SUMMARY

The Waimakariri District has a distinctive age structure, young people in their late teens and early twenties have been the most underrepresented age group in the District since 1996. The decline in numbers from late teens to early twenties which was very pronounced in previous Census years was considerably less pronounced and more gradual at the 2013 Census, but which still showed a steady decline from late teens through to late twenties.

There was a large percentage of young people with only level 1 and 2 certificates in the District recorded at the 2013 Census which is in part due to the comparatively large number of school aged children living in the District. Only 1.8% of young people in the District have post-graduate qualifications such as Honours, Masters degrees or Doctorates.

Of those young people that were involved in the workforce in 2013, 55.6% were employed full-time, 33.1% part-time and 11.3% were unemployed. Unemployment had increased by 1.8% since 2006.

The majority of young people held jobs in the retail trade (28.3%) and construction industries (24.6%). Of those young people involved in the construction industry, 92.2% were male, whereas those involved in the hospitality, education and healthcare industries were predominantly female.

The distribution of personal income for young people was difficult to determine because of their continued involvement in education. The majority of 15 – 19 year olds had personal incomes of $10,000 or less. For both age groups males generally earn more than females, as 74.6% of those who earned $30,000 or more were male.

Participation in the unpaid workforce was predominantly female, with males in the 15 – 19 year age group holding the highest percentage of inactivity (30.3%). Females from both age groups were more likely to look after children and females from the 15 – 19 year age group were most active in helping or volunteering for groups or organisations.
1 INTRODUCTION
This occasional paper presents findings from the 2013 Census regarding the characteristics and activities of young people between the ages of 15 and 29 who were living the Waimakariri District in 2013.

Tables and graphs were compiled using the Statistics New Zealand Website and other 2013 Census datasets that had been made available to the Waimakariri District Council. The results provide a comprehensive picture of the young population and their participation in the paid and unpaid workforces as well as their educational qualifications.

2 YOUNG PEOPLE LIVING IN THE WAIMAKARIRI DISTRICT

The Waimakariri District population has a distinctive age structure, resulting from the patterns of inward and outward migration. Previous Census results have shown a relatively low number of young people in their late teens and early 20s.

Figure 1.1 sets out the numbers of children and young people living in the District in terms of 5-year age groups for 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2013.

Figure 1.1: Waimakariri District: Age group changes for 10-14 years to 25-29 years 1996 – 2013

Figure 1.1 shows an increase in numbers of young people from all age groups in the District, this is in part due to the overall growth in the District. The 10 – 14 year age group has been steadily increasing in number since 1996 and percentage of population has changed very little over the 17 year period. The 15 – 19 year olds have increased in number and percentage of population since 2001.

There was more growth in the District’s 15 – 19 and 20 – 24 year age groups in 2013 than in the previous two census years (2001 and 2006), although the percentage of population is still considerably lower than what is was in 1996. The 20 – 24 year age group grew notably in 2013 after a rapid decline between 1996 and 2001.

The 25 – 29 year age group had a slight increase after it had been declining since 1996, although its percentage of the population has decreased by 2.9% since the 1996 Census.
Single year statistics provide a more thorough picture of how the age structure of the District is changing. Figure 1.2 sets out the number of young people between the ages of 15 and 29 by single year of age in 2006 and 2013.

**Figure: 1.2: Waimakariri District: Number of 15 - 29 year olds living in the District in 2006 and 2013.**

This graph shows that the number of young people between the ages of 20 and 25 years increased significantly between 2006 and 2013. The number of 20 and 21 year olds has almost doubled since 2006 and there was a notable growth in the amount of young people in their late teens as was also evident in Figure 1.1.

The decline in the number of young people in their late teens can, in part, be attributed to the lack of tertiary institutions in the District and the tendency of people in that age bracket to embark on a gap year abroad. In 2013 the decline into the twenties was not as pronounced as that found in 2006. The decline has become more gradual as 27 and 28 year olds are replacing the 22, 23 and 24 year olds as the smallest age groups in the District.

Figure 1.3 sets out the number of young people 15 – 29 years by gender living in the District in 2013.
Figure 1.3: Waimakariri District: Age and gender of 15 – 29 years olds living in the District in 2013.

This graph shows the steady decline from late teens to late twenties that is evident in Figure 1.2. Females between the ages of 18 and 23 appear to be underrepresented, and the same is true for males in their late twenties. Both genders are equally represented in their mid-teens and mid-twenties.

Figure 1.4 shows the 2013 Census distribution for young people in the 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 year age groups.

Figure 1.4: Waimakariri District: 2013 Census Area Unit distribution of 15 – 29 year olds living in the District

The highest percentage of the District’s young people reside in Rangiora (33.8%). Kaiapoi’s comparatively low percentage is in part a consequence of the red-zoner exodus in the east of the town.
In the Rangiora Ward, young people between the ages of 15 and 29 constituted 16% of the entire population, closely followed by Kaiapoi with 15.4%, Woodend-Ashley with 14.5% and Oxford-Eyre with the lowest at 13%.

Rangiora Ward had the highest percentage of 25-29 year olds per population with 4.3%, the three other wards had percentages between 3 and 3.5%.

3 EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Figure 2.1 shows the educational qualifications for people 15 – 29 years living in the District in 2013.

Figure 2.1: Waimakariri District: Educational Qualifications for people 15 – 29 years living in the District in 2013

![Educational Qualifications for people 15 - 29 years living in the District in 2013](chart.png)

Of the 3,300 young people from the Waimakariri District that provided information about their educational qualifications, 18.6% or 615 indicated that they had no qualifications and a further 38.6% (1,275) indicated that they had received level 1 or level 2 certificates. The relatively high percentages of individuals with no qualifications and with only level 1 and 2 certificate is in part due to the large number of school aged individuals living in the District.

Of those who provided information, 9.5% indicated that they held a bachelor's degree and only 1.8% had a post-graduate qualification in the form of an Honours, Master's degree or a Doctorate.

Figure 2.2 sets out the level of work force participation by 15 – 24 year olds living in the District in 2006 and 2013 according to gender.
Figure 2.2 shows that of the 3,621 people in this age group that were in the workforce in 2013, over half (55.6%) were employed full-time, 33.1% percent part-time and 11.3% were unemployed. While percentage of people in part-employment remained relatively the same as 2006 (33.4%), full-time had decreased by 1.5% and unemployment increased by 1.8%.

Those who indicated they were not in the labour force are likely to be teenagers who were still at school or those studying full-time at a tertiary institution.

Of the 3,621 people in the workforce in 2013, 55.1% were male, this was a slight increase from the 54.4% represented in 2006. Of those young people that identified themselves as unemployed in 2013, 53.7 percent were female this was slightly less than in 2006 which showed females as 55.9% of the unemployed.

Of the 3,621 young people aged 15-24 years that were in the workforce in 2013, 2,037 provided details of the industry that they were involved in, the results are set out below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>(28.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>(24.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>(15.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>(11.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>(11.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>(4.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>(4.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education &amp; Training</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>(4.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and Technical Services</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>(3.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts &amp; Recreation Services</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>(3.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport, Postal &amp; Warehousing</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>(3.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>(2.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative &amp; Support Services</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>(2.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial &amp; Insurance Services</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>(1.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration &amp; Safety</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>(1.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>(5.6%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of the 2,037 young people that provided details about their industry involvement, the highest percentage indicated they were involved in the retail trade industry (28.3%), this was closely followed by those in the construction industry (24.6%). Of those young people involved in the construction industry, 92.2% were males.

The accommodation and food services industry was 72.8% female. Similarly the healthcare and education sectors demonstrated a female bias as 57 of the 81 young people involved in education were female and 84.8% of those involved in healthcare.

4 FINANCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

The distribution for personal income for people 15 – 24 years presents difficulties as some of the people living in the District in 2013 in this age group were working full-time, some working part-time and others still at school. Nevertheless, Figure 3.1 sets out the income distribution for males and females in the 15 – 19 and 20 – 24 year age groups.

Figure 3.1: Waimakariri District: Personal incomes for people 15 – 24 years in 2013

This figure shows that relatively similar numbers of males and females in the 15 – 19 year age group receive personal incomes of $10,000 or less, in part due to the limited workplace participation. For both age groups males generally earn more than females, this is evident in the “$30,000 or more” personal income bracket where 74.6% were male.

5 PARTICIPATION IN THE UNPAID WORKFORCE

The Censuses of Population and Dwellings in 2001, 2006 and 2013 included a section dealing with unpaid work undertaken during the weeks prior to Census day. Activities involved unpaid work within own households and outside own households. For the purposes of this section, unpaid work involving household chores has been disregarded.

Figure 4.1 shows the participation of young people in the 15 – 19 and 20 – 24 year age groups in the unpaid workforce.
The above graph shows a female bias for unpaid work, 30.3% of males in the 15 – 19 year age group indicated that they did not participate in any form of unpaid work, another 20.7% of males in the 20 – 24 year age group indicated the same. Females between the ages of 20 and 24 had the lowest percentage of inactivity with just 9.5%.

Females from both age groups were more likely to have looked after children whether from their household (20.2%) or from outside their household (15.1%).

Helping the ill or disabled was a relatively uncommon activity, females from the 20 – 24 year age group were the most active in this area while only 2.5% of males from either age group did this form of unpaid work.

Females from the 15 – 19 year age group had the highest percentage of participation in helping or volunteering in groups or organisations (10.1%), while males of the same age group held the lowest percentage (6.9%).

Figure 4.2 shows the participation in young people of the unpaid workforce in 2006 and 2013.
Figure 4.2: Participation in the unpaid workforce of young people 15 – 24 years living in the District in 2006 and 2013

This graph shows slightly higher percentages of inactivity for both males and females in 2013. There has been a notable increase in the amount of females looking after children who were members of their own households, possibly an indication of a growth in the amount of young families or young mothers in the District.

There are also lower percentages of both males and females looking after children that are not members of their own households in 2013. There was an increase in the amount of voluntary work undertaken by females in 2013, while male percentages remain relatively the same.

Percentages for unpaid work helping ill or disabled people in and outside the household has increased for females and decreased for males since 2006.