means also accounted for 5% (3% nationally).

9.4 Family Violence

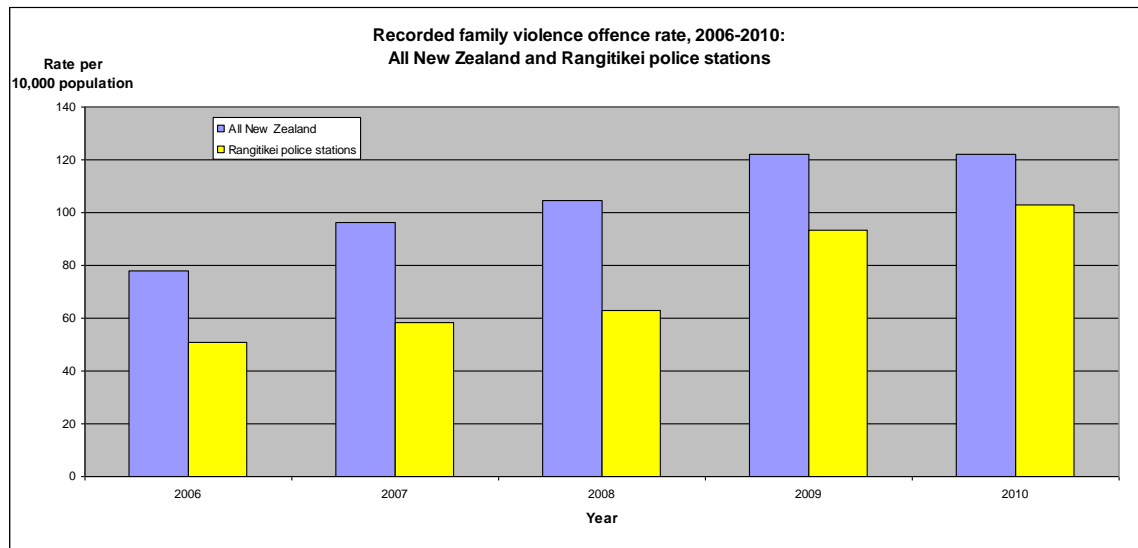
Police can provide statistics on the number of recorded offences that involved some degree of family violence,⁴⁶ as determined by the attending officer.

The number of family violence offences recorded by Rangitikei's four police stations fluctuated over the five years between 2006 and 2010. It should be noted that any change in reported family

⁴⁵ These means include all the ways police may deal with an apprehension other than the formal categories. For example, they may find that the offender is already in custody, has a mental condition, or has died. In those cases, no further action is taken other to document the offence.

⁴⁶ The term 'family violence' includes violence that is physical, emotional or psychological, plus sexual abuse, and it includes intimidation or threats of violence. The term 'family' includes such people as parents, children, extended family members and whānau, or any other people involved in relationships. This definition applies irrespective of the type of offence that occurred.

violence may not reflect just a change in incidence but may also reflect a changed likelihood by the public to report, or an altered propensity by police to classify and record an offence as ‘family violence’⁴⁷.



Source: New Zealand Police

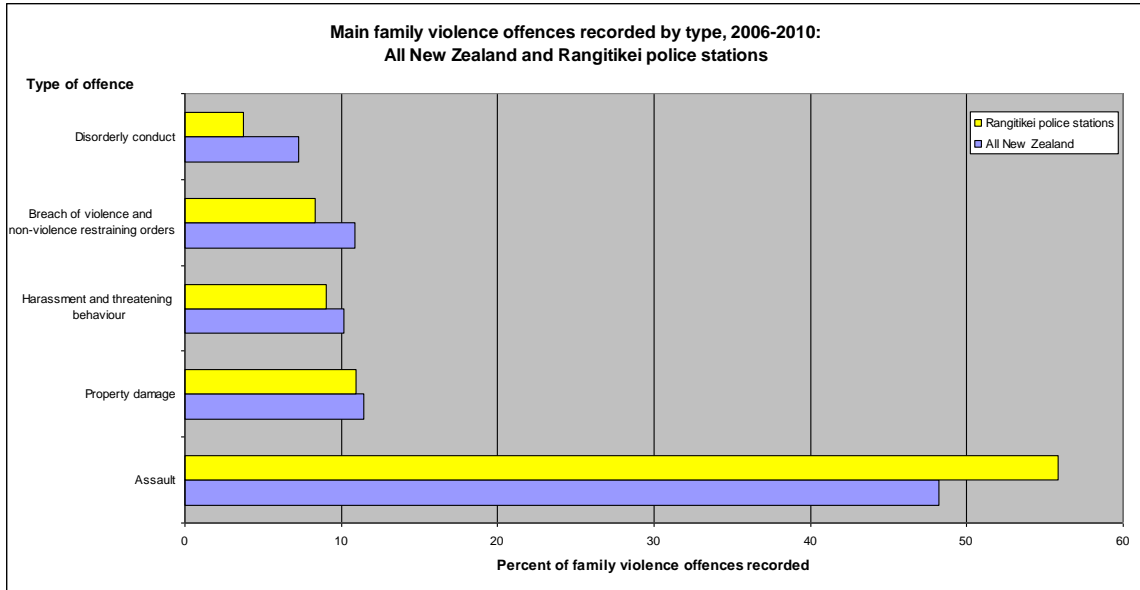
In each of the years from 2006 to 2010, Rangitikei’s recorded family violence offence rate was lower than the national rate:

- in 2006, 2007 and 2008, it was around 60% or 65% of the national rate
- in 2009, the gap lessened and in 2010 the difference reduced further to 103 family violence offences were recorded per 10,000 people in Rangitikei (122 per 10,000 nationally).

The five most common forms of family violence recorded by Rangitikei police stations were:

- Assault making up 56% of the five-year total in Rangitikei (48% nationally)
- Property damage made up 11% both locally and nationally
- Harassment and threatening behaviour accounted for 9% (10% across the country)
- Breaches of violence and non-violence restraining orders made up 8% 11% nationally)
- disorderly conduct made up 4% (7% nationwide).

⁴⁷ It is likely that family violence related offending is significantly under-reported to police, and that recent publicity campaigns, combined with increasing police focus and staff training, have driven increases in police statistics for family violence. Police crime statistics have previously experienced significant increases following staff training. Mandatory training on family violence investigation and risk assessment was rolled out to all front-line staff from mid-2006 to late 2007. The greatest increase in recorded family violence offences occurred in the latter half of 2007, which is when we would expect to see such an increase if it was driven by this training. Additionally, Police replaced its crime recording IT system in 2005, making it easier for staff to record an offence as being family violence related. The combined effect of these changes is that we would expect to see increases in recorded family violence over time and a particular step-increase in mid-2005. **Police statistics for recorded family violence should therefore not be used to make inferences about trends in the incidence of family violence over time.**



Source: New Zealand Police

Protection Orders

In each of the five years from 2004/05 to 2008/09, the Marton District Court granted an average of five final protection orders linked to an application for a protection order.

Referrals to domestic violence programmes

The number of commitments by the Marton District Court to pay for referrals to domestic violence programmes averaged six in each of the years from 2004/05 to 2008/09. Over the five fiscal years, all 30 of the referrals were for men.

10.0 References

Global Leisure Group Limited (August 2005) for the Rangitīkei District Council: **Rangitīkei Leisure Plan: Active, Passive, Arts & Culture**. Downloaded on 04 May 2011 from: <http://www.rangitikei.govt.nz/index.php/other-plans>

Housing New Zealand (2011), Statistics provided directly to FACS, MSD.

Impact Business Research (26 May 2011), *“Making Rangitikei Home: Strategies for how to keep families, retirees and indigenous people”*. Stage One Literature Review.

Marion Community Development Project (2010), **Your View Rangitīkei Youth Survey. Results of the 2010 Rangitīkei Youth Survey, March 2011**, undertaken by Travis White, Community Development Officer as part of the Marion Community Development Project. Downloaded on 02 May 2011 from: <http://www.Rangitikei.govt.nz/index.php/public-documents>

Ministry of Education (2007), Statistics provided directly to FACS, MSD.

Ministry of Social Development (2011), Internal statistics.

Ministry of Social Development, **Taranaki, King Country and Whanganui Regional Plan 2010-2012**. Downloaded on 02 May 2011 from: <http://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/corporate/regional-plans/2010-12/taranaki/index.html>

New Zealand Health Information Service (2007), Statistics provided directly to FACS, MSD.

New Zealand Police (2007), Statistics provided directly to FACS, MSD.

Office for Senior Citizens (2011), *Government’s Positive Ageing Priorities* (webpage). Downloaded on 05 May 2011 from: <http://www.msd.govt.nz/what-we-can-do/seniorcitizens/positive-ageing/priorities/index.html>

Rangitīkei District Council, **Position paper - Demographic Change in the Rangitīkei**. Undated. Downloaded on 03 May 2011 from: <http://www.rangitikei.govt.nz/index.php/statistics>

Royal NZ Plunket Society (2007), Statistics provided directly to FACS, MSD.

Salmond C, Crampton P, Atkinson J, (2007), **NZDep 2006 Index of Deprivation**, Department of Public Health, University of Otago, Wellington.

Whanganui District Health Board (2008), **An Assessment of Health Needs of the Whanganui District Health Board District 2008. Technical document**. Downloaded on 05 May 2011 from: <http://www.contentedcms.co.nz/clientfiles/whanganui-district-health-board/files/health-needs-assessment-2008-full-version.pdf>

Work and Income (April 2009), ***The Impact of the Recession on East Coast Youth***
Cited in the *Youth Employment Result Card (2009)* on the Family and Community Services website for Local Services Mapping for Hawke’s Bay region. Downloaded on 01 April 2011 from: <http://www.familyservices.govt.nz/working-with-us/programmes-services/connected-services/local-services-mapping/hawke-s-bay/result-cards.html>