

Socio Economic Status

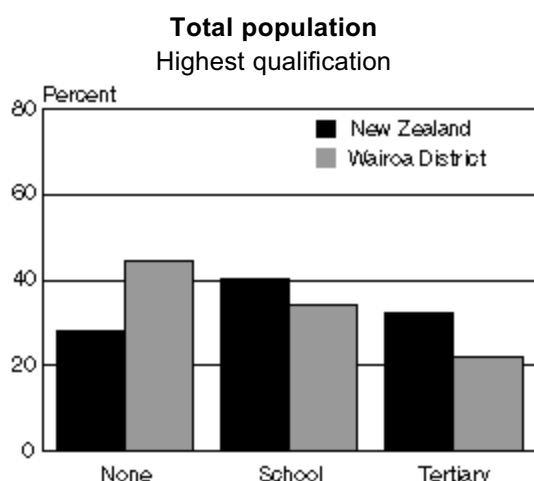
Analysis of socio-economic status provides a range of indicators of community well-being and capacity for social growth and development. Educational qualifications and employment status make particularly significant impact in this regard.

The impact of unemployment on a community can differ according to the social structures in place. In a community where personal worth is measured by work status and where the “user-pays” philosophy dominates, unemployment can have a devastating effect. This trend is reflected in the Wairoa district.

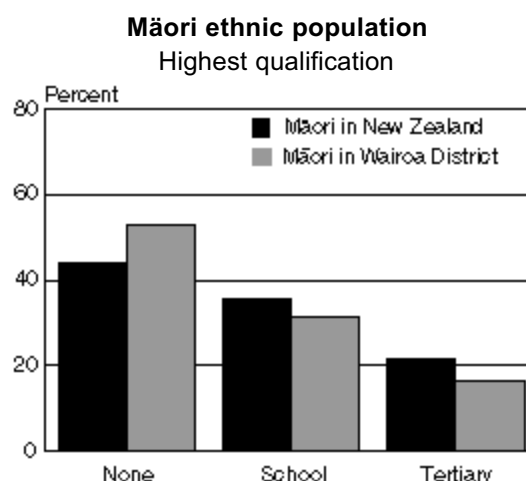
Access to fundamental services such as health, housing, transport, education and leisure opportunities may all be restricted by a lack of income and this combined with loss of self-esteem can be a factor in the occurrence of crime and violence (particularly family violence).

In seeking to highlight trends and opportunities within this report, it is hoped that the negative impacts of job loss or lack of job opportunity can be mitigated in a society where the unemployed are able to make a valuable contribution and where opportunities are not wholly dependant on an ability to pay.

EDUCATION



- 21.6% of people aged 15 years and over (1,089) in the Wairoa District said they have a tertiary qualification, compared with 32.2% for New Zealand as a whole.
- 44.4% of people aged 15 years and over (2,241) in the Wairoa District said they have no formal qualifications, compared with 27.6% of people aged 15 years and over in New Zealand.

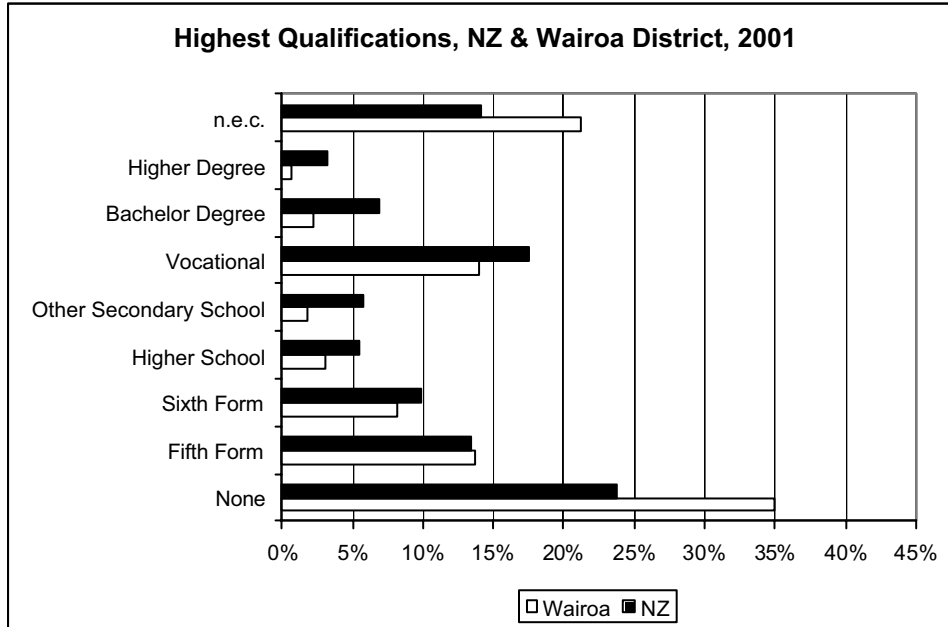


- 16.1% of Māori people aged 15 years and over (414) living in the Wairoa District said they have a tertiary qualification, compared with 21.2% for all Māori people aged 15 years and over in New Zealand.
- 52.8% of Māori people aged 15 years and over (1,356) in the Wairoa District said they have no formal qualifications, compared with 43.6% of Māori people aged 15 years and over in New Zealand.

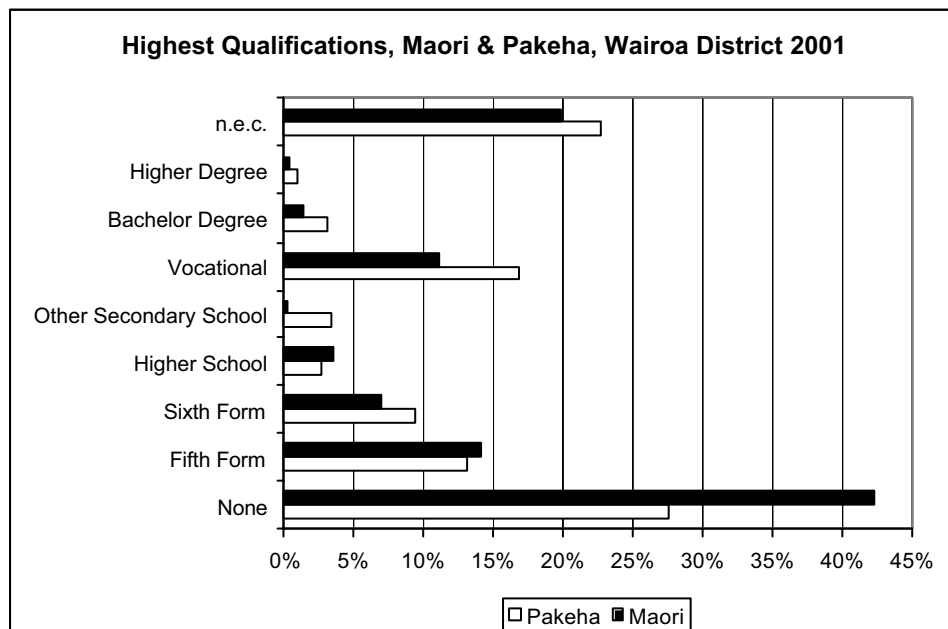
(charts: Source: Statistics New Zealand)

HIGHEST QUALIFICATIONS

Looking at all of the detailed sub-categories, people in the Wairoa district are more likely to have no formal qualifications than people in New Zealand as a whole (see below). Commensurately, people in the Wairoa district are less likely to have tertiary qualifications (a higher degree, a bachelor's degree, or a vocational qualification).

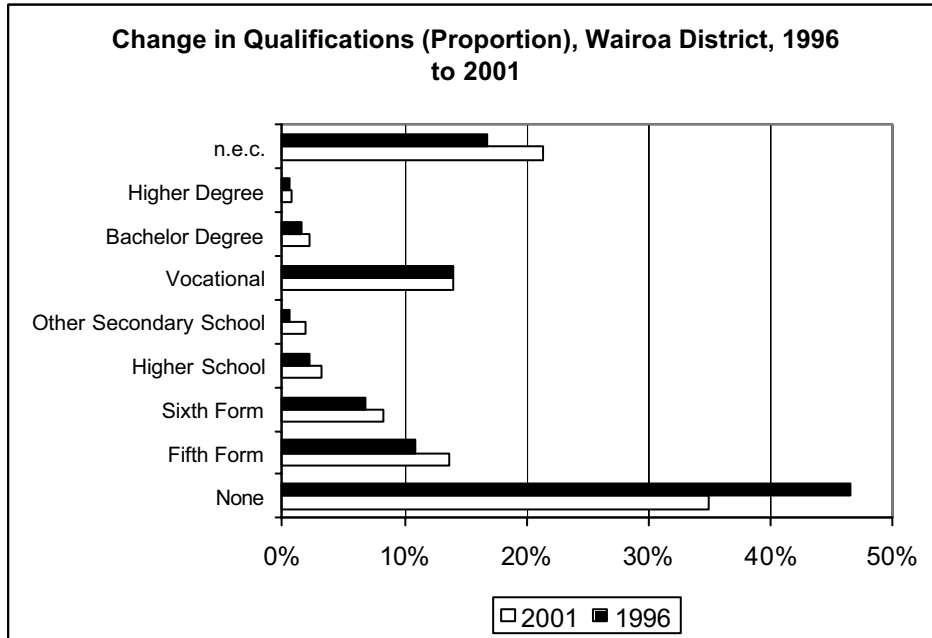


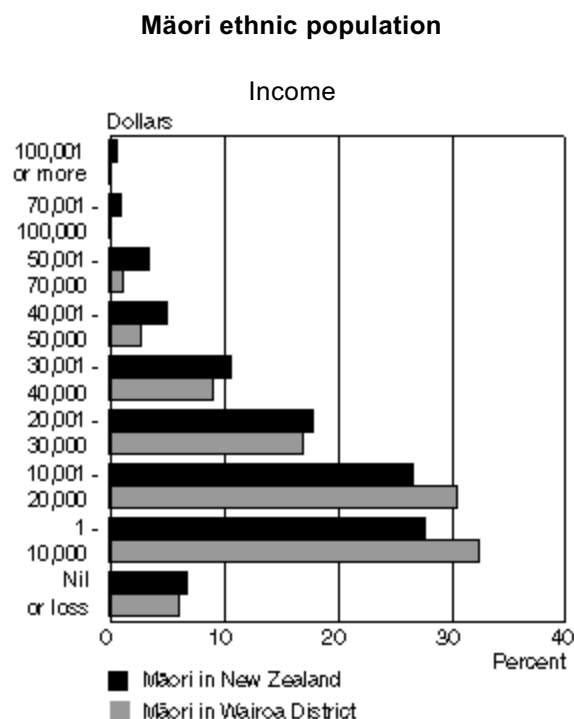
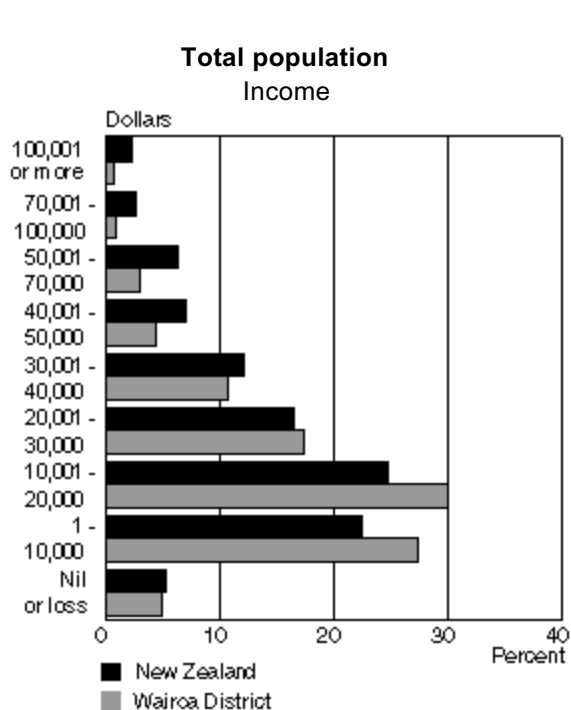
Here in the Wairoa district, Māori people are more likely to have no formal qualifications than Pakeha people (see below). Commensurately, Māori are less likely to have tertiary qualifications (a higher degree, a bachelor's degree, or a vocational qualification) than Pakeha (though the rates for higher and bachelor degrees for both Māori and Pakeha are low).



Change In Highest Qualifications

There has been some changes in levels of education from 1996 to 2001. The most noticeable is the decrease in the proportion of people stating they have “no qualifications”. This would be as a result of the change in School Certificate in the 1990s that removed “50% pass/fail” from the educational system.





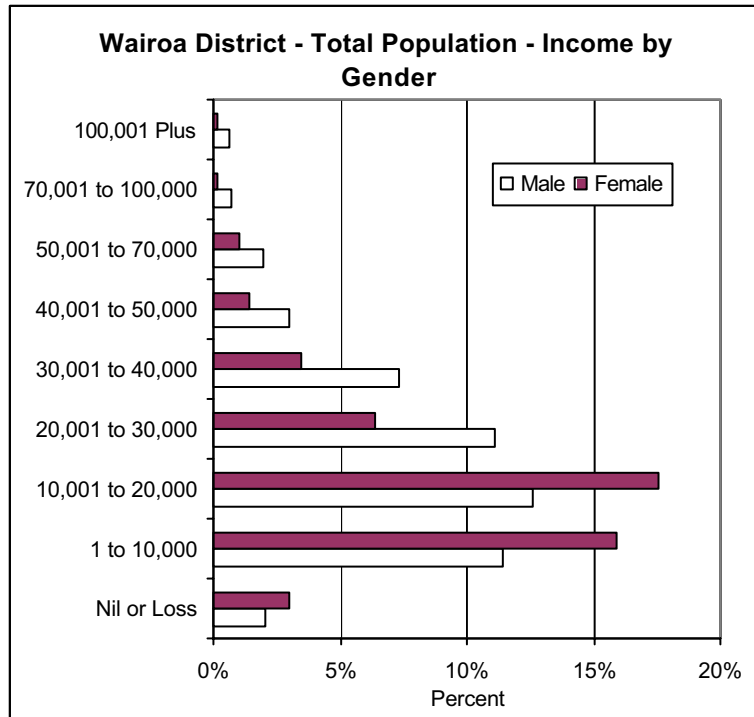
- The median income of people in the Wairoa District is \$14,600, compared with \$18,500 for all of New Zealand.
- 62.6% of people aged 15 years and over in the Wairoa District have an annual income of \$20,000 or less, compared with 52.8% for New Zealand as a whole.
- 4.8% of people aged 15 years and over in the Wairoa District have an annual income of more than \$50,000, compared with 11.5% for New Zealand as a whole.

- The median income of Māori people in the Wairoa District is \$12,900, compared with \$14,800 for all Māori in New Zealand.
- 69.4% of Māori people aged 15 years and over in the Wairoa District have an annual income of \$20,000 or less, compared with 61.2% for Māori in New Zealand as a whole.
- 1.7% of Māori people aged 15 years and over in the Wairoa District have an annual income of more than \$50,000, compared with 5.2% for Māori in New Zealand as a whole.

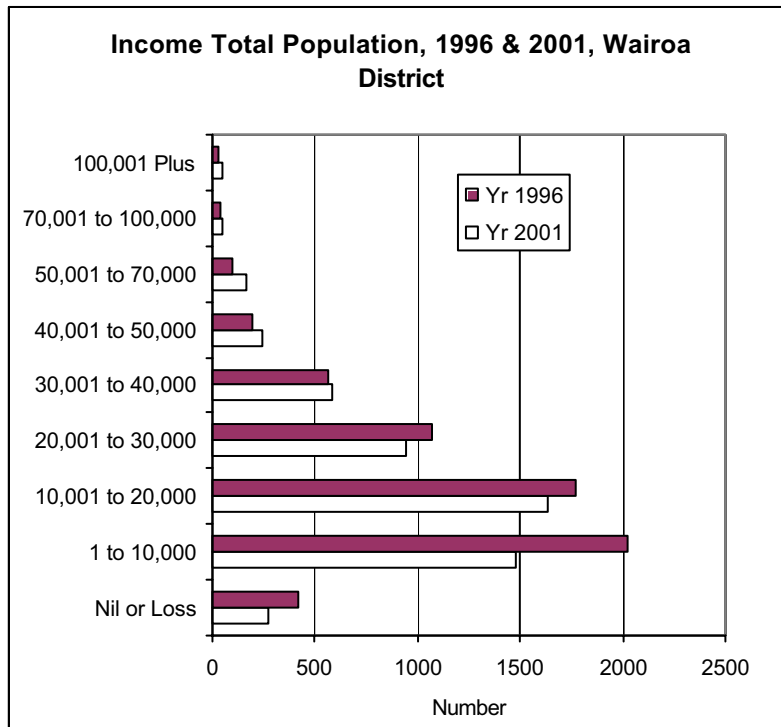
(charts: Source: Statistics New Zealand Te Tari Tatau)

Income Levels by Gender

Looking at the chart below, there is a clear difference in income levels by gender in the Wairoa district.

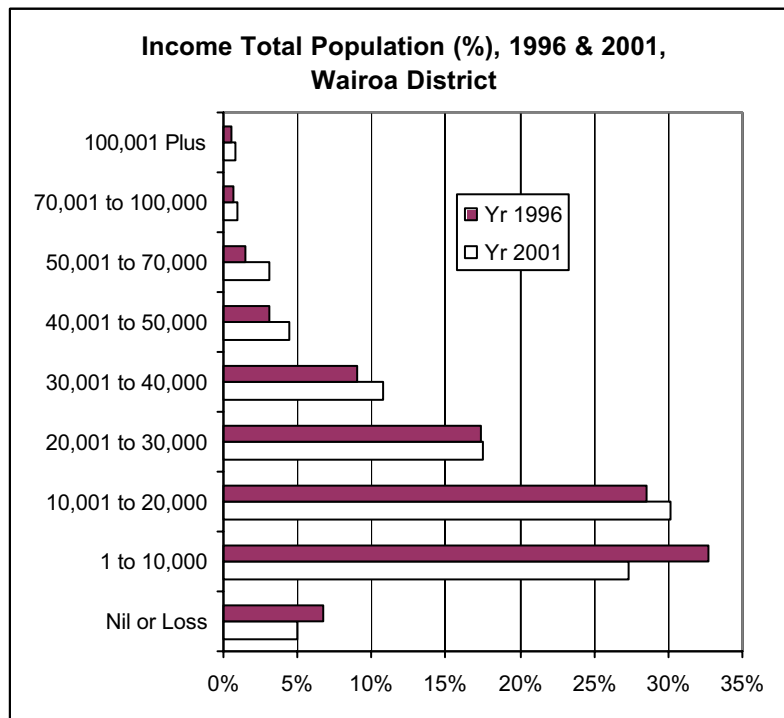


Change In Income Levels



The chart above shows the change in income levels by number between 1996 and 2001. A steady improvement in income levels is apparent, with a significant drop in numbers in the lower income ranges. It is worth noting, however, that the decline of numbers in these income ranges were matched by an overall population decline in Wairoa over the same period.

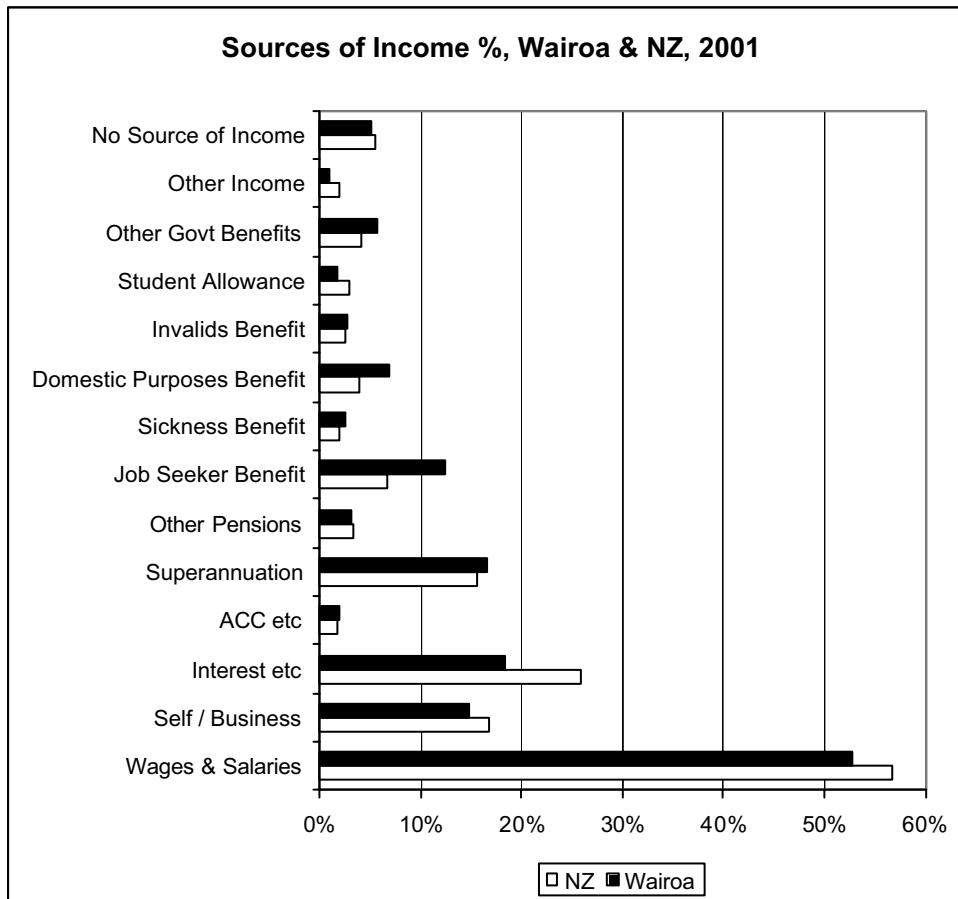
Looking at income range change by percentage (below), a similar pattern emerges, with a large drop in numbers in the \$1 to \$10,000 income bracket.



SOURCES OF INCOME

Like all New Zealanders, people who live in the Wairoa district have a diverse range of income sources. By far the majority of people here receive their income from wages and salaries, over 50% of adults at the 2001 Census (see below).

Compared to New Zealand as a whole, people in Wairoa are less likely to receive income from sources such as interest, dividends and rent (the "Interest etc" category) and are more likely to receive income from sources such as the job seeker (unemployment) benefit and the domestic purposes benefit.



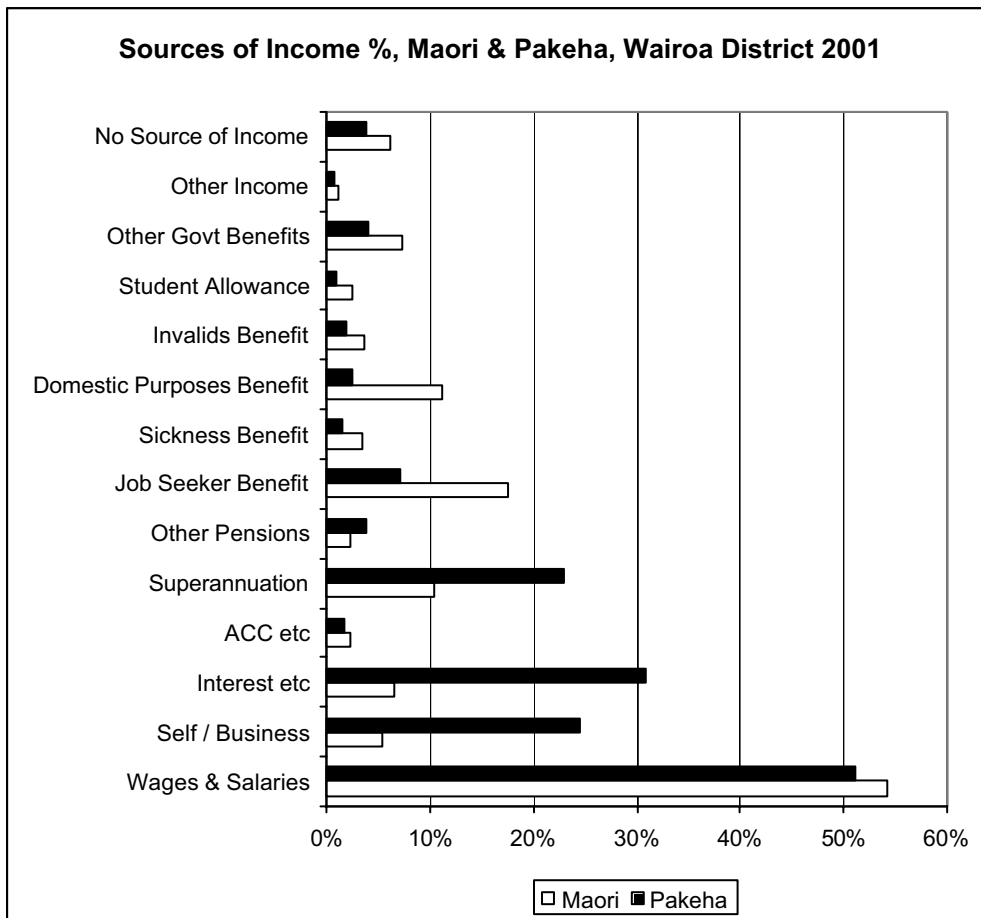
Sources of Income for Māori + Pakeha

There are significant differences when comparing sources of income between Māori and Pakeha people in the Wairoa district.

Māori are less likely to receive income from operating their own business, nor from sources such as interest, dividends and rent (the "Interest etc" category).

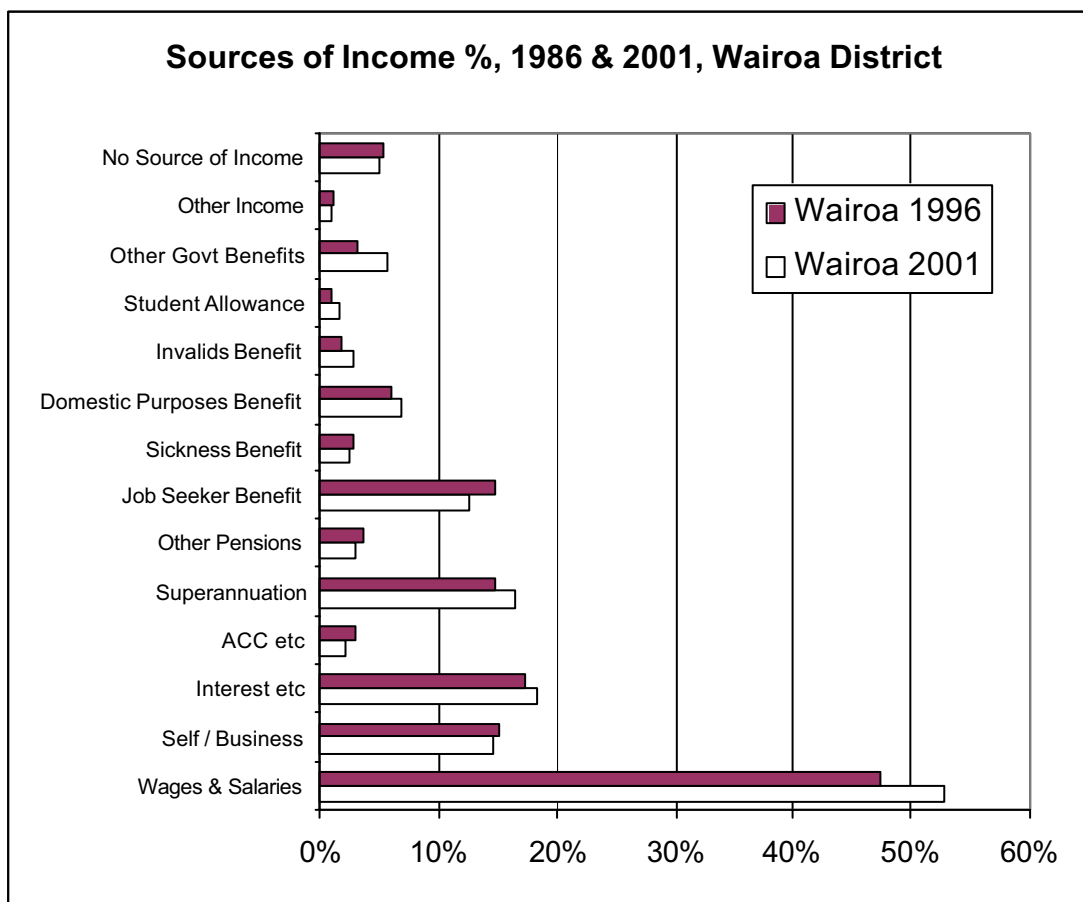
Māori are significantly more likely to receive income from sources such as the job seeker (unemployment) benefit and the domestic purposes benefit.

A high proportion of Pakeha receive retirement income, over 20% in 2001. This compares with only 10% for Māori.



Change in Sources of Income

There was important an significant transition in regards to income sources between 1996 and 2001. In 1996, under 50% of the adult population received a salary or waged form of income. By 2001, this figure had risen over 50%, to 53%. This means that more than half the population of Wairoa district were now sourcing a waged or salaried income, and were in paid income at that time.



Sources Of Income for WINZ Beneficiaries

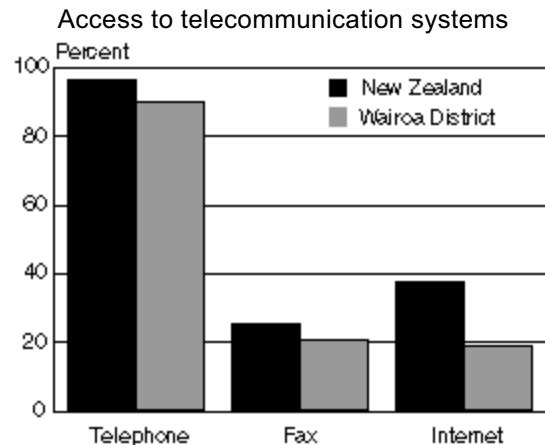
Work and Income New Zealand (WINZ) produces a wide range of demographic and other statistics relating to people who receive employment and/or income services. They also provide information about the type of income support received and the work services accessed by clients. This information is summarised in their Quarterly Profile. The following table on income support benefit recipients in the Wairoa District is drawn from the WINZ December 2001 Quarterly Profile.

CURRENT BENEFITS BY REGIONS AND SERVICE CENTRES AT END OF DECEMBER 2001

Unemployment Benefit	UB Hardship	Emergency Benefit		Independent Youth	UB Student Hardship	Total Unemployment	UB in Training	Sickness Benefit	Sickness Benefit Hardship	Total Sickness	
596	0	11	18		0	625	2	81	1	82	
Emergency Maintenance	Domestic Purposes	Woman Alone	Care of Sick and Infirm	Total Domestic Purposes	Widows	Transitioned Retirement	Invalids	Orphans	Unsupp-orted Child	Total Orphans	Super-Annuation
1	374	12	18	405	44	23	155	2	50	52	1,074

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

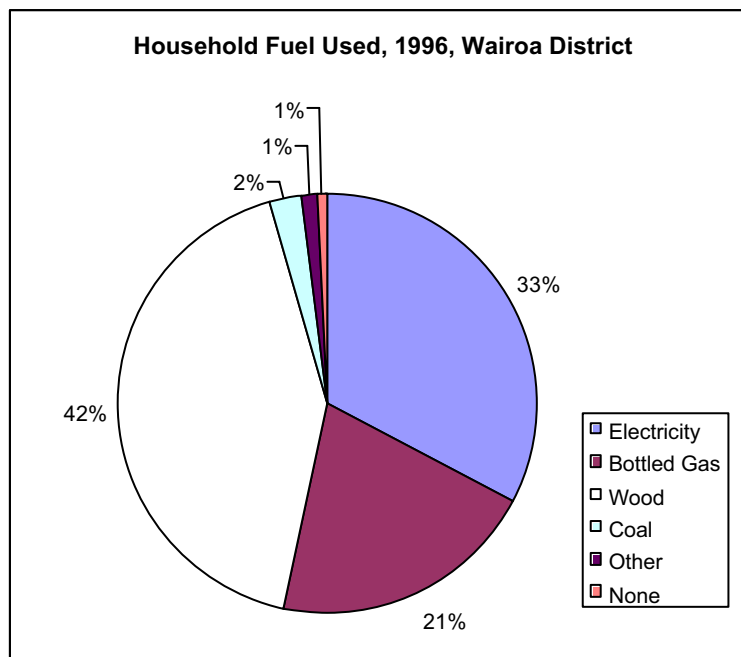
- 528 households or 18.4% in the Wairoa District have access to the Internet, compared with 37.4% for all of New Zealand.
- 294 households or 10.3% in the Wairoa District have no access to a telephone, compared with 3.7% for all of New Zealand.
- Though the proportion with access to the Internet is lower than the national rate, it is still at a level of 1 in 5 homes, a significant growth for a technology that was not in existence ten years ago.



(charts: Source: Statistics New Zealand).

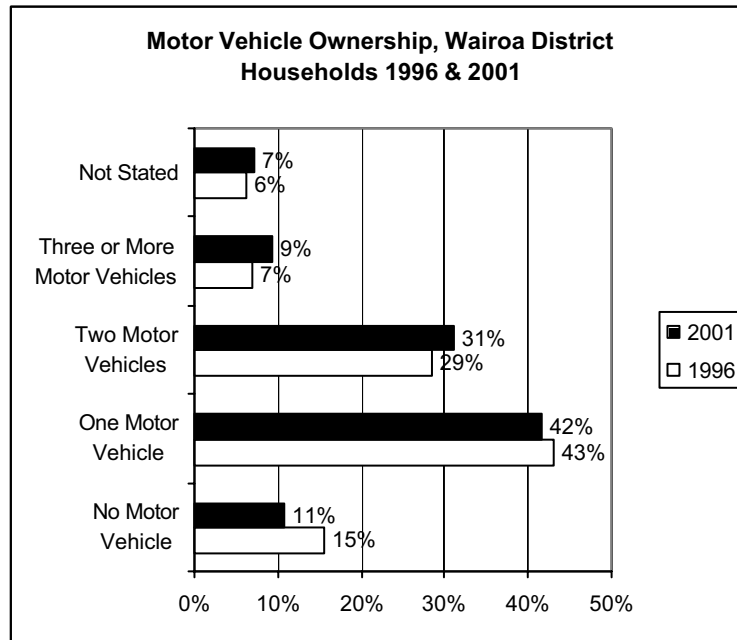
HEATING

The two charts below show both the proportion of usage of different heating fuels in the Wairoa District in 1996 and 2001, and enables a comparison between the two. Wood heating is by far the most popular heating method, though bottled gas has shown a significant increase over the five year period 1996 to 2001. Electricity has declined in popularity, perhaps linked to rising costs.



MOTOR VEHICLES

Generally, conditions are improving for motor vehicle ownership in the Wairoa district. In particular, the proportion of households with no access to a car declined from 15% in 1996 to only 11% in 2001. This reflects both improving economic conditions as well as lowering automobile costs.



WAIROA SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

This Wairoa profile document will be an important resource for the newly created Wairoa Social Development Unit (WSDU). The WSDU is an initiative of Kahungunu Executive, an iwi-based health and social services provider in the Wairoa District.

Kahungunu Executive is "nesting" a number of social and community development projects for the Wairoa district and its constituent communities.

Working with a local GP, Kahungunu Executive led the development of the recently established Public Health Organisation (PHO) and then stepped back to allow the "Wairoa community" to assume responsibility. The PHO will now dictate how resources will be allocated to meet community health needs.

The Stronger Community Action Fund (SCAF) pilot is another example of Kahungunu Executive capturing social service funding and then passing on the responsibility to a nominated community committee to make social wellbeing decisions.

As part of the above programme of work, Kahungunu Executive prepared a proposal to Government agencies "Developing a Comprehensive Social Development Strategy for Wairoa District." The report outlines how the community intends to research community needs in a range of areas, initially focusing on health, housing, and social services. The initial recommendations included local community consultation with all key stakeholders, production of a community profile, and creation of a Wairoa Social Development Unit.

Since that time, Kahungunu Executive has engaged two researchers and one research assistant to contribute to the work of the Social Development Unit and creation of a "Wairoa Wellbeing Report." The wellbeing report will focus on health status, housing conditions, and social service needs in the Wairoa district. This "Wairoa Wellbeing Report" will be a follow up to a report prepared in 1994 entitled "Report on Wairoa District Health and Disability Support Services" (the "Lynne Lane" report).

Lynne Lane's report on health and disability support identified a number of critical trends and conditions in the Wairoa District, many of which no doubt are a significant concern today. These included:

- The socio-demographic profile of Wairoa reveals a bicultural community with a high proportion on low incomes and income support, unemployment, lack of educational qualifications, and single parenthood; all factors strongly associated with poor health status.
- The health status of Māori in Wairoa appears to be significantly worse than the health status of Non-Māori in Wairoa, and worse than the average health status of Māori in the central region (lower North Island).
- The rate of admission to hospital for Māori in the central region is generally higher for most causes than non-Māori, but not as high as the rates for Māori in Wairoa. In addition, the rates for Māori generally may be underestimated by up to 30% due to the methods and standard of recording of ethnicity in the health system.
- The rate of hospital admissions of Hawkes Bay residents is significantly higher for most common causes, but generally lower than the rates seen in the Wairoa residents.

The report then proceeded to outline recommendations to improve health service access and provision in the Wairoa area. These recommendations included Māori community health workers, community based health services, health promotion and education, and well child and adolescent services.

- Portions of this section extracted from The Gisborne Herald, June 2003.

- "A Healthy Future" Report on Wairoa District Health & Disability Support Services, Central Regional Health Authority, Prepared by Lynne Lane, Community Medicine Registrar, February 1994.

Deprivation Index 2001

Information on the Deprivation Index is available for the Wairoa District (see maps, opposite). Looking at the maps, it can be seen that the Wairoa District and its numerous communities are the site of significant levels of deprivation.

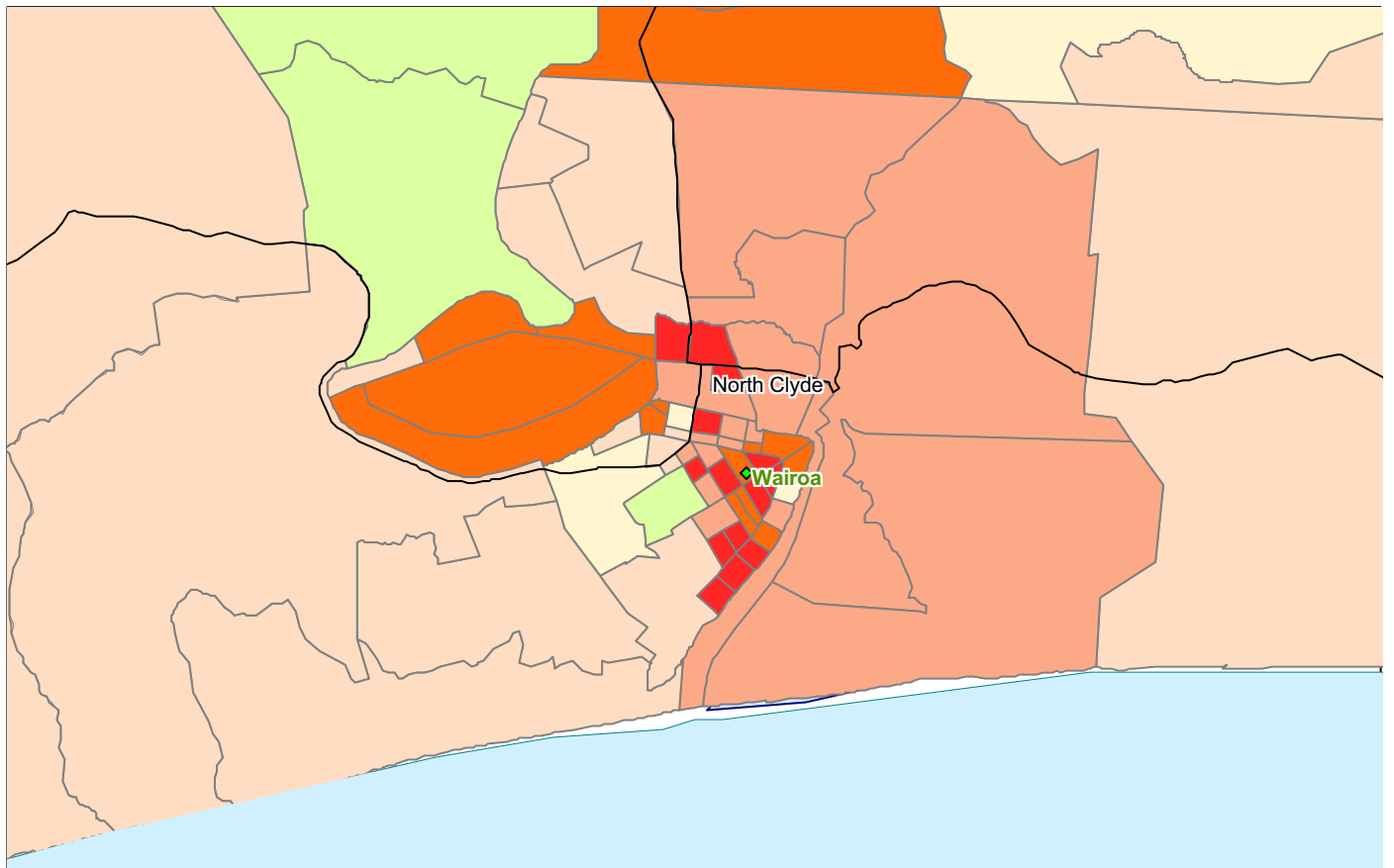
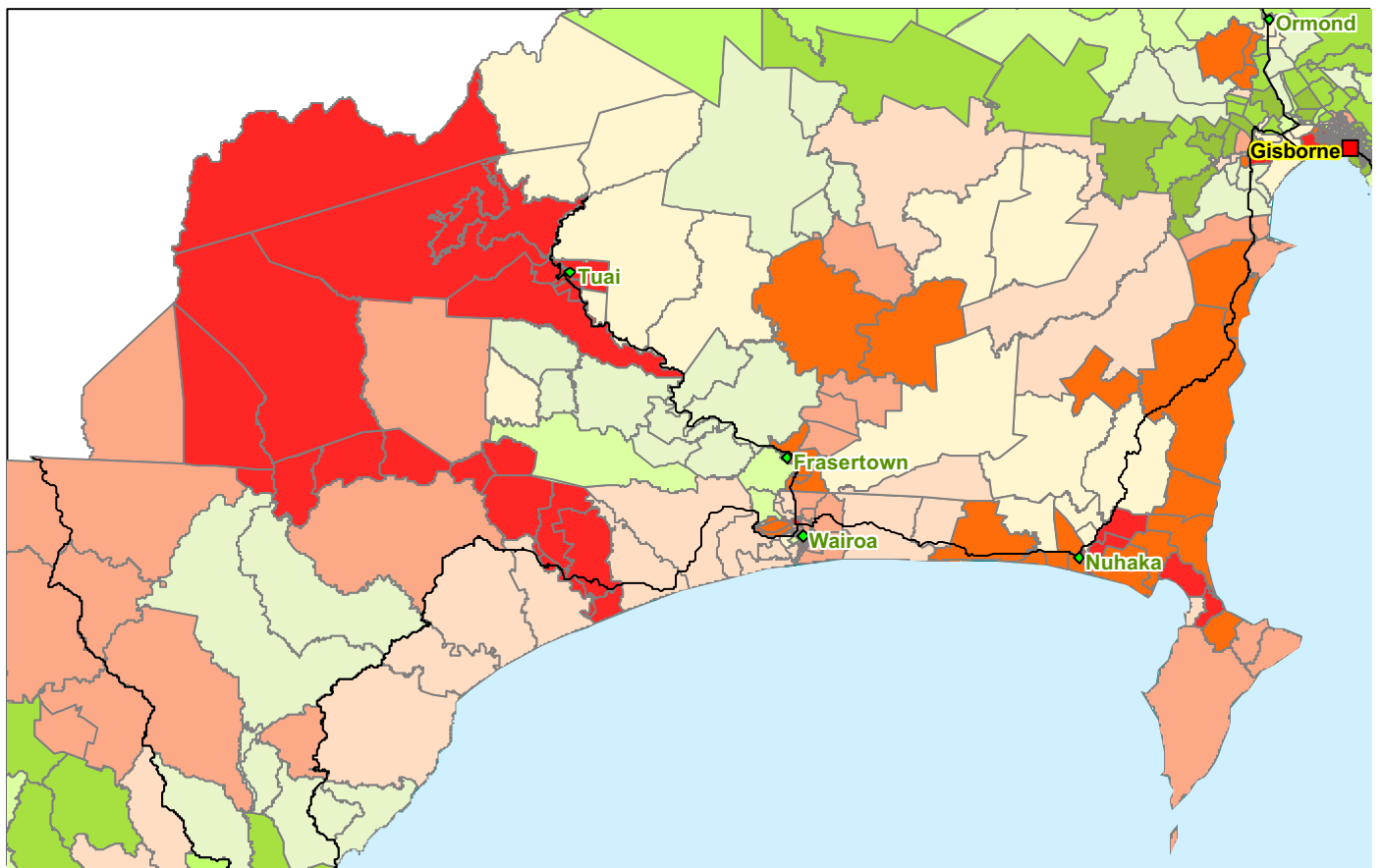
The Deprivation Index is a scientifically developed statistical tool developed by Statistics NZ to enable government services to be targeted to areas of significant need and deprivation. It is an important measure of both socio-economic conditions as well wellbeing which often is reflective of such factors. The newly formed Wairoa Public Health Organisation (PHO) will be utilising the Deprivation Index in their project planning.

The Index of Deprivation is derived from a range of 2001 Census informational data. In order of decreasing weight, these are:

1. Income	People aged 18-59 receiving a means tested benefit
2. Employment	People aged 18-59 unemployed
3. Income	People living in equivalised* households with income below an income threshold
4. Communication	People no access to a telephone
5. Transport	People with no access to a car
6. Support	People aged <60 in a single parent family
7. Qualifications	People aged 18-59 without any qualifications
8. Owned home	People not living in own home
9. Living space	People living in equivalised* households below a bedroom occupancy threshold

* Equivalisation: methods used to control for family composition

Caution should be exercised in making inferences between the relative magnitude of deprivation e.g. the difference in deprivation between deciles 5 and 6 will not be the same as the difference between deciles 9 and 10.



DEPRIVATION INDEX, WAIROA DISTRICT 2001

KEY
less deprived 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 *more deprived*