



Long-term Insights Briefing

Evidence Brief: Māori Outcome Trends





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Section 1. Introduction

The purpose of the Evidence Brief

This Evidence Brief presents the status of Māori wellbeing today based on 10 identified wellbeing domains and associated indicator data. This data will help inform future scenario forecasting that will be presented as part of Te Puni Kōkiri's Long-term Insights Briefing - *Thriving Whānau 2040*¹.

What is a Long-term Insights Briefing (LTIB)?

The Public Service Act 2020 introduced a new requirement for all departmental chief executives to publish a Long-term Insights Briefing (LTIB) at least once every three years. The Briefings are think-pieces on the future; they are not government policy. The briefings provide information about medium to long term trends, risks and opportunities that affect or may affect New Zealand. They provide an opportunity to enhance public debate on long-term issues and usefully contribute to future decision-making (Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, 2021). The Briefings will be tabled in parliament by Ministers for public consideration.

How is Te Puni Kōkiri approaching the 2022 LTIB?

Te Puni Kōkiri's topic for the LTIB 2022 - *Thriving Whānau 2040* - aligns with the Ministry's Vision, *Thriving Whānau*, which signals that when whānau are thriving, so do their communities, hapū, iwi and all of Aotearoa. Our long-term vision 'encompasses a holistic view of wellbeing where whānau are actively contributing towards achieving their social and economic aspirations' (Te Puni Kōkiri, 2021: 6-7). In addition to social and economic, the LTIB 2022 will also explore other aspirations of whānau Māori, such as cultural.

Looking forward twenty years, our briefing will present a series of plausible, evidence-based scenarios that depict whānau wellbeing in 2040, contemplating a medium to long term future as seen through a Māori lens.² Developing future scenarios enables us to consider the drivers of change that collectively can help shape different futures and explore what this may mean for future policy.

Drawing on history, an analysis of current and emerging issues, and identifying drivers and barriers to change, our briefing will outline future scenarios that reflect and draw upon the strengths and unique characteristics of 21st century Māori. We acknowledge the impact on Māori wellbeing of significant past events and contemporary developments, movements and influences, both nationally and internationally.

As the principal policy advisor to the Government on Māori wellbeing and development, Te Puni Kōkiri welcomes the opportunity provided by the Long-term Insights Briefing to highlight how better outcomes for Māori could be achieved with a te ao Māori approach to Māori wellbeing, whilst drawing on the expertise and voices of whānau Māori.

The Futures Triangle

A key part of our approach to futures thinking, and shaping future plausible scenarios for Māori in 2040, has been the use of the Futures Triangle. The Futures Triangle is a way of mapping the factors of the past, the push of the present and the pull of the future (Inayatullah, 2008). It provides a helpful means of exploring

¹ The Evidence Brief does not provide an explanation as to why the data shows what it does. Similarly, it does not draw on qualitative information and insights or consider the implications of the data findings for future policy.

² The Futures Scenarios approach is endorsed by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, the central government agency coordinating the LTIB 2022 process.

<https://dpmc.govt.nz/our-programmes/policy-project/policy-methods-toolbox/futures-thinking/scenarios>

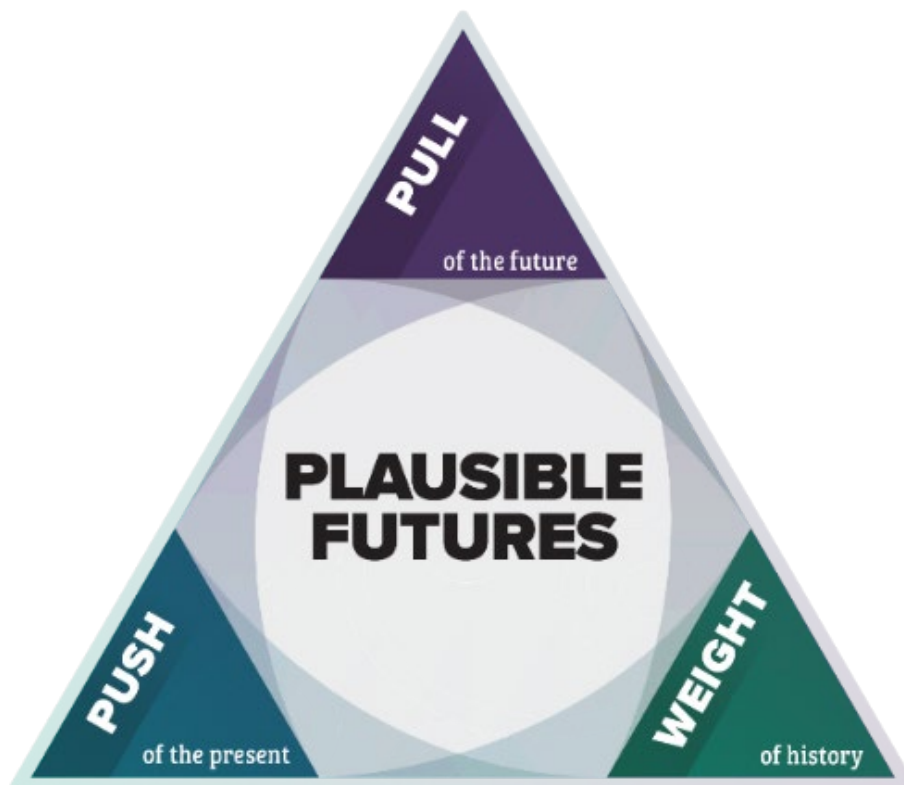


plausible futures for Māori by acknowledging the interplay of these three key elements and considering a set of questions for each part:

1. *The weight of history* – anchoring the past and understanding key events that have impacted Māori development, and using that learning to guide us into the future³
2. *The push of the present* – recognising important trends that are driving change in the present based on current data and evidence
3. *The pull of the future* – articulating aspirations for future generations of Māori and envisioning possibilities for the future

Working with the Futures Triangle helps avoid the trap of focusing only on present realities by highlighting key drivers of and barriers to change - both past and present. Working in this way can support a focus on how transformational change could be achieved over the long-term.

Figure 1: The Futures Triangle



³ A timeline of events that have impacted Māori development, from which we can draw strength for the future will be made available in due course.

Table 1: Questions to consider in futures thinking

Triangle Corner	Questions
<i>Weight of History</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is holding us back or getting in our way? • What are the barriers to change? • What are the deep structures that resist change?
<i>Push of the present</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What drivers of change are pushing us towards particular futures? • What quantitative drivers of change are changing the future? • What is happening now?
<i>Pull of the future</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the drivers of change pulling us towards particular features? • What are the compelling images of the future, those we can't overlook? • Are there competing images of the future?

Identifying domains and indicators for thriving whānau for the purpose of the LTIB

A selection of frameworks were examined to identify the thriving whānau domains (see Table 2) that will support the development of the 2040 future scenarios.

These frameworks included *Te Whare Tapa Whā* (Durie, 1982), (Ministry of Health, 2017), *He Ara Waiora* (McMeeking et al., 2019), the *Living Standards Framework* (Treasury 2021, 2018) and the *Doughnut Economy* (Raworth, 2017).

For the **indicators** (see Table 2), we examined various models that measure wellbeing including the *Six Primary Capacities* (Durie, 2006), *Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa - Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand* (Stats NZ, 2019a), and the *Whānau Ora Outcomes Framework* (Te Puni Kōkiri, 2016).



Table 2: Thriving Whānau Domains and Indicators

DOMAIN	INDICATOR
Te Taiao	<p>Relationship to te taiao</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Māori that rate the health of the natural environment as quite or very important Percentage of Māori that rate looking after the natural environment as quite or very important Percentage of Māori who know their pepeha <p>Use of te taiao</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent who grow their own fruit or vegetables (as individual, with whānau, iwi, hapū or marae) Percent who gathered traditional Māori food (as individual, with whānau, iwi, hapū or marae) Percent who gathered materials for use in traditional Māori practices (as individual, with whānau, iwi, hapū or marae) <p>Protection of te taiao</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent who care for Māori sites of importance (as individual, with whānau, iwi, hapū or marae) Percent who care for the health of the natural environment (as individual, with whānau, iwi, hapū or marae)
Mātauranga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Māori able to speak te reo Māori conversationally Percentage of households in which te reo Māori is spoken in the home
Cultural Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Māori who have attended a marae / their ancestral marae in the last 12 months Percentage of Māori who feel strongly connected to their ancestral marae Percentage of Māori who find it very important to be engaged in culture Percentage of Māori engaged in cultural practices in the last 12 months
Social Cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Māori experiencing discrimination in the last 12 months Levels of trust held in institutions by Māori Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who have received a charge Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who have received a conviction Proportion of Māori and non-Māori who receive a sentence by sentence type
Political Voice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Māori and non-Māori eligible population who are enrolled to vote in general election Percentage of Māori and non-Māori voting in the general election Percentage of Māori that participate with iwi via registration and election voting
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who report they are in good health (self-assessment) Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who drink alcohol to a hazardous level Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who eat three or more servings of vegetables per day Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who are physically active Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who are experiencing psychological distress
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Māori and non-Māori achieving NCEA Level 3 or University Entrance Percentage of Māori and non-Māori studying Science, Technology or Mathematics at Year 13 Percentage of Māori and non-Māori students who attained NCEA Level 3 by the end of each calendar year Completion rates of three-year tertiary qualifications for Māori and non-Māori
Income and Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment rates of Māori and non-Māori Proportion of Māori and non-Māori self-employed and employing others as a percentage of total workforce Proportion of Māori and non-Māori in skilled and highly skilled jobs Median income for Māori and non-Māori
Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business asset base per capita of Māori and non-Māori Number of Māori businesses compared to number of total NZ businesses Total value of merchandise exports for Māori and non-Māori businesses
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Māori and non-Māori living in an owner-occupied dwelling Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who find their housing severely unaffordable Percentage of Māori and non-Māori living at same address as five years ago Percentage of Māori and non-Māori living in homes that experience a problem with mould Percentage of Māori and non-Māori living in homes that experience a problem with dampness



A note on the data used for the LTIB indicators and context to the current Māori data ecosystem

There are many aspects of thriving whānau that we cannot measure

We recognise thriving whānau includes many aspects we cannot measure. The aim has been to include a variety of indicators but it is by no means an exhaustive list. While the focal unit of analysis is whānau, few national surveys or collections exist that capture whānau-level data, and even less so in ways that reflect Māori values.

The first nationally representative survey of Māori wellbeing - Te Kupenga – was conducted following the census in 2013 and 2018. Te Kupenga provided an opportunity to better understand whānau Māori wellbeing via self-reporting. Data from aspects of Te Kupenga have been used in this evidence brief for many of the indicators identified in Table 2. However, the publicly available data from Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ) for Te Kupenga results can be limiting in terms of triangulating different variables to undertake a meaningful analysis of whānau wellbeing. Kukutai, Sporle & Roskrug (2017) carried out a detailed analysis of whānau wellbeing using the Te Kupenga 2013 dataset via the Te Kupenga Confidentialised Unit Record File and microdata from within the Stats NZ Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI). With access to this data for analysis, Kukutai, Sporle & Roskrug (2017: 5) concluded that:

Te Kupenga offers an important opportunity to better understand whānau in a way that reflects Māori values. It enables Māori to evaluate how well their whānau are doing, rather than relying on the judgements of external observers, or narrowly constraining wellbeing to objective measures such as income and employment.

The findings suggest that supporting and strengthening whānau wellbeing requires a multifaceted approach that includes social and human resource potential factors, as well as economic factors.

Extending our understanding of whānau wellbeing will require some assessment of causality. For quantitative research, this will require longitudinal data. Currently there is no national level longitudinal data that includes variables on whānau wellbeing.

Many of the indicators presented in this evidence brief are measured at the individual level, and, over time where the data is available. Where it is applicable, the results for Māori are compared to non-Māori to assess progress towards achieving parity. The indicator data is predominantly sourced from Aotearoa New Zealand's Official Statistics System (OSS). The data used is provided in the Appendix, along with the source links to the datasets that are publicly available. Where a custom data request was required, or the data is held by another organisation supplied to us, this is signalled in the Appendix.

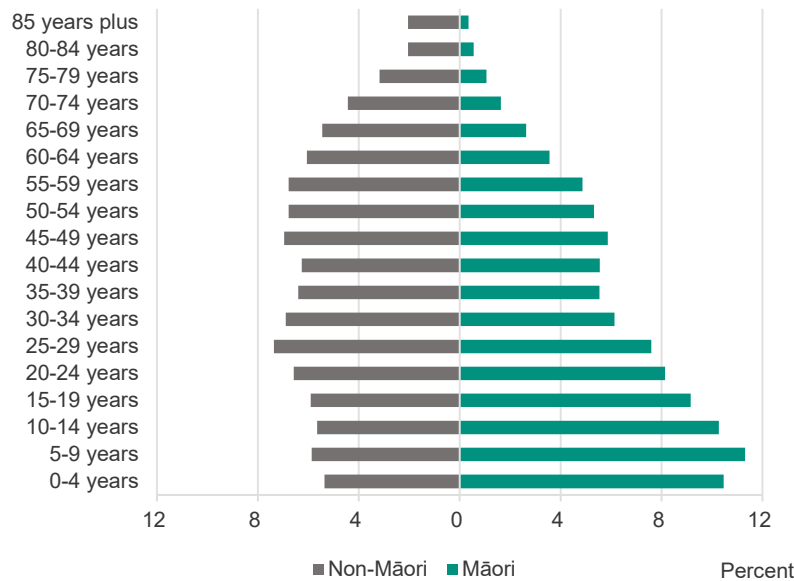
Demographic context for the Māori population

Population estimates in June 2021 estimated the Māori population was 17.1%. There was estimated to be 436,000 Māori males and 439,300 Māori females, with median ages of 27.3 and 25.3 years respectively (Stats NZ, 2021a).

Figure 2 shows that the Māori population is young based on the 2018 census; 32% of the Māori population are under the age of 15 years compared to only 17% of the non-Māori population under the age of 15. Likewise, 57% of the Māori population are under the age of 30 years, compared to only 37% of the non-Māori population (Stats NZ, n.d. – 2018 Census).



Figure 2: Population Pyramid, 2018



Source: Stats NZ Census 2018

This youthful Māori age structure provides an in-built momentum for growth, with a relatively large share moving into reproductive ages. Thus, even in the absence of gains from net-migration, the growth of the Māori population far exceeds that of the European population.

Population projections between 2018 and 2038 signal that the absolute numbers for the Māori population will increase across all age groups. In terms of age distribution, the percent of 0-14 year olds will slowly decrease (down by 6.3 percentage points), in contrast to 65+ year brackets, which will increase (up by 5.6 percentage points). The 15-64 age group will remain relatively unchanged (up 0.7 percentage points). (Stats NZ, n.d. – Population Projections).

By 2038 it is projected that the Māori population in New Zealand will be almost 1.2 million, comprising just under 20% of the total population. The Māori population share will vary significantly by region – in Gisborne and the Far North it will be at least double the national figure at 42% and 66% respectively (Stats NZ, n.d. – Population Projections).

The Māori population will remain young, as reflected by the median age (30.5 years). As a percent of the total population, Māori will represent 31.2% of 0-14 year olds, 24.2% of 15-39 year olds, 15.8% of 40-64 year olds and 10.4% of those 65+ years (Stats NZ, n.d. – Population Projections). Population projections also show that, within the next fifteen years, a large proportion of Māori will enter the labour force and play a pivotal role in the future of the Māori and wider New Zealand economy. This is continuing trend; analysis of 2013 and 2018 census data shows that the number of working Māori in New Zealand grew by 105,000, equal to a 50% increase in 5 years (BERL, 2020a).

Note that, based on Stats NZ census data for 2018, 82.2% of the Māori population live in urban areas, with 18.8% in rural areas (Stats NZ, n.d. – Census 2018).

Context on current indicator data

Section 2 below provides a capture of the current data available for each indicator against the domains identified in Table 2. It provides quantitative information to answer the “what is happening now?” question of the Futures Triangle in the Push of the Present.



Section 2. Evidence to help measure thriving whānau today and underpin the future scenarios

Domain: Te Taiao

A brief context to the importance of te taiao (the environment) for Māori

In te ao Māori all living and non-living things possess mauri, or an inner life force. The physical world is experienced through relational bonds to the land, water, animals, and plants. The importance of te taiao to Māori can be understood through whakapapa (Mahuika, 2019), how Māori are part of the environment and descend from their whenua, and whanaungatanga, that everything is related through kinship.

The Waitangi Tribunal describes how te taiao, and the human relationship with flora and fauna, serve as the building blocks of the Māori world view and Māori identity (Waitangi Tribunal, 2011). Every element of creation is descended from Ranginui, the sky father, and Papa-tu-ā-nuku, the earth mother (Roberts, 2013). The gods of creation breathed life into the first men and woman. All species of plants and animals descend from the gods. Māori of a particular place regard the mountains and rivers as ancestors, referring to them in personal terms and often returning to them for healing and guidance.⁴

The relationship between Māori and te taiao is expressed more fully by mātauranga Māori. *Ko Aotearoa Tēnei* (Waitangi Tribunal, 2011) refers to mātauranga Māori as 'what' is known and 'how' it is known, encompassing the values and systems of thought that underpin how the world is perceived and understood.⁵ The concept of kaitiakitanga in relation to mātauranga Māori refers to the responsibility to nurture, or care for, taonga in an unselfish way and following correct procedure.⁶ Taonga can be both tangible and intangible and includes mātauranga Māori as a system of thought. In this way, Māori have kaitiaki responsibilities to te taiao and taonga species. Mātauranga is about more than food and resources needed for survival, it is about retaining connection to the whenua and collective identities. In short, te taiao sits at the very heart of being Māori and tangata whenua – people of the land.

Perceptions of environmental issues

In 2018, Māori were asked about their views on environmental issues in New Zealand through the General Social Survey⁷, specifically about air pollution; the state of the oceans and sea life; the state of rivers, lakes, streams, wetlands, and aquatic life (i.e. freshwater quality); changes in weather patterns; and plant and animal life becoming endangered or extinct.⁸

⁴ An example of this is the Whanganui River Claims Settlement, which confers a legal personality on the river and recognises the special relationship between the Whanganui River and Whanganui iwi. Refer here for further information:

<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2017/0007/latest/whole.html>

⁵ The Wai 262 claim reaffirmed that mātauranga is a taonga that belongs to Māori.

⁶ The Wai 2522 claim, filed in June 2015 concerning the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPPA), claimed that New Zealand's entry into the TPPA would diminish the capacity of the Crown to fulfil its obligations to Māori and their interests under te Tiriti o Waitangi, including that Māori kaitiakitanga would be prejudiced by the TPPA. Refer here for further information on this:

<https://waitangitribunal.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/WT-Wai-2522-2.5.0009-TPPA.pdf>

https://forms.justice.govt.nz/search/Documents/WT/wt_DOC_104833137/Report%20on%20the%20Trans-Pacific%20Partnership%20Agreement%20W.pdf

⁷ The General Social Survey (GSS) provides information on the well-being of New Zealanders aged 15 years and over. The GSS is usually undertaken every 2 years (although has been postponed in recent years since 2018 due to COVID19) and approximately 8,000 people are interviewed in each survey. The GSS covers a wide range of social and economic outcomes and shows how people are faring in New Zealand. It helps to show how wellbeing outcomes are distributed across groups within the population. Visits Stats NZ for more information: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/help-with-surveys/list-of-stats-nz-surveys/information-about-the-new-zealand-general-social-survey-gss/>

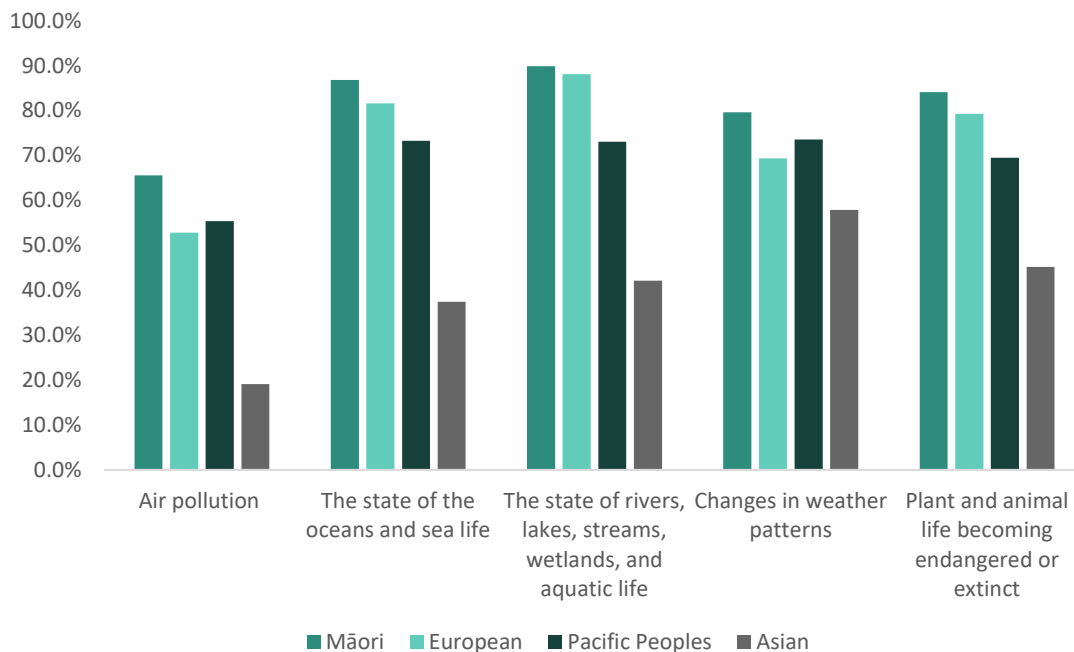
⁸ Current data available through the OSS in relation to the environment is often related to environmental issues originating in human activity. This therefore means that environmental indicators often do not include the deeper and more holistic understandings of te taiao from a te ao Māori perspective. The work of Moewaka Barnes et al., for example, shows how mātauranga Māori 'can work constructively



Figure 3 shows how Māori responded in relation to other ethnicities. It shows that Māori considered freshwater quality to be the biggest problem New Zealand had, at 89.9%.⁹ Figure 3 also indicates that more Māori than any other ethnic group considered New Zealand to have problems with each environmental issue listed in the survey.

Overall, freshwater quality was considered New Zealand's largest environmental issue, with 80.2% of all survey respondents stating there was a problem with New Zealand's rivers, lakes, streams, wetlands and aquatic life. Farming activities were identified as the main cause of this issue by 49.3% of respondents (Stats NZ, 2019 – Neighbourhood and environmental).

Figure 3: Percentage of people by ethnicity who consider New Zealand to have specific environmental issues, 2018



Source: General Social Survey 2018

with quantitative disciplinary approaches' based on kaupapa Māori case studies. See Moewaka Barnes, Harmsworth, G., Tipa, G., Henwood, W. & T. McCreanor (2021) 'Indigenous-led environmental research in Aotearoa New Zealand: beyond a transdisciplinary model for best practice, empowerment and action', *AlterNative*, 17(2): 306-316.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/11771801211019397>

⁹ A questionnaire flow-chart for the 2018 survey can be found here:

<https://statsnz.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p20045coll2/id/817/>

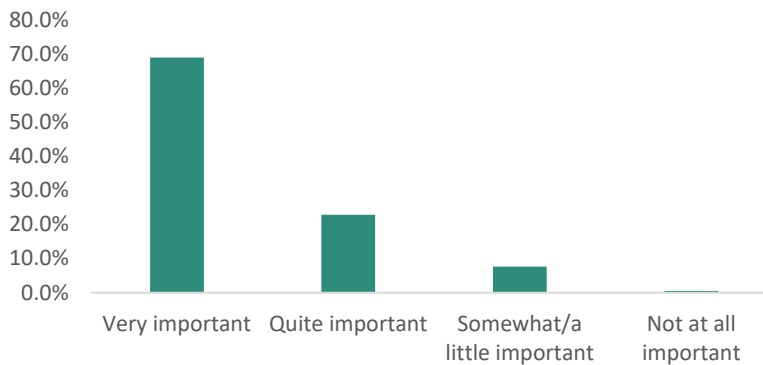


Relationship to te taiao for Māori

Indicator 1: Percentage of Māori that rate the health of the natural environment as quite or very important

In the 2018 Māori wellbeing survey, Te Kupenga¹⁰, Māori were asked for the first time to rate how important the health of the natural environment was to them.¹¹ “Natural environment” in the survey included land, forests, air, oceans, rivers, plants, animals and other natural resources. Figure 4 shows that 9 out of 10 (91.9%) Māori rated the health of te taiao as quite or very important to them (Stats NZ, 2020).

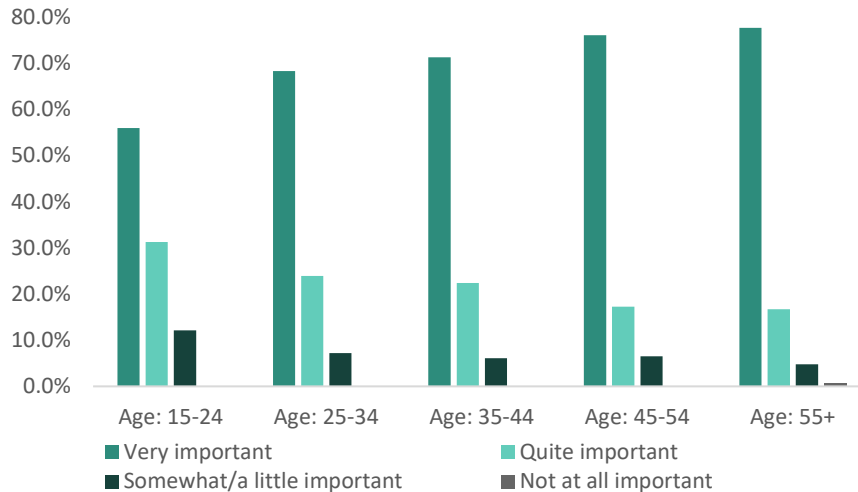
Figure 4: Overall rated importance of the health of the environment, 2018



Source: Stats NZ, Te Kupenga 2018

When comparing age groups, Figure 5 shows that as Māori get older, the health of the environment becomes more important. In 2018, 77.7% of Māori aged 55+ said looking after the health of the environment was very important versus 56.0% of Māori aged 15-24.

Figure 5: Overall rated importance of the health of the environment by age groups, 2018



Source: Stats NZ, Te Kupenga 2018

¹⁰ Te Kupenga is a post-censal survey of Māori adults aged 15+, of Māori ethnicity and/or descent. This survey provides an overall holistic picture of the social, cultural, environmental, and economic wellbeing of Māori in Aotearoa New Zealand. The survey was first run in 2013, with around 5,500 people and almost 8,500 in 2018. The sample was selected from people who completed the 2013 and 2018 Census of Population and Dwellings.

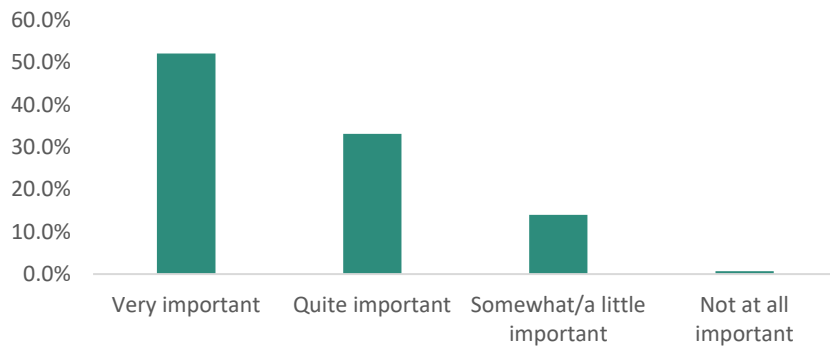
¹¹ This question used a 5-point rating score between very important to not at all important. A questionnaire flow-chart for the survey can be found here: <https://statsnz.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p20045coll2/id/836/rec/1>



Indicator 2: Percentage of Māori that rate looking after the natural environment as quite or very important

Māori were also asked to rate how important it was for them to do things to look after the natural environment.¹² Figure 6 shows that 85.2% of respondents stated that looking after the natural environment was quite or very important to them (Stats NZ, 2020).

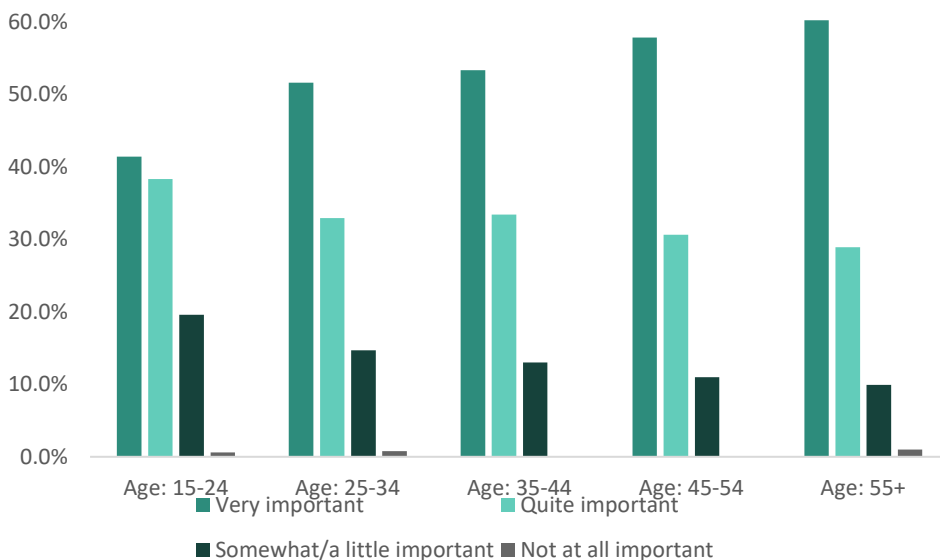
Figure 6: Overall rated importance of looking after the natural environment, 2018



Source: Stats NZ, Te Kupenga 2018

Figure 7 shows that as Māori get older, the importance of doing things to look after the environment becomes more important. At age 55+, Māori were 5 times more likely to say that looking after the natural environment was very important (60.2%) than somewhat/a little important (9.9%). This is compared to those aged 15-24, who were just over twice as likely to say that it was very important to look after the natural environment (41.4%) than that it was somewhat/a little important (19.6%).

Figure 7: Overall rated importance of looking after the natural environment by age, 2018



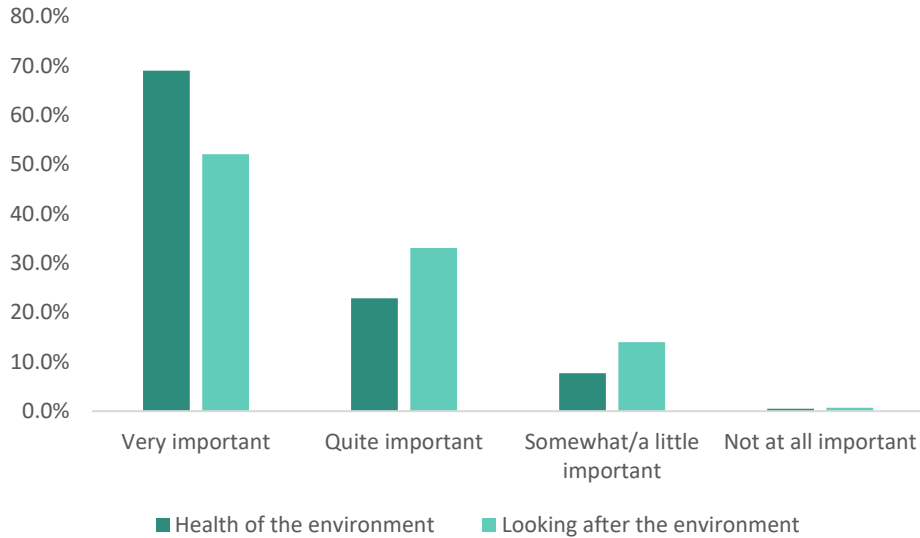
Source: Stats NZ, Te Kupenga 2018

¹² This question used a 5-point rating score between very important to not at all important. A questionnaire flow-chart for the survey can be found here: <https://statsnz.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p20045coll2/id/836/rec/1>



Nonetheless, Figure 8 shows that while Māori rated 'very important' as their highest response, there was a 17 percentage point difference between the health of the environment (69.0%) and looking after the environment (52.1%).

Figure 8: Comparison of rated levels of importance - health of the environment and looking after the environment, 2018



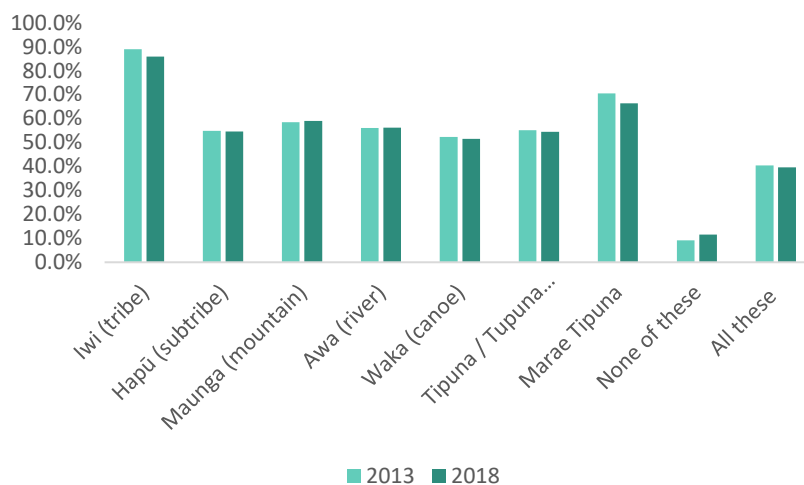
Source: Stats NZ, Te Kupenga 2018

Indicator 3: Percentage of Māori who know their pepeha

Pepeha is a way of expressing who you are and your connections to people and te taiao, such as maunga (mountain) and awa (river) through whakapapa (ancestry).

Figure 9 shows that in 2013 and 2018, Māori were most likely to know the pepeha of their iwi, with almost 9 out of 10 reporting that they know their iwi (Stats NZ, 2020; 2014). Furthermore, Māori had some degree of knowledge of other aspects of their pepeha, such as maunga (58.5% in 2013 and 59.0% in 2018) and awa (56.1% in 2013 and 56.2% in 2018). On average, 40% of Māori knew their entire pepeha.

Figure 9: Percentage of Māori that know their pepeha, 2013 - 2018

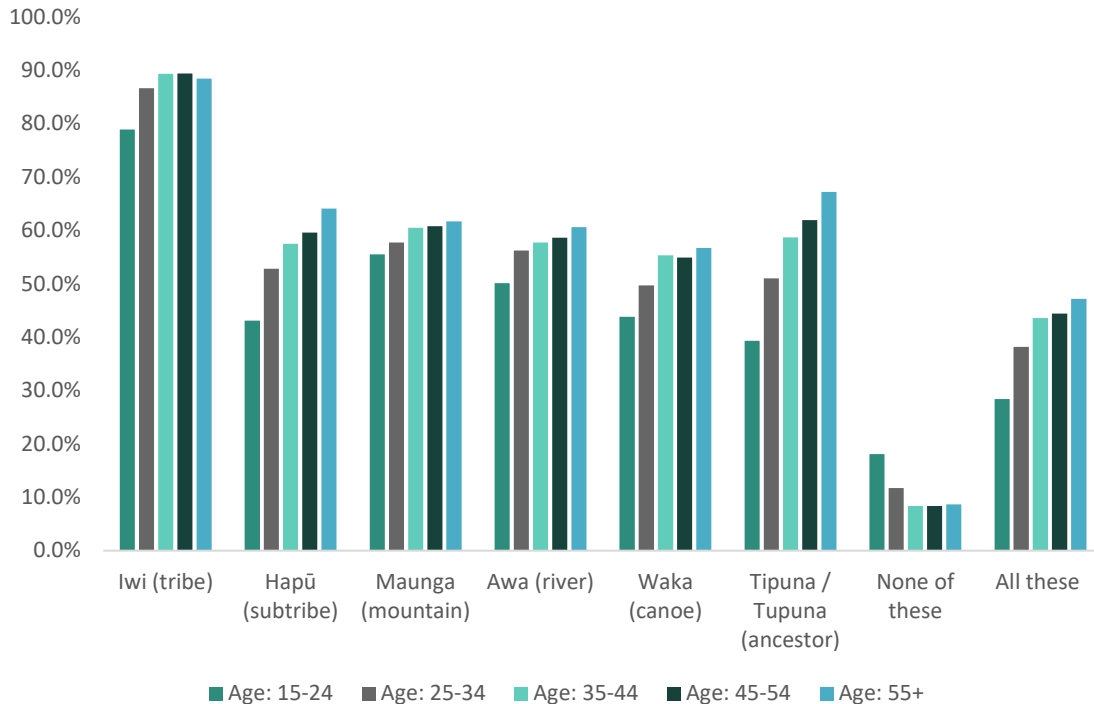


Source: Stats NZ Te Kupenga Survey 2018



Figure 10 shows the percentage of Māori who know aspects of their pepeha by age. Older Māori had greater knowledge of aspects of their pepeha than younger Māori. Younger Māori (15-24 years) have lower knowledge, as represented in “none of these”. Figure 10 shows that 47.2% of Māori aged 55+ know all aspects of their pepeha compared to 28.4% of younger Māori.

Figure 10: Percentage of Māori that know their pepeha by age, 2018



Source: Stats NZ Te Kupenga Survey 2018

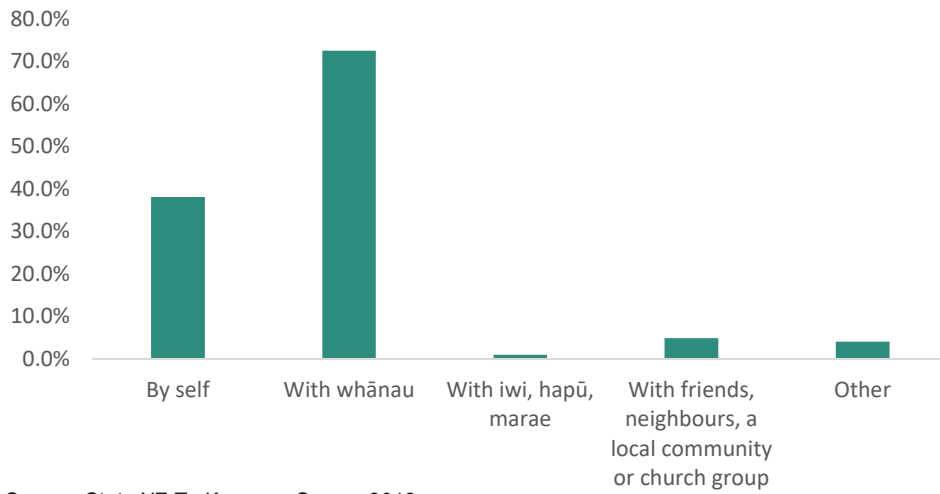
Use of te taiao

Indicator 1: Percentage of Māori who grew their own fruit or vegetables in last 12 months

Māori were asked in 2018 if they had grown any of their own fruit or vegetables in the last 12 months. 57.9% of Māori said that they had (Stats NZ, 2020). In terms of ‘with whom’ they grew these with, Figure 11 shows that 38.1% of Māori grew fruit or vegetables by themselves while 72.5% grew them with their whānau. 1% of Māori said they did so with iwi, hapū, or marae.



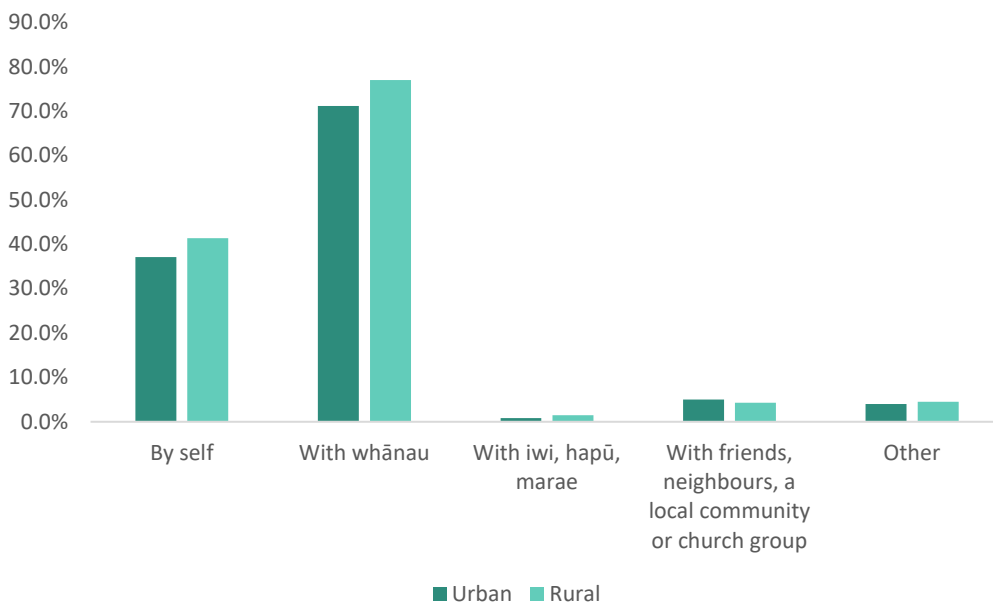
Figure 11: With whom Māori grew their own fruit or vegetables in last 12 months, 2018



Source: Stats NZ Te Kupenga Survey 2018

In comparing rural and urban settings, Māori in rural settings grow more fruit and vegetables than those in urban areas, at 71.0% and 54.9% respectively (Stats NZ, 2020).¹³ Figure 12 shows who Māori grow fruit or vegetables with in the last 12 months based on urban and rural settings.

Figure 12: With whom Māori grew their own fruit or vegetables in last 12 months by urban/rural setting, 2018



Source: Stats NZ Te Kupenga Survey 2018

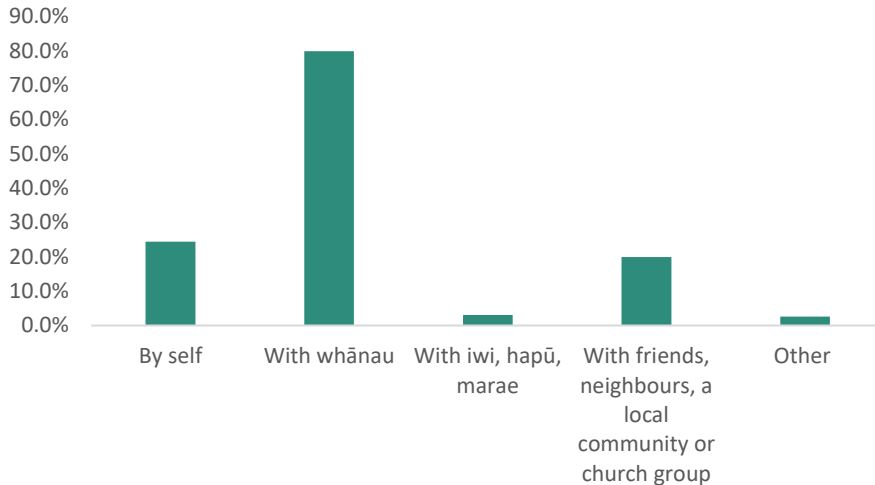
¹³ This difference is statistically significant.



Indicator 2: Percentage of Māori who gathered traditional Māori food in the last 12 months

Māori were asked in 2018 if they had gathered any traditional Māori food in the last 12 months.¹⁴ 40.7% of Māori said that they had (Stats NZ, 2020). In terms of ‘with whom’ they gathered traditional Māori food, Figure 13 shows that 79.9% of Māori gathered it with their whānau while 24.2% gathered it by themselves and 19.9% with friends, neighbours, etc. 3.1% of Māori said they gathered it with iwi, hapū, or marae.

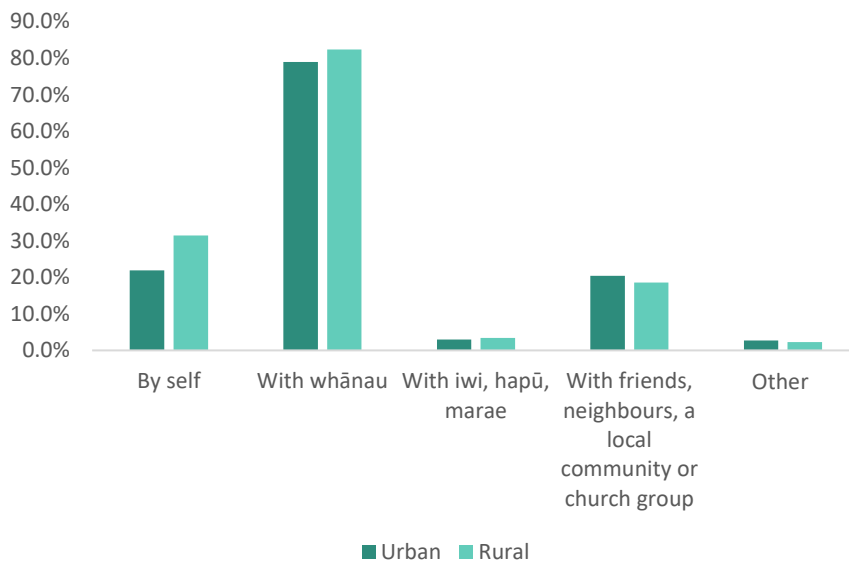
Figure 13: With whom Māori gathered traditional food in the last 12 months, 2018



Source: Stats NZ Te Kupenga Survey 2018

When the data is broken down by rural and urban settings, those in rural settings gather more traditional Māori food than those in urban settings, at 54.9% and 37.5% respectively (Stats NZ, 2020).¹⁵ Figure 14 shows who Māori gathered traditional food with in the last 12 months based on urban and rural settings.

Figure 14: With whom Māori gathered traditional food in the last 12 months by urban/rural setting, 2018



Source: Stats NZ Te Kupenga Survey 2018

¹⁴ Traditional Māori food includes kaimoana, eel, pikopiko for example.

¹⁵ This difference is statistically significant.



Indicator 3: Percentage of Māori who gathered materials for use in traditional practices in the last 12 months

Māori were asked in 2018 if they had gathered any materials for use in traditional Māori practices in the last 12 months.¹⁶ 16.6% of total respondents said that they had (Stats NZ, 2020). In terms of 'with whom' they gathered these materials, Figure 15 shows that 55.6% of Māori gathered them with their whānau while 29.9% gathered them by themselves. 5.9% of Māori said they gathered them with iwi, hapū, or marae. 12.2% of Māori said they gathered them with friends, neighbours, a local community or church group. 22.3% of Māori said they gathered them with other.

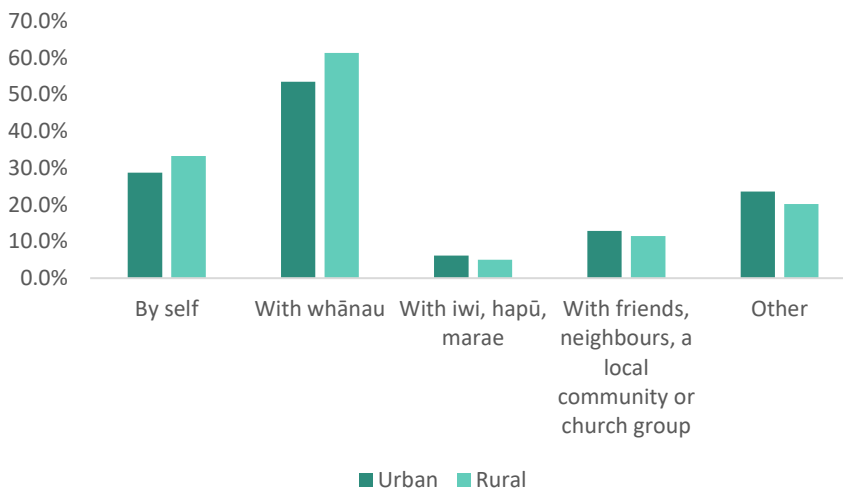
Figure 15: With whom Māori gathered materials for traditional Māori practices in the last 12 months, 2018



Source: Stats NZ Te Kupenga Survey 2018

When the data is broken down by rural and urban settings, those in rural settings gather materials for use in traditional practices more than those in urban settings, at 22.3% and 15.3% respectively (Stats NZ, 2020).¹⁷ Figure 16 shows who Māori gathered materials with in the last 12 months based on urban and rural settings.

Figure 16: With whom Māori gather materials for traditional Māori practices by urban/rural setting, 2018



Source: Stats NZ Te Kupenga Survey 2018

¹⁶ Traditional Māori practices include raranga (weaving) and rongoā (medicine, healing) for example.

¹⁷ This difference is statistically significant.

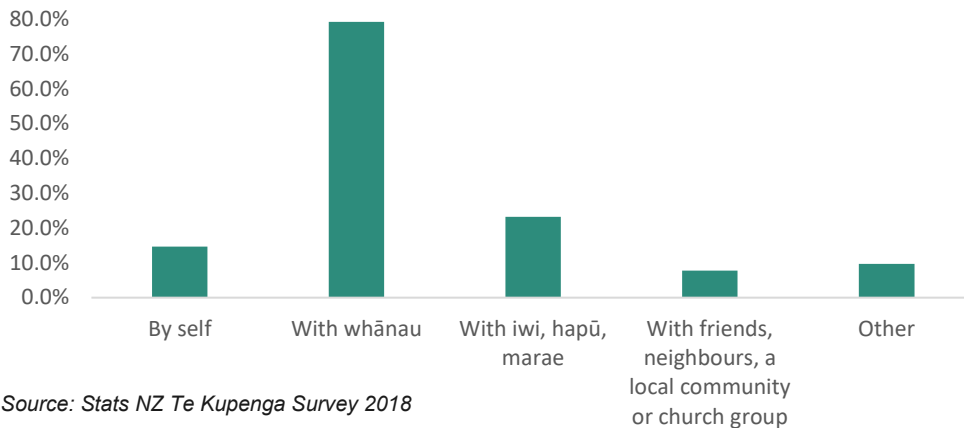


Protection of te taiao

Indicator 1: Percentage of Māori who care for Māori sites of importance

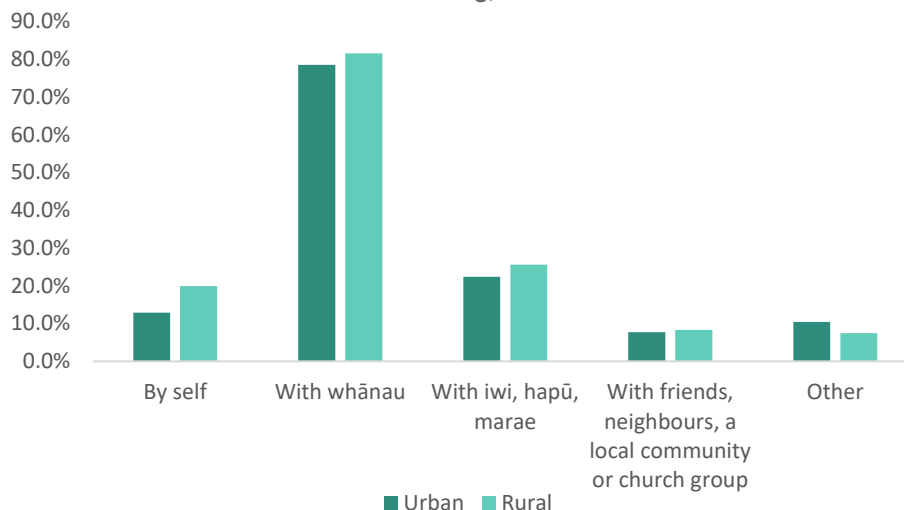
Māori were asked in 2018 if they had looked after any Māori cultural sites of importance to iwi, hapū or whānau in the last 12 months.¹⁸ 23.7% of total respondents said that they had (Stats NZ, 2020). In terms of 'with whom' they care for Māori sites, Figure 17 shows that 79.3% of Māori cared for them with their whānau, 23.2% of with iwi, hapū, or marae, while 14.7% cared for them by themselves.

Figure 17: With whom Māori care for Māori sites of importance in last 12 months, 2018



When the data is broken down by rural and urban settings, those in rural settings look after sites more than those in urban settings, at 32.1% and 22.0% respectively (Stats NZ, 2020).¹⁹ Figure 18 shows who Māori had looked after sites of cultural importance with in the last 12 months based on urban and rural settings.

Figure 18: With whom Māori care for Māori sites of importance in the last 12 months by urban/rural setting, 2018



¹⁸ This question refers to those who took part in any activity to look after sites of significance to Māori, such as urupā, marae, or other places of importance in the last 12 months.

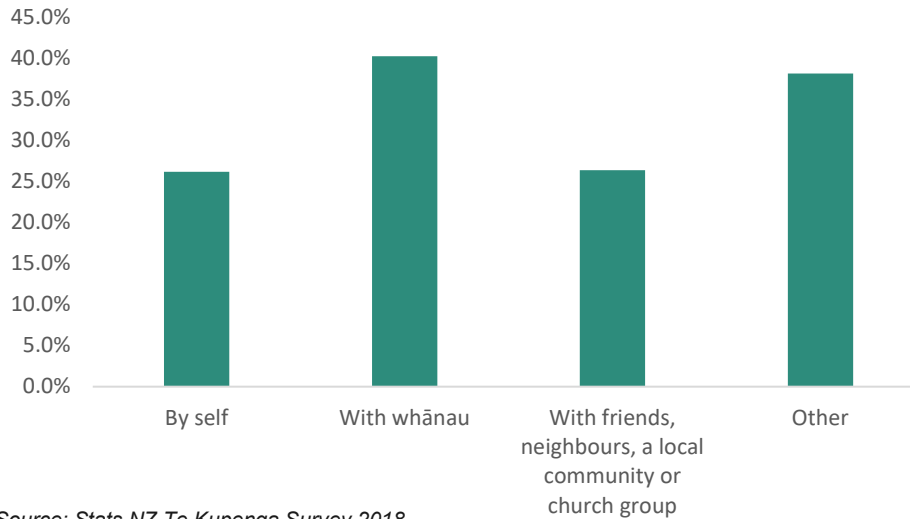
¹⁹ This difference is statistically significant.



Indicator 2: Percentage of Māori who care for the health of the natural environment

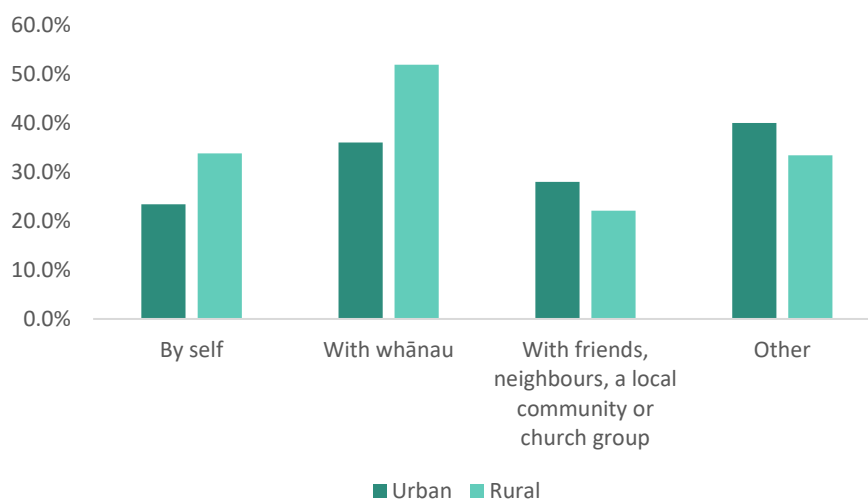
Māori were asked in 2018 if they had taken part in any activities to look after the health of the natural environment in the last 12 months.²⁰ 31.8% said that they had (Stats NZ, 2020). In terms of 'with whom' they care for the health of the natural environment with, Figure 19 shows that 40.3% of Māori cared for it with their whānau, 26.4% cared for it with friends, neighbours, a local community or church group, while 26.2% cared for it by themselves.

Figure 19: With whom Māori cared for the natural environment in the last 12 months, 2018



When the data is broken down by rural and urban settings, those in rural settings carried out activities to look after the environment more than those in urban settings, at 46.2% and 28.4% respectively (Stats NZ, 2020).²¹ Figure 20 shows who Māori carried out activities with, in the last 12 months, to protect the environment based on urban and rural settings.

Figure 20: With whom Māori care for the natural environment by urban/rural settings, 2018



²⁰ This question includes activities such as restoring waterways, tree planting, pest control or beach clean-up. There is no data in the Te Kupenga 2018 data set that states what respondents had done specifically to care for the health of the environment.

²¹ This difference is statistically significant.



Indicator 1: Percentage of Māori able to speak te reo Māori conversationally

It can be seen from Figure 21 that during the period 2001 to 2018 the actual number of conversational te reo Māori speakers increased from 130,500 to 159,600. The Māori population also increased from 526,000 in 2001 to 776,000 in 2018 (Stats NZ, n.d. – Census 2001-2018). While the number of Māori speakers increased over this period, Figure 21 shows that the percentage of Māori who speak te reo conversationally declined during the same time period, from 24.8% in 2001 to 20.6% 2018.²³ The increase in the Māori population size explains the decline in the proportion of te reo Māori speakers amongst the population group.

Based on forecasting modelling, Nicholson Consulting have estimated that 152,000 Māori were conversational speakers of te reo Māori in 2021 (Nicholson Consulting & Kōtātā Insights, 2021). This estimate is consistent with Stats NZ data and signals what we would expect to see based on the prior census data, as shown in Figure 21.

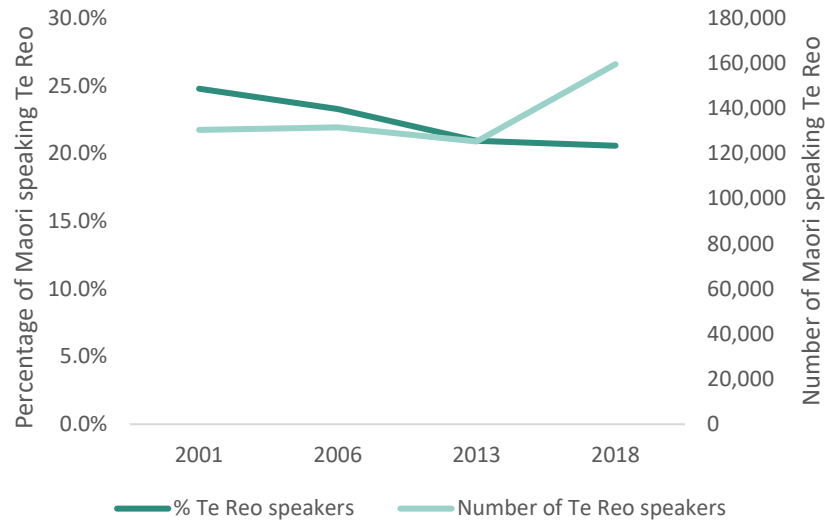
Nonetheless, it is also worth highlighting that the *Census 2018 External Data Quality Panel* flagged caution in the use of this census data for analysis in some areas, including languages spoken. The quality of data obtained through this census is considered poor due a lower-than-expected response rate compared to earlier years. This lower response rate was particularly significant for Māori in terms of sample frame and data quality. For example, 29% or more of the ethnicity data in the 2018 census for Māori and Pacific ethnic populations came from other sources, meaning that it is not of the same quality as data for the NZ European population. The panel equally rated the quality of the Māori language data as poor in the census due to a high degree of inconsistency between individuals' responses between 2013 and 2018, and the high-level of imputation (2018 Census External Data Quality Panel, 2020). Caution should therefore be taken here when considering this indicator data.

²² Te Puni Kōkiri is undertaking a leadership role in delivering the coordinated whole-of-government response to the Wai 262 claim through Te Pae Tawhiti. The work programme and governance structure underway is positioned to implement the long-term vision enabling a more consistent approach to the protection, utilisation and development of mātauranga Māori and other taonga. Te Pae Tawhiti is an area of emerging new policy, with a work plan that includes development of a monitoring and evaluation framework. The framework tool is intended to measure and monitor policy settings that influence the Crown's interaction with, and use of, mātauranga Māori. This work is expected to develop a broad set of indicators to assess the mātauranga protections incorporated into the regulatory system. At this particular point in time, the percentage of Te Reo speakers is used as an interim proxy indicator for mātauranga Māori via census data. A fuller set of indicators can be expected in future.

²³ 'Conversational' refers to the ability to have a conversation about a lot of everyday things (Stats NZ, 2018).



Figure 21: Māori conversational te reo speakers, 2001-2018



Source: Stats NZ Census

Indicator 2: Percentage of households in which te reo Māori is spoken in the home

Whilst the census asked respondents in which languages they could have a conversation about a lot of everyday things, Te Kupenga survey asks Māori about: how well they can speak te reo Māori conversationally; how well they understand spoken Māori and can read and write it with understanding; when at home how much Māori they speak if they live with other people; and if they or their whānau have set goals to improve the speaking of te reo Māori together.²⁴

Figure 22 shows that the percentage of households reporting that they speak te reo Māori at home declined between 2013 and 2018 from 23.1% to 20.2% respectively (Stats NZ, 2020).²⁵ However, as with the percentage of te reo speakers reported in Figure 21 above, this decline can be likely also be explained by the increase in the size of the Māori population and, therefore, a growth in the number of households.²⁶

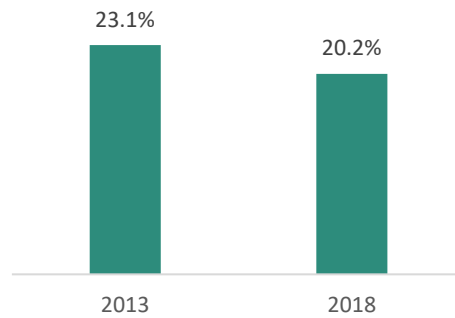
²⁴ A flow-chart of the questionnaire for 2018 can be found here: <https://statsnz.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p20045coll2/id/846>

²⁵ The percentages provided for both years are a combined total for responses given to 1) te reo Māori as main language at home, and 2) te reo Māori is used regularly (if not the main language at home). Stats NZ also updated their methodology for the Te Kupenga survey between 2013 and 2018; for example, the data collected for te reo Māori in 2013 was from people of Māori ethnicity, while in 2018 it was calculated for those of Māori ethnicity and/or descent. We do, therefore, recommend caution when comparing these two data sets. Further information on the Te Kupenga methodology can be found here: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/differences-between-te-kupenga-2013-and-2018-surveys>

²⁶ The quality issues raised earlier in relation to the 2018 census and lower response rates need to also be taken into consideration here, as these would have had an impact on the Te Kupenga 2018 survey, its sample frame and risk for potential bias, as Te Kupenga is a post-censal survey. More information on this can be found here: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/assessment-of-potential-bias-in-the-te-kupenga-sample-frame-2018>



Figure 22: Households in which te reo Māori is spoken in the home, 2013-2018



Source: Stats NZ Te Kupenga Survey 2013, 2018

Stats NZ provides us with a further analysis of data obtained through the Te Kupenga Survey of Māori wellbeing in 2018 regarding the importance of speaking te reo Māori for Māori adults and their proficiency levels (Stats NZ, 2020). 72.9% of adults indicated that their use of te reo Māori was of some importance in daily life, with 31.6% saying it was quite important or very important. 56.6% reported being able to understand te reo Māori, with 48.5% of respondents saying they could speak more than a few words or phrases. From a gender perspective, the percentages were higher for wāhine Māori, with more women also more likely than men to report that they could speak, understand, read, and write te reo Māori at least fairly well.

The most common ways of learning te reo Māori reported through the Te Kupenga Survey 2018 included:

- listening and speaking with relatives, friends, and neighbours at 68.3%
- going to hui and listening to te reo Māori being spoken at 63.4%
- teaching yourself at 61.5%
- listening and speaking to parents or other people living at home at 58.9% (Stats NZ, 2020).



Domain: Cultural Engagement

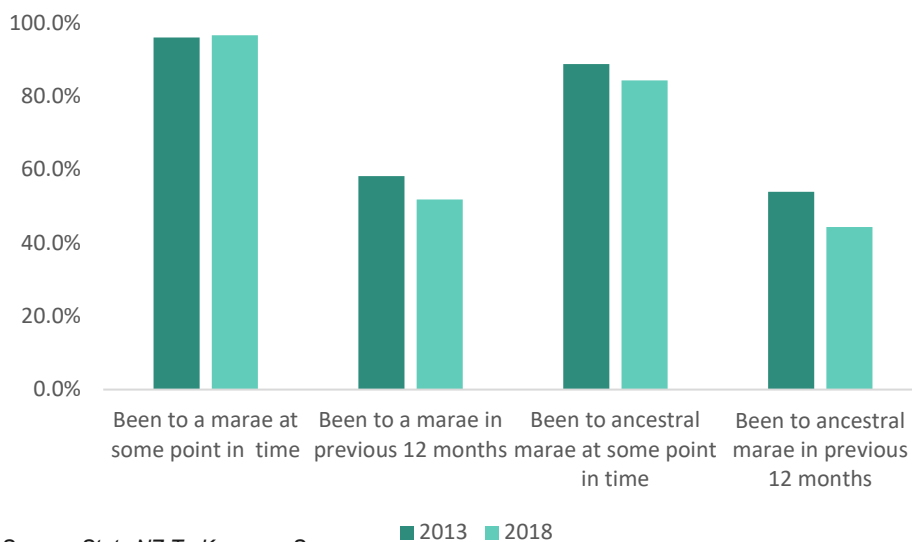
Indicator 1: Percentage of Māori who have attended a marae / ancestral marae in the last 12 months

Te Kupenga Survey asks Māori if they have ever been to a marae, and if they have been to a marae in the last 12 months. Figure 23 shows that 9 out of 10 Māori surveyed in 2013 and 2018 had attended a marae at some point in time, at 96.0% and 96.6% respectively (Stats NZ, 2020; 2014). When considering the proportion of Māori who had attended a marae in the previous 12 months, Figure 23 shows that more Māori had attended a marae in the previous twelve months in 2013 than in 2018; 58.2% compared with 51.8% respectively.²⁷ Further analysis of Māori living in urban or rural areas shows that 56.0% of Māori living in rural areas had attended a marae in the previous 12 months, compared to 50.9% of Māori living urban areas in 2018 (Stats NZ, 2020).

In terms of attending ancestral marae, Māori were asked if they have ever been to any of their ancestral marae, and if they have been to any ancestral marae in the last 12 months.²⁸ Figure 23 shows that 8 of 10 Māori surveyed had been to their ancestral marae at some point in time (88.8% and 84.3% respectively) (Stats NZ 2020; 2014). The data also signals that fewer Māori in 2018 had attended their ancestral marae in the previous 12 months than in 2013; 53.9% in 2013 versus 44.3% in 2018 (Stats NZ 2020; 2014).²⁹ In 2018, 52.9% Māori in rural areas had attended their ancestral marae in the previous 12 months compared 42.1% of urban Māori. Furthermore, 65.6% of Māori living in urban areas said they would like to have been to their ancestral marae more often in the last 12 months, compared to 55.5% of Māori in rural areas (Stats NZ, 2020).³⁰

Overall, the data shown in Figure 23 signals that more Māori attended a marae and/or their ancestral marae in 2013 than in 2018, an early indication that marae attendance could be declining.

Figure 23: Percentage of Māori that have attended a marae and ancestral marae at some point in time and in previous 12 months, 2013-2018



²⁷ Note that the publicly accessible Te Kupenga 2013 data does not provide confidence intervals.

²⁸ This means the marae that parents, grandparents, tipuna or ancestors are from.

²⁹ Note that the publicly accessible Te Kupenga 2013 data does not provide confidence intervals.

³⁰ This difference is statistically significant.

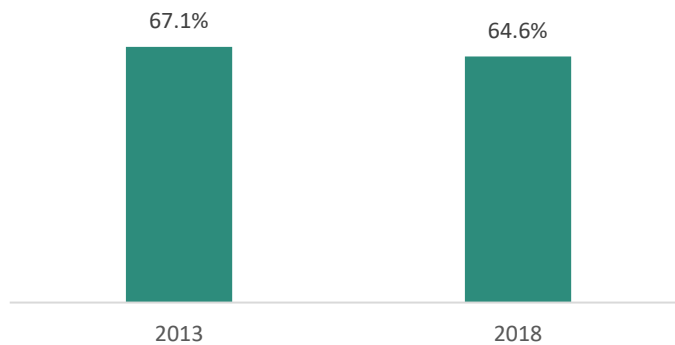


Indicator 2: Percentage of Māori who feel very strongly / strongly connected to their ancestral marae

Data available in Te Kupenga datasets helps to unpack connectedness to ancestral marae. As seen above in Indicator 3 of Relationship to te Taiao under knowledge of pepeha, Te Kupenga asks Māori if they know their marae tipuna. In 2013, 70.5% of Māori knew their marae tipuna versus 66.4% in 2018 (Stats NZ, 2020; 2014). Knowing your marae tipuna can be an example of connectedness with ancestral marae.³¹

Moreover, Te Kupenga asked Māori if they have an ancestral marae that they think of as their tūrangawaewae, and in turn how connected they feel to it.³² In 2013, of the 70.5% who said they knew their marae tipuna,³³ 6 out of 10 Māori (67.1%) said they felt very strongly / strongly connected to one of their ancestral marae as tūrangawaewae (see Figure 24). In 2018, 73.5% of Māori who knew their marae tipuna (equal to 66.4%) considered it as tūrangawaewae. As seen in Figure 24, 64.6% said they felt very strongly / strongly connected to one of their marae tipuna in particular.

Figure 24: Percentage of Māori who felt strongly connected to their ancestral marae, 2013-2018



Source: Stats NZ Te Kupenga Survey 2018

Further analysis of the 2018 Te Kupenga Survey data for this indicator by urban and rural areas shows that 70.9% of Māori in rural areas felt strongly or very strongly connected to their ancestral marae compared to 62.9% of urban Māori respondents (Stats NZ, 2020). This supports the finding in indicator 1, in which there was a 10.1 percentage point difference between those in urban and rural areas who would have liked to have visited their ancestral marae more often in the last 12 months. The data shows that Māori in urban areas feel less connected to their ancestral marae than those in rural areas. It also appears that Māori in urban areas would like to have visited their ancestral marae more often than those in rural areas in the previous 12 months (Stats NZ, 2020).³⁴

³¹ Marae tipuna are typically whakapapa based and reasons for attending are often likely to be related to the whānau, hapū or iwi.

³² Tūrangawaewae is a Māori concept of belonging to a place through kinship and whakapapa, where one can stand and feel they are home. In the context of the survey question, tūrangawaewae was explained as “a place of cultural significance, where you feel you belong because your people are from there”. The survey does not provide an explicit definition of what is meant by “connected”, however, but asks the question in context to how connected Māori *feel* to their tūrangawaewae.

³³ Data for percentage of Māori who considered their marae tipuna tūrangawaewae not available in Te Kupenga 2013 dataset.

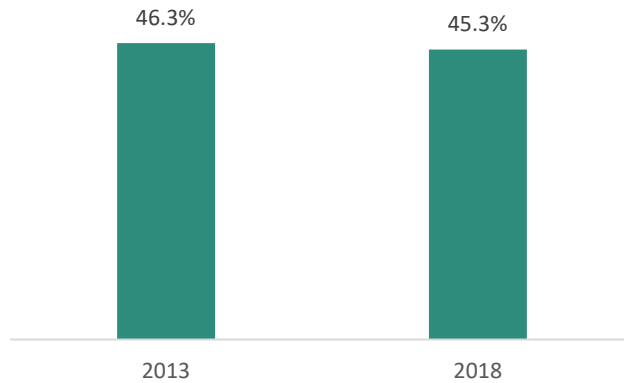
³⁴ Whilst the differences here is statistically significant, note that the questionnaire flow-chart for this set of questions does not allow for an explicit conclusion that those who felt less connected were the same people who wanted to visit their ancestral marae more. The questions are asked separately of one another.



Indicator 3: Percentage who find it very important to be engaged in Māori culture

Figure 25 shows that almost half of all Māori reported that engaging with Māori culture was very or quite important to them (46.3% in 2013 and 45.3% in 2018) (Stats NZ 2020; 2014). Conversely, in 2018, 10.6% of Māori reported that engaging with Māori culture was 'not at all important'.³⁵

Figure 25: Percentage of Māori reporting engaging with Māori culture is very or quite important to them, 2013-2018



Source: Stats NZ Te Kupenga Survey 2013-2018

Indicator 4: Percentage of Māori engaged in contemporary cultural practices in the last 12 months

Te Kupenga survey has a list of contemporary Māori cultural practices that it asks Māori to indicate if they had done or had engaged with in the previous 12 months.³⁶ Figure 26 shows the results of these questions, ordered from high to low based on the 2018 results (Stats NZ 2020; 2014).

Using a Māori greeting and watching a Māori television programme ranked the most common activities in both 2013 and 2018. Using Māori greetings increased by 6.4 percentage points between 2013 and 2018 (83.8% to 90.2% respectively), whilst on the other hand, watching a Māori television programme dipped by 6.3 percentage points between 2013 and 2018 (34.4% to 28.1% respectively).

Similarly, there was a percentage drop between 2013 and 2018 in terms of reading a Māori magazine (25.0% to 14.8% respectively) and listening to a Māori radio station (34.4% to 28.1% respectively). However, having contact with Māori through social media increased from 43.6% in 2013 to 48.2% in 2018 and learning culture at a library, museum, or Māori website increased by 4.6 percentage points between 2013 and 2018, from 27.4% to 32.0%.

There was also a three percentage point increase between 2013 and 2013 in terms of having acquired a tā moko (tattoo of Māori design) at any time, from 15% to 18% respectively. On the other hand, wearing Māori jewellery declined from 49.1% to 47.2% alongside wearing Māori branded clothing, which dropped from 34.6% in 2013 to 31.1% in 2018.

Taking part in a traditional healing or massage increased from 10.9% in 2013 to 12.3% in 2018, however discussing or exploring whakapapa declined slightly by 1 percentage point from 60.5% to 59.5%. Likewise, attending a hui dropped from 39.1% to 37.5% between 2013 and 2018.

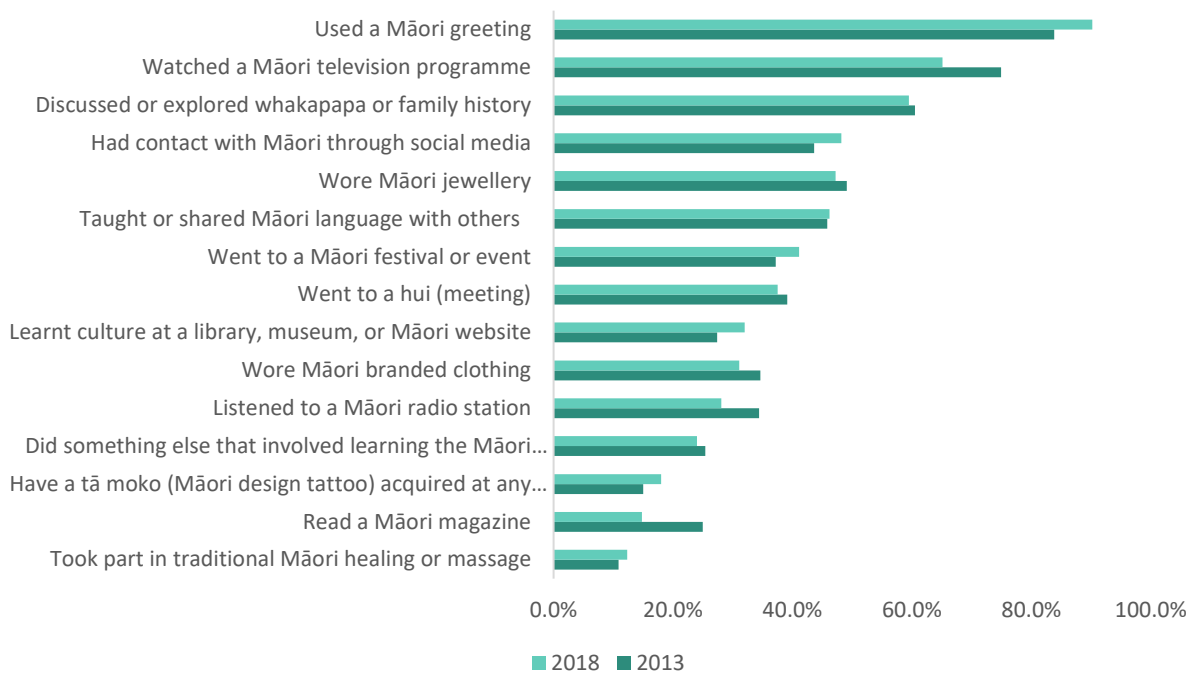
³⁵The 2013 data set lists "somewhat important" and "a little/no at all important" separately, so there is no data available for "not all important" in the 2013 survey. In 2018 the data is published as "somewhat important/a little important" and "not at all".

³⁶ There were slight differences in the list between 2013 and 2018. Figure 26 includes all that were asked at both data collection points.



It is also worth noting that in 2013, the survey included singing a Māori song, haka, giving a mihi, or taking part in Māori performing arts and crafts as activities. These were reported as a combined percentage of 56.3% (Stats NZ, 2014).³⁷ In the 2018 data set, singing a Māori song, haka, or giving a mihi or speech are calculated as a combined data figure (59.2%), whilst taking part in other Māori performing arts or crafts is calculated separately (14.5%) as it was listed separately in the questionnaire (Stats NZ, 2020).³⁸ These activities have therefore not been included in Figure 26. Nonetheless, this data suggests that these activities were also some of the most common activities Māori engaged in during the previous 12 months prior to the two data collection points.

Figure 26: Contemporary Cultural practices engaged with in the last 12 months, 2013-2018



Source: Stats NZ Te Kupenga Survey 2013, 2018

³⁷ As a combined percentage this indicates respondents did at least one of these things. The original question in the 2013 questionnaire, for example, asked "have you done any of these things in the last 12 months?... sung a Māori song, performed a haka, given a mihi or speech, or taken part in Māori performing arts or crafts?"

³⁸ The 2018 survey also asked if respondents had provided unpaid help to kapa haka group or event (14.6%) or said karakia (49.2%). The 2013 survey did not include these categories.

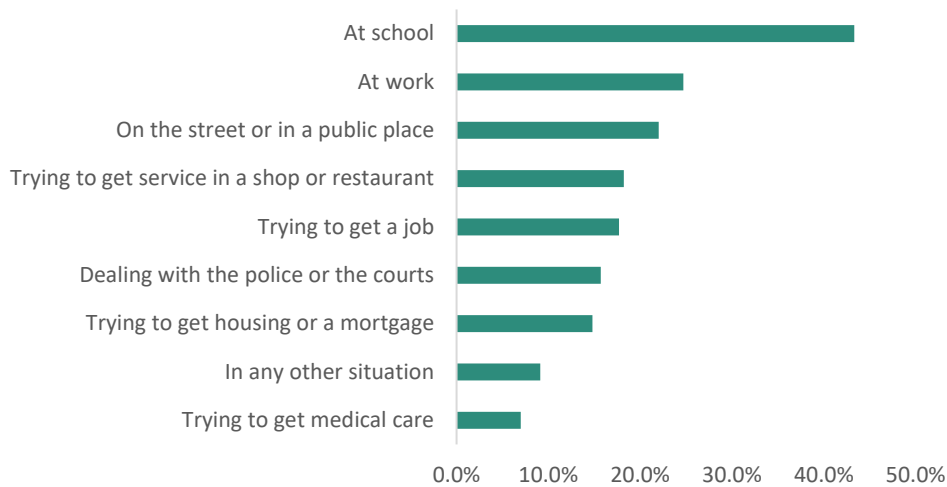


Domain: Social Cohesion

Indicator 1: Percentage of Māori discriminated against in the last 12 months

Te Kupenga Survey 2018 asked Māori if they've ever experienced discrimination (66.4% said that had), where this happened and what they thought the discrimination was based on. It then asked them to identify if any of this discrimination had happened over the previous 12 months (28.9% said that it had) (Stats NZ, 2020).³⁹ Figure 27 shows the contexts in which Māori had experienced discrimination at *any stage*. The data in Figure 27 shows that school was the most common context in which Māori had experienced discrimination at any time (43.3%), followed by at work (24.7%). Trying to get medical care was the least common context, at 7.0%.

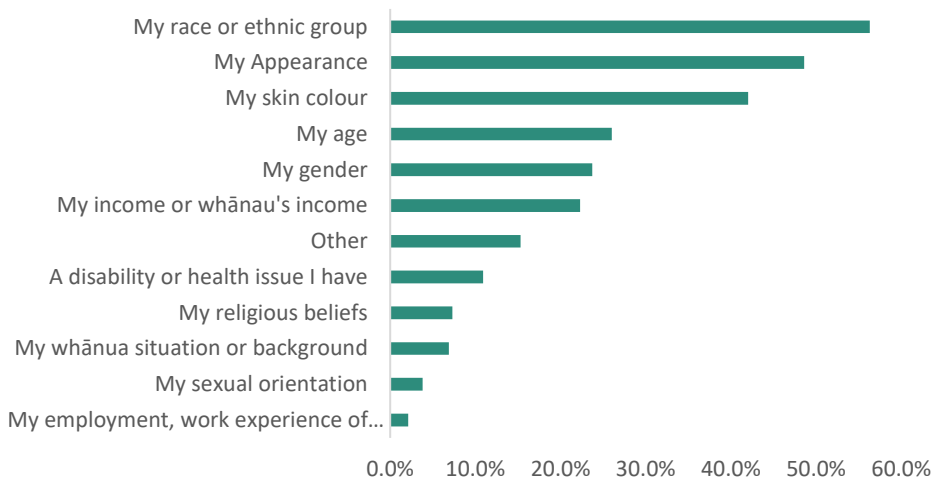
Figure 27: Contexts in which Māori experienced discrimination at any stage, 2018



Source: Stats NZ Te Kupenga Survey 2018

The reasons as to why people thought they'd been discriminated against *at any time* are shown in Figure 28. Race/ethnic group, appearance, skin colour and age were the top four reasons respondents cited as perceived reasons for discrimination (56.3%, 48.6%, 42%, 26.6% respectively) (Stats NZ, 2020).

Figure 28: Reason for discrimination (at any stage), 2018



Source: Stats NZ Te Kupenga Survey 2018

³⁹ As the Te Kupenga Survey is only administered for Māori, there is no comparative non-Māori data available.

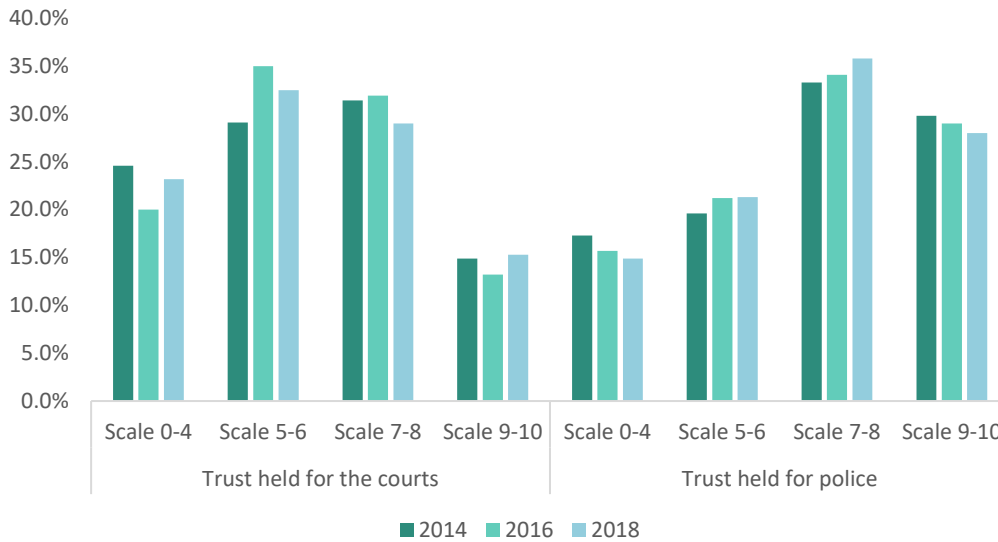


Indicator 2: Levels of trust held in institutions by Māori

The New Zealand General Social Survey 2014-2018 asked respondents to rate on a scale of 0-10 how much they trust various New Zealand institutions.⁴⁰ Respondents were asked to think about their general impression of the institutions listed if they had had very little or no contact with the institution.⁴¹ Figures 29 and 30 show the trust rating that Māori had in the courts, police, education and health systems between 2014 and 2018.⁴² The data shows that Māori had more trust in the police than the courts, and in the health system than the education system (Stats NZ, 2019).

Figure 29 shows that Māori trust in the police increased between 2014 and 2018 in the 7-8 scale category, while that in the courts decreased over the same period in this category. On the other hand, the trust at the top end of the scale for the police (i.e. very high trust) declined with the percentage of Māori rating 9-10 trust in police decreasing over that period.

Figure 29: Rating of trust held in the courts and police by Māori, 2014-2018



Source: New Zealand General Social Survey, 2014 - 2018

In context to holding trust in the health and education systems, the differences seen are not as great as for the police and courts. However, the combined scale ratings of 7-8 and 9-10 trust in the education system show that there was a drop in trust between 2014 and 2018 by 6.5 percentage points. Trust in the health system appeared to increase by 2.3 percentage points between 2014 and 2016 based on the combined totals for 7-8 and 9-10 scale ratings, before dropping 7 percentage points in 2018 for those two combined scale ratings. There was also an increase in the proportion of people rating their trust for the health system as a 0 to 4, from 16.5% of people in 2014 to 21.4% in 2018.

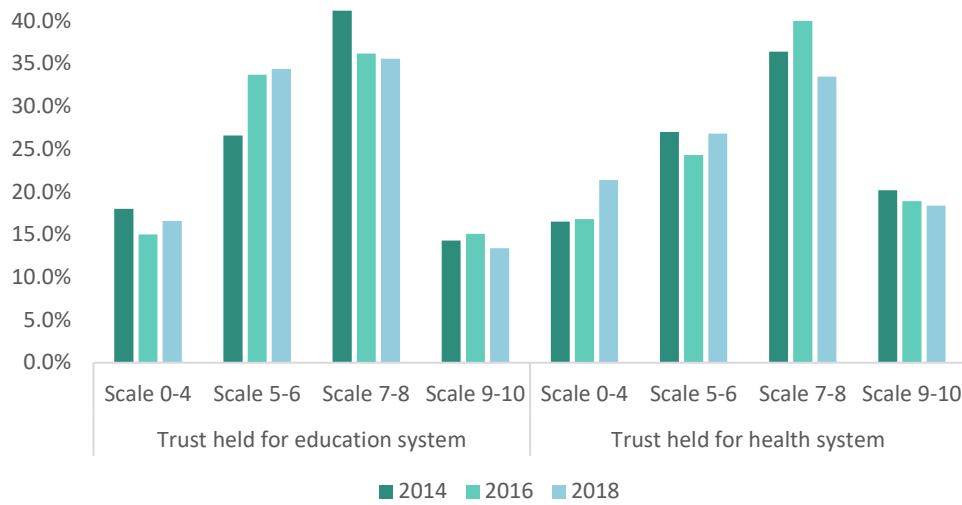
⁴⁰ 0 = not trusted at all; 10 = trusted completely

⁴¹ A questionnaire-flow for this survey question can be found here: <https://statsnz.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p20045coll2/id/814>

⁴² The survey also asked about trust in parliament and the media.



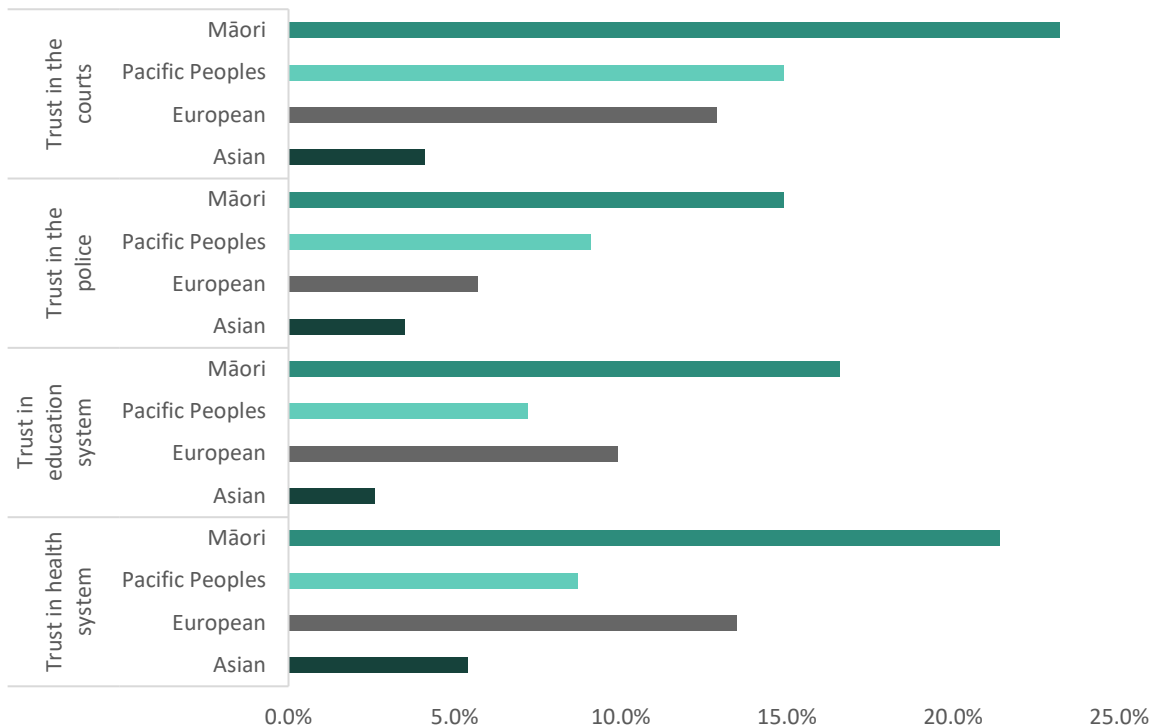
Figure 30: Rating of trust held in the education and health systems by Māori, 2014-2018



Source: New Zealand General Social Survey, 2014 - 2018

Zooming out to consider how Māori compare with other ethnicities in terms of trust in New Zealand’s institutions, Figure 31 shows the 0-4 scale rating response by ethnicity in 2018 for the same four institutions detailed above. Across these four institutions, the data shows that Māori had lower trust in the courts, police, education and health systems than any other ethnic groups, evidenced by the higher proportion of Māori respondents rating these institutions a 0-4 for trust compared to other ethnicities.

Figure 31: Low levels of trust in the courts, police, education and health systems by ethnicity, 2018



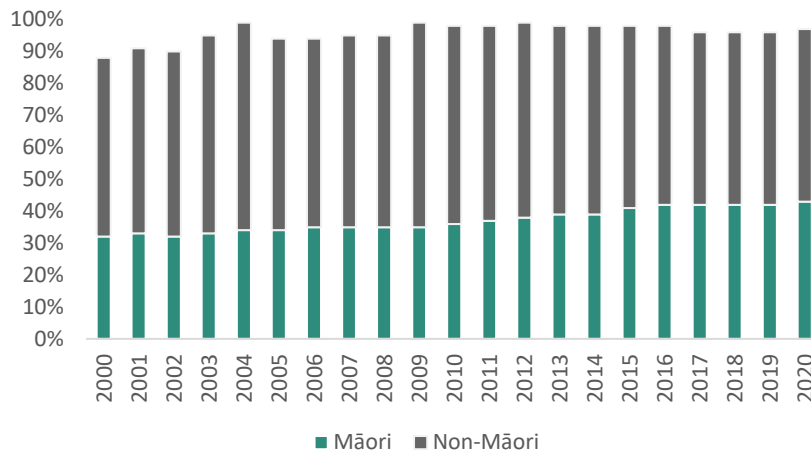
Source: New Zealand General Social Survey, 2018



Indicator 3: Percentage of all Māori and non-Māori who have received a charge

While Māori make up approximately 16% of the total population (Stats NZ, n.d. – Census 2018), Figure 32 shows that in 2020 Māori represented just over 40% of all those in Aotearoa New Zealand charged with criminal offences (Ministry of Justice, n.d.). This indicates that Māori are overrepresented in policing and criminal justice statistics regarding charges for criminal offences. Over the twenty-year period from 2000 to 2020, the number of Māori charged with criminal offences, as a proportion of all people charged, has increased steadily by about 10 percentage points, from 32% to 43% respectively.⁴³

Figure 32: Charges by Māori and non-Māori, 2000-2020



Source: Ministry of Justice Statistics

Indicator 4: Percentage of all Māori and non-Māori who have received a conviction

A similar story to the one shown in Figure 32 appears when we consider the percentage of Māori convicted of crime compared to non-Māori over the last 20 years. Overall, the data shown in Figure 33 demonstrates that Māori have accounted for between 35% and 45% of the criminal convictions in Aotearoa New Zealand every year between 2000 and 2020 (Ministry of Justice, n.d.).

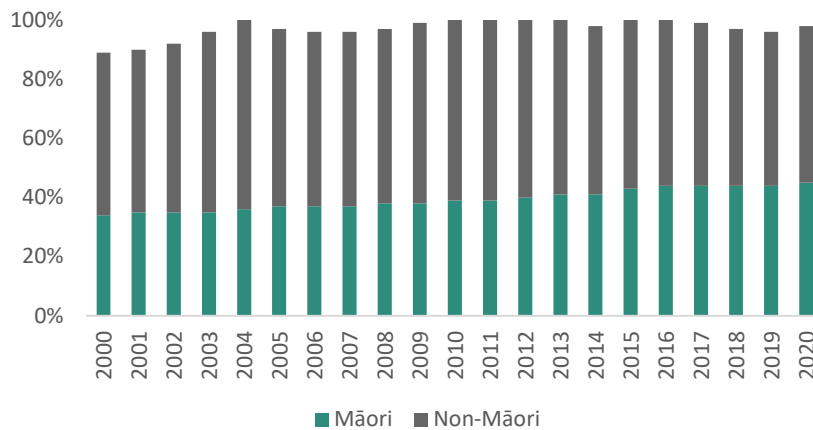
In 2000, Māori made up 14.8% of the total population (Stats NZ, n.d.a – Population estimates). In the same year, Māori accounted for 34% of the total number of annual convictions compared with 55% of non-Māori. By 2020 the number of Māori convicted, as a proportion of all people convicted, had increased to 45%.⁴⁴ When we remember that Māori represent only about 16% of the total population it becomes clear that Māori are seriously overrepresented in the rates of conviction in Aotearoa. The proportion of Māori being handed down convictions by the courts has been steadily growing in an upward trend over the last 20 years.

⁴³ Note that these numbers do not add to 100%. This is because there is a small number of charges every year where the ethnicity of the person is unknown and unrecorded. The reporting of data is improving over time. For instance, in 2000, 11% of people charged were of 'unknown' ethnicity, whereas in 2020 this figure had dropped to 2%.

⁴⁴ Note that these numbers do not add to 100%. This is because there is a small number of convictions every year where the ethnicity of the person is unknown and unrecorded. The reporting of data is improving over time.



Figure 33: Proportion of Māori and non-Māori who received a conviction, 2000-2020



Source: Ministry of Justice Statistics

Indicator 5: Proportion of Māori and non-Māori who receive a sentence by sentence type

As seen in indicators 3 and 4 above, Māori have been over-represented in criminal justice statistics for as long as we have data available. When considering the rates of sentences received by type, Figures 34 to 36 show the following in particular:

- when convicted, Māori are twice as likely to receive a prison sentence than non-Māori (Figure 34)
- since 2011, the gap between proportions of Māori and non-Māori receiving community sentences is less than 10% (Figure 35)
- when convicted, Māori have been less likely to receive monetary sentences; between 15 and 23 percentage points less likely than non-Māori (Figure 36) (Stats NZ, n.d. – Justice).

In December 2021, Māori made up 53.2% of the prison population compared to 30.2% of European and 11.5% of Pacific Peoples. This compares with 50.8% of the prison population as Māori, 33.5% European and 11.9% Pacific peoples in December 2009 (Department of Corrections, n.d.). Figure 34 shows that in 2021, 15.2% of Māori convicted of a crime received a prison sentence. Non-Māori are half as likely to have received a prison sentence when convicted, with 7.5% of non-Māori convicted receiving a prison sentence.⁴⁵ In 2000, 14.7% of Māori convicted of a crime received a prison sentence, compared to 6.5% of non-Māori. This trend has remained stable over the last 20 years. In 2011, 14.1% of Māori received prison sentences versus 6.7% of non-Māori.

While Figure 36 shows that the number of monetary sentences given has declined since the year 2000, the difference between Māori and non-Māori receiving a monetary sentence has remained stable. In 2021, 40.6% of non-Māori received a monetary sentence, compared to just 20.6% by Māori. In 2000 these were 58.9% and 35.6% respectively, and 47.5% and 27.1% respectively in 2011.

⁴⁵As an example of type of crime committed to receive imprisonment sentences, the Department of Corrections, Corrections Volumes 2019-2020 (page. 125) shows that offences 'against a person' by Māori received the most imprisonment sentences in that year (1,467 for violence and 632 for sexual). Refer here for further information: https://www.corrections.govt.nz/resources/statistics/corrections-volumes-report/corrections_volumes_report_2020

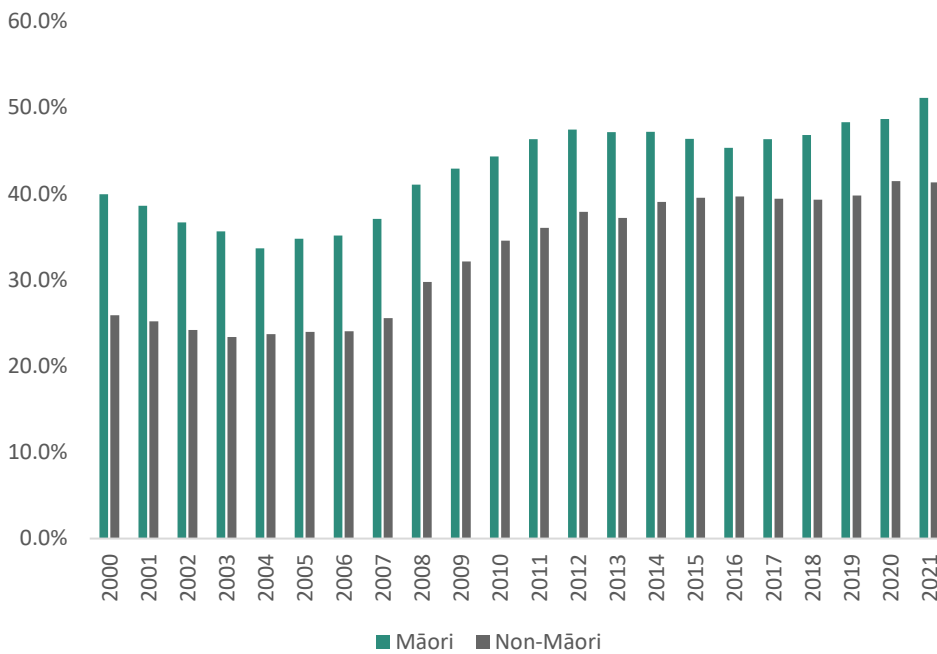


Figure 34: Proportion of Māori and non-Māori who received a prison sentence, 2000-2021



Source: Stats NZ, administrative data

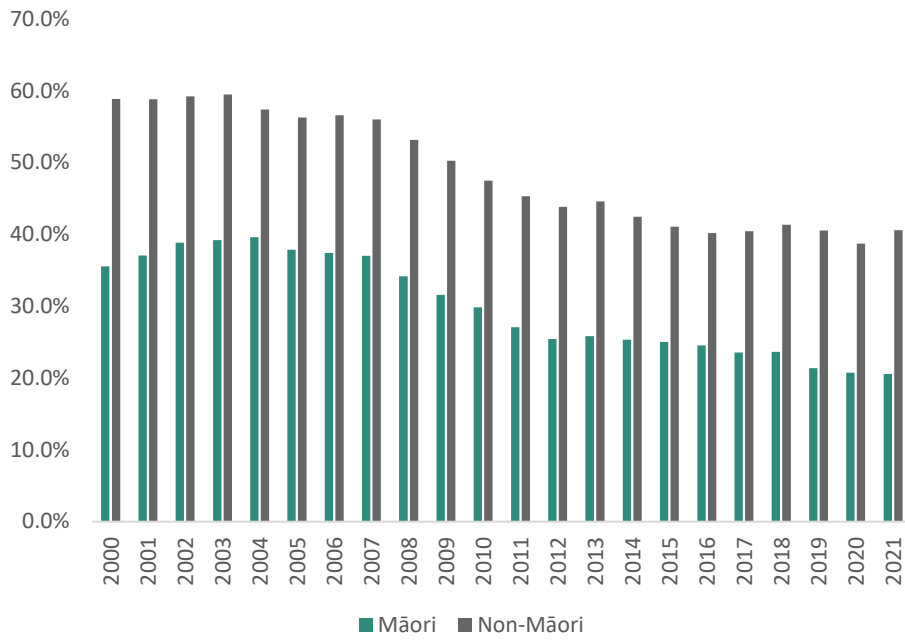
Figure 35: Proportion of Māori and non-Māori who received a community sentence, 2000-2021



Source: Stats NZ, administrative data



Figure 36: Proportion of Māori and non-Māori who received a monetary sentence, 2000-2021



Source: Stats NZ, administrative data



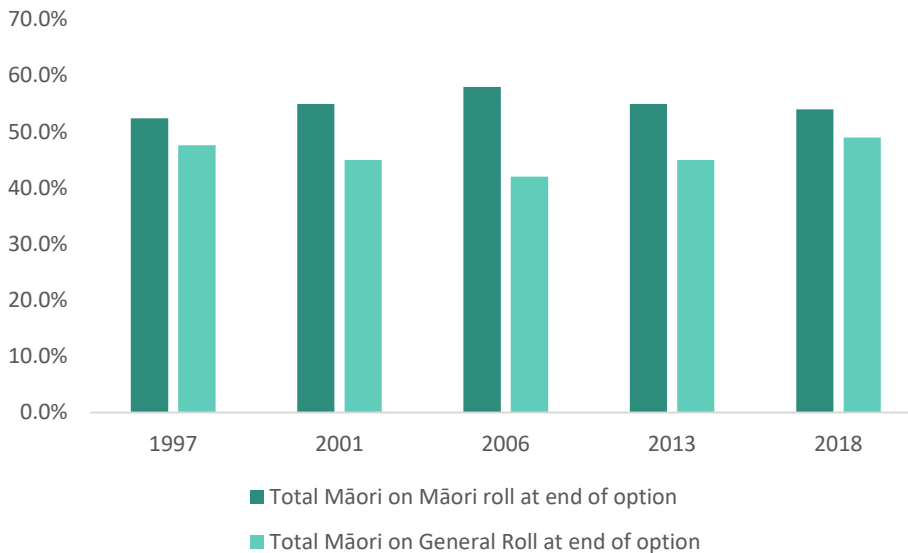
Domain: Political Voice

Indicator 1: Percentage of Māori vs non-Māori eligible population who are enrolled to vote in General Election

Voters of Māori descent can choose which electoral roll to be on – the general electoral roll or the Māori roll. This choice is made when Māori first enrol to vote. Changing to the other roll can only happen during a Māori Electoral option, which is usually held every 5 years.

The electoral roll that voters of Māori descent choose means that in a general election they either vote for a candidate in the Māori electorate that they live in if on the Māori roll, and for a candidate in the general electorate they live in if on the general roll. The same list of parties can be chosen from regardless of which roll people are on. At the end of the Māori electoral option in 2018, 54% of voters of Māori descent were on the Māori roll and 49% were on the general roll. Figure 37 shows how the percentage of Māori on each roll has changed across Māori Electoral options between 1997 and 2018.

Figure 37: Percentage of voters of Māori descent on Māori roll and General roll at end of Māori electoral option, 1997-2018



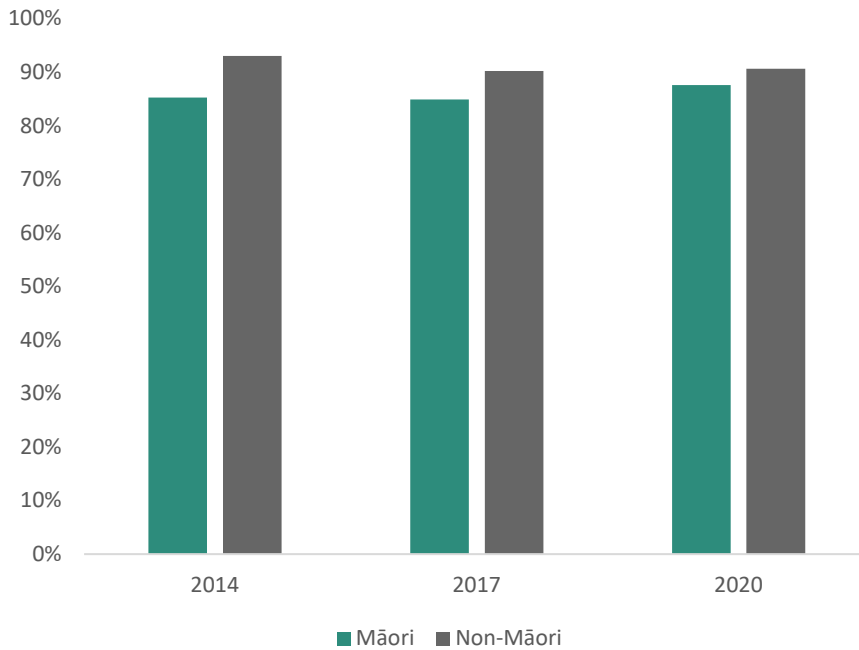
Source: Electoral Commission

When looking at the percentage of the eligible Māori and non-Māori population enrolled to vote in a General Election in New Zealand, Figure 38 shows that the proportion appears to have remained relatively static between 2014 and 2020, with little shift in enrolment numbers for both groups across the three General Elections captured here. However, overall, non-Māori enrolment rates exceed Māori enrolment rates, with more than 9 in 10 eligible non-Māori enrolled in 2020. The gap looks to be narrowing though, with the Māori enrolment rate sitting at just three percentage points behind non-Māori in 2020 (87.59% and 90.67% respectively) (Electoral Commission New Zealand, n.d.; Stats NZ, n.d.).⁴⁶

⁴⁶ The Electoral Commission provides information on the number of Māori and non-Māori (by descent) enrolled to vote. In order to estimate the percentage of Māori and non-Māori enrolled who are eligible to be enrolled we needed to estimate the total Māori and non-Māori by descent populations. We have good information on the estimated number of Māori (by ethnicity) in the eligible population, and data from the last three censuses about how many people are descended from Māori. The number of people reporting they are descended from Māori is slightly higher than the number reporting they are of Māori ethnicity (about 1.12 times). In order to calculate the estimated total number of Māori by descent eligible to enrol, a population estimate at each of the last three general election years was multiplied by 1.12. The percentage of Māori enrolled was then calculated by dividing the number of Māori descendants enrolled by the estimated Māori descendent population eligible.



Figure 38: Eligible Māori and non-Māori population enrolled to vote, 2014-2020



Source: Electoral Commission & Stats NZ

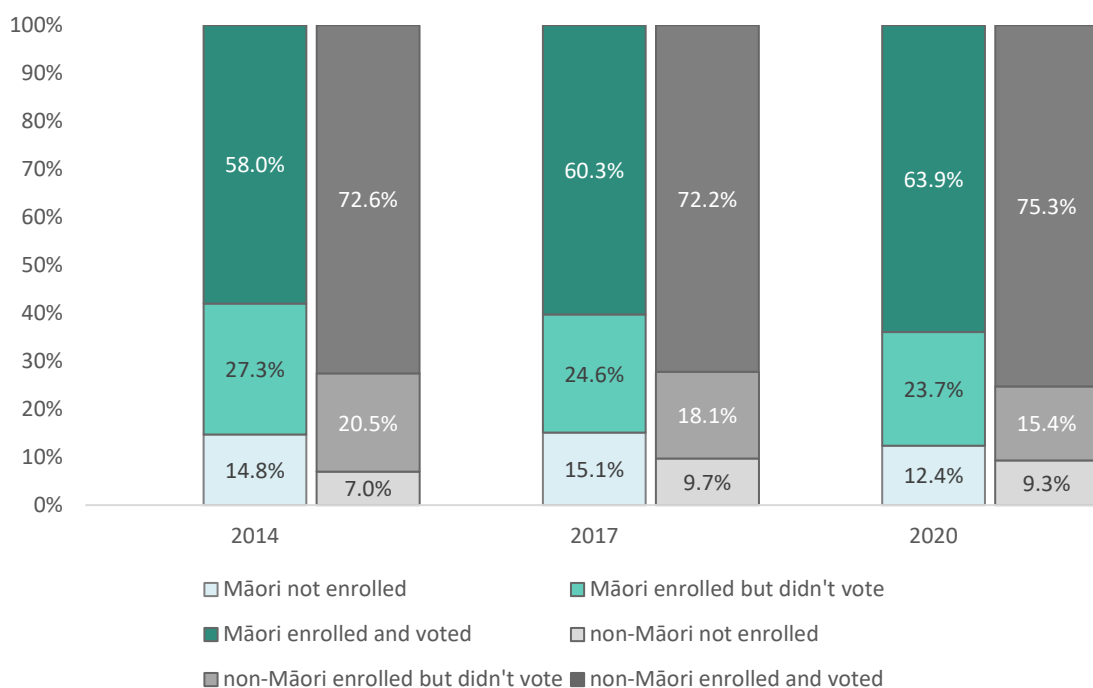
Indicator 2: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori voting in General Election

While the proportion of those enrolled has not changed much since 2014, as seen in Figure 38, the data in Figure 39 shows that the proportion of those who are enrolled to vote that turned out to vote has increased across the last 3 election cycles.⁴⁷ For Māori this represents 58.0% of the eligible population in 2014, increasing to 60.3% in 2017 and 63.7% in 2020. This is equal to a 5.9 percentage point difference between 2014 and 2020. For non-Māori 72.6% of the eligible population turned out to vote in 2014, 72.2% in 2017 and increasing to 75.3% the 2020 election.

Whilst the percentage of the eligible Māori population turning out to vote has increased across the last three election cycles, in 2020 there was a 11.4 percentage point difference between the enrolled eligible Māori population and eligible non-Māori population that turned out to voted.

⁴⁷ For this indicator, the voting percentage was originally supplied from the Electoral Commission (n.d.) webpage as a percentage of those enrolled who voted. In order to create a more meaningful comparison between the two groups with different enrolment rates, and to understand what proportion of the total population voted, we have converted the percentage of those enrolled who voted to the percentage of the eligible population who voted. To do this, we multiplied the percentage of those enrolled with the percentage of the enrolled population who voted to calculate the proportion of the eligible population who voted. Figure 32 shows the proportion of the eligible population who were enrolled and voted, were enrolled but did not vote and who were not enrolled. As an example, if 80% of the eligible population was enrolled, and 50% of the enrolled population voted, 40% of total eligible population voted ($80\% * 50\% = 40\%$).

Figure 39: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori enrolled and voted, enrolled and did not vote and not enrolled in 2014, 2017 and 2020



Source: Electoral Commission

Indicator 3: Percentage of Māori that participate with iwi through registration and election voting

Te Kupenga survey asked questions of respondents about their participation with iwi. Being registered with iwi is different to being on the Māori electoral roll and gives Māori the right to vote at iwi elections.

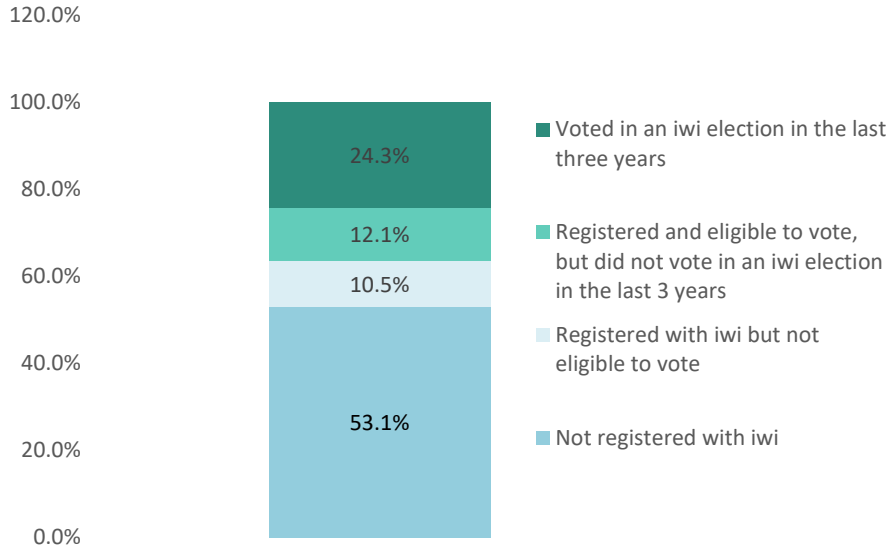
Figure 40 shows that in 2018, 46.9% of Māori said they were registered with iwi. This is comprised of 10.5% who were not eligible to vote (reasons as to why unknown), 12.1% who had not voted and 24.3 % who had not voted in iwi elections in the last 3 years (Stats NZ, 2020).⁴⁸

⁴⁸ Data collected in Te Kupenga gave the proportion of respondents who were registered with an iwi, and the proportion of this registered group who were eligible to vote, and who voted. We rebased this data to present the proportion of the total respondents who voted in an iwi election, who were registered with their iwi and eligible to vote but did not do so, who were registered with their iwi but ineligible to vote, and who were not registered with their iwi. We think this transformation provides a more meaningful and complete picture of respondents' participation with iwi than only presenting these numbers as a proportion of the registered iwi population. By doing this transformation we are able to get a better sense of the total proportion who voted, and who chose not to do so despite being eligible.

To do this calculation we multiplied the proportion of those that voted, were registered but didn't vote and who were registered but ineligible to vote by the proportion of respondents who were registered with their iwi. This transformation is similar to what was done in the Political Voice Indicator 2, Figure Number 32.



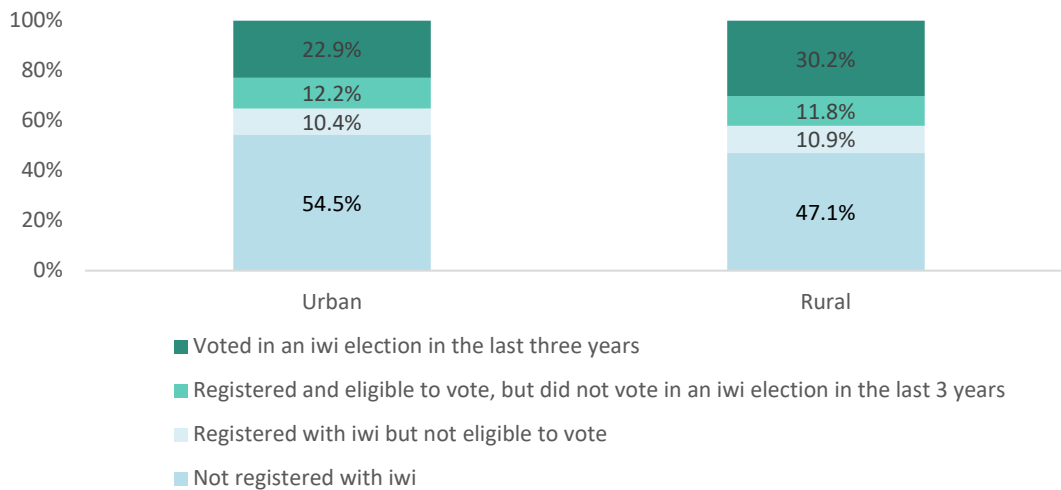
Figure 40: Percentage of Māori participation with iwi through registration and voting in iwi elections, 2018



Source: Stats NZ Te Kupenga Survey 2018

When considering the data for this indicator in context to rural and urban areas, Figure 41 shows that those respondents located in rural areas participated more with their iwi through registration (52.9%) than those in urban areas through iwi registration (45.5% urban).⁴⁹

Figure 41: Percentage of Māori participation with iwi through registration and voting in iwi elections by urban/rural location, 2018



Source: Stats NZ Te Kupenga Survey 2018

⁴⁹ This difference is statistically significant.



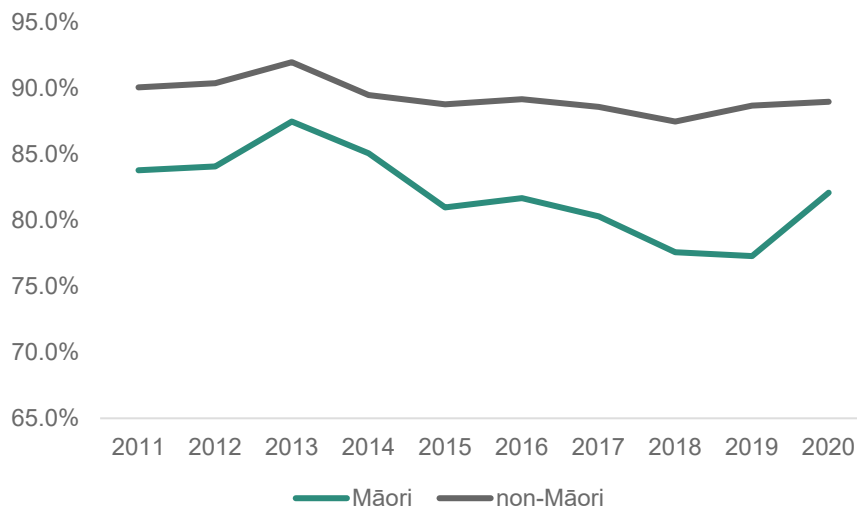
Domain: Health⁵⁰

Indicator 1: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who report they are in good health (self-assessment)

The data shown in Figure 42 demonstrates that Māori aged 15+ years are less likely to report they are in good health than non-Māori aged 15+ years (Ministry of Health, custom data request).⁵¹ In 2011/12, 83.8% of Māori reported good health versus 90.1% of non-Māori – a difference of 6.3 percentage points. By 2020/21 this gap had increased slightly to 6.9 percentage points; equal to 82.1% for Māori and 89.0% for non-Māori.⁵² Overall, non-Māori self-reported good health appears to have remained relatively stable between 2011/12 and 2020/21. Māori self-reported health was more variable.

The difference in the proportion of Māori respondents reporting good health between the 2019/20 year survey and 2020/21 year survey is significant (at 77.3% and 82.1% respectively), equal to a 4.8 percentage point difference.⁵³

Figure 42: Māori and non-Māori rating their health as good, very good or excellent, 2011-2020



Source: Ministry of Health New Zealand Health Survey, 2011-2020

⁵⁰ All the data in this domain comes from the New Zealand Health Survey (NZHS). The non-Māori data for these indicators was provided by the Ministry of Health via a custom request. The publicly accessible data for Māori can be found at the following link by exploring the indicators and choosing the relevant topic and indicator for changes over time: <https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2020-21-annual-data-explorer>

The NZHS provides information about the health and wellbeing of New Zealanders and became a continuous survey in 2011. Over 13,000 adults and the parents or primary caregivers of over 4,000 children take part in the survey each year. For further information please refer to <https://www.health.govt.nz/nz-health-statistics/national-collections-and-surveys/surveys/new-zealand-health-survey>

The Ministry of Health's *Annual Update of Key Results 2020/21* webpage highlights that data for the 2020/21 New Zealand Health Survey were collected between September 2020 and August 2021. For some periods in 2020 and 2021, the survey was suspended in parts of New Zealand that had known community outbreaks of COVID-19. As a result, the sample size for 2020/21 is smaller than usual and the 95% confidence intervals around some estimates are wider than usual. Refer here for more information in relation to the 2020/21 survey: <https://www.health.govt.nz/publication/annual-update-key-results-2020-21-new-zealand-health-survey>

⁵¹ The Ministry of Health 'Content Guide 2020/2021 New Zealand Health Survey' explains that self-reported health measures are based on an individual's own perception of their health status and functioning and provide an alternative source of data to objective measures of health, such as hospital rates and disease prevalence. The WHO defines a 'health state' as a multi-dimensional attribute of an individual that indicates his or her level of functioning across all important physiological, psychological, and psychosocial dimensions of life (2021: 16). Refer here for further information on the Ministry's methodology for measuring self-reported health: <https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/content-guide-2020-21-new-zealand-health-survey-dec21.pdf>

⁵² All differences between Māori and non-Māori are statistically significant in this indicator data.

⁵³ Source: Ministry of Health (2021) *Annual Data Explorer 2020/21: New Zealand Health Survey (CSV Data File – Indicator: Good, very good, or excellent self-rated health; Changes over time)*. URL: <https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2020-21-annual-data-explorer/> (Accessed 13/06/2022)

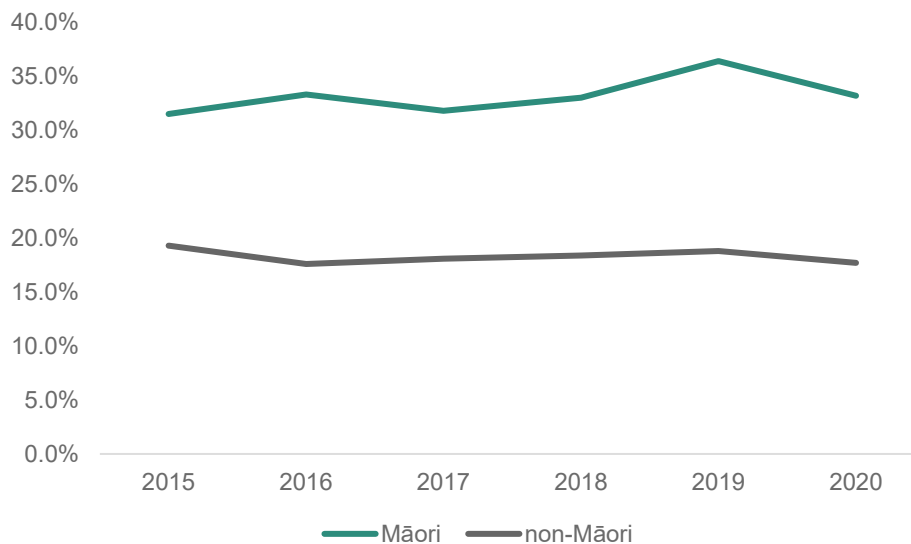


In 2020/2021, after adjusting for age and gender, the ratio of Māori to non-Māori who self-reported their health as 'poor' was 1.70. This means that Māori are 1.7 times as likely than non-Māori to consider themselves in poor health. Moreover, the ratio of wāhine Māori to non-Māori women who self-reported their health as 'poor' was 1.85, meaning wāhine Māori are 1.9 times as likely than non-Māori women to consider themselves in poor health.⁵⁴

Indicator 2: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who drink alcohol to hazardous level⁵⁵

Based on the data shown in Figure 43, more than one in three Māori aged 15+ years drink hazardously compared to one in five of non-Māori aged 15+ years. The rates of hazardous drinking between 2015/16 and 2020/21 were higher amongst Māori than non-Māori (Ministry of Health, custom data request). Hazardous drinking rates amongst non-Māori remained relatively stable, with an average of 18.3%, versus an average of 33.2% for Māori between 2015/16 and 2020/21. In 2015/16 the gap between Māori and non-Māori hazardous drinkers was equal to 12.2 percentage points. By 2020/21 this gap had grown to 15.5 percentage points.⁵⁶

Figure 43: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who are classified as hazardous drinkers, 2015- 2020



Source: Ministry of Health New Zealand Health Survey, 2015-2020

In 2020/2021, after adjusting for age and gender, the ratio of Māori to non-Māori who were considered hazardous drinkers was 1.70. This means that Māori are 1.7 times as likely to be hazardous drinkers than non-Māori. Moreover, the ratio of wāhine Māori to non-Māori women who were considered hazardous drinkers was 1.89, meaning wāhine Māori are 1.9 times as likely than non-Māori women to be considered hazardous

⁵⁴ Both of these ratios were statistically significant. Source: Ministry of Health (2021) *Annual Data Explorer 2020/21: New Zealand Health Survey (CSV Data File – Indicator: self-rated health – poor; Subgroups Comparison)*. URL: <https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2020-21-annual-data-explorer/> (Accessed 13/06/2022)

⁵⁵ Hazardous drinkers are defined as those who obtain an AUDIT (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test) score of 8 or higher. Refer here for further information on this scoring: <https://auditscreen.org/about/scoring-audit>. The AUDIT, developed by the World Health Organisation, asks a range of questions about matters such as frequency of drinking, number of standard drinks consumed on a typical day, occurrence of remorse or guilt after drinking, inability to remember what happened and other symptoms. Refer here for more information on the AUDIT: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/audit-the-alcohol-use-disorders-identification-test-guidelines-for-use-in-primary-health-care>

⁵⁶ All differences between Māori and non-Māori are statistically significant in this indicator data.



drinkers. The ratio of tāne Māori to non-Māori men considered hazardous drinkers in 2020/21 was 1.61, meaning tāne Māori are 1.6 times as likely than non-Māori men to be considered hazardous drinkers.⁵⁷

Indicator 3: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who eat three or more servings of vegetables per day

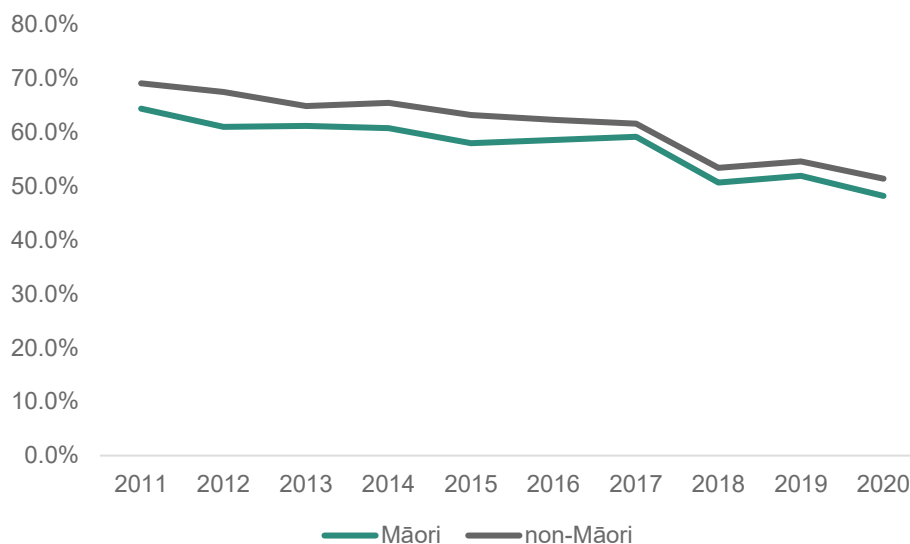
Figure 44 shows that between 2011/12 and 2016/17 the percentage of Māori and non-Māori aged 15+ years who ate at least 3 servings of vegetables a day steadily declined overall. The differences between Māori and non-Māori in 2012/13, 2014/15 and 2015/16 were all significant, equal to 6.5, 4.7 and 5.2 percentage points respectively.

Between 2017/18 and 2018/19 there appears to have been a drop in the proportion of Māori and non-Māori eating three or more vegetables a day. While the difference between the two groups was not statistically significant, the drop from 2017/18 to 2018/19 was equal to 8.5 percentage points for Māori and 8.2 percentage points for non-Māori.

Whilst in a decline for both groups, from 2018/19 onwards the gap between Māori and non-Māori remained relatively stable and was not statistically significant; the gap in 2018/19 was 2.7 percentage points and 3.2 percentage points in 2020/21.

The drop in the proportion of Māori eating three or more servings of vegetables was significant between the 2011/12 and 2020/21 year surveys, and between the 2015/16 and 2020/21 year surveys. The difference was equal to 15.8 percentage points between 2011/12 and 2020/21, and 9.8 percentage points between 2015/16 and 2020/21.⁵⁸

Figure 44: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori eating three or more servings of vegetables a day, 2011-2020



Source: Ministry of Health New Zealand Health Survey

⁵⁷ All of these ratios were statistically significant. Source: Ministry of Health (2021) *Annual Data Explorer 2020/21: New Zealand Health Survey CSV Data File – Indicator: Hazardous Drinkers; Subgroups Comparison*. URL: <https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2020-21-annual-data-explorer/> (Accessed 13/06/2022)

⁵⁸ Source: Ministry of Health (2021) *Annual Data Explorer 2020/21: New Zealand Health Survey (CSV Data File – Indicator: Eating 3+ servings of vegetables a day; Changes over time)*. URL: <https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2020-21-annual-data-explorer/> (Accessed 13/06/2022)

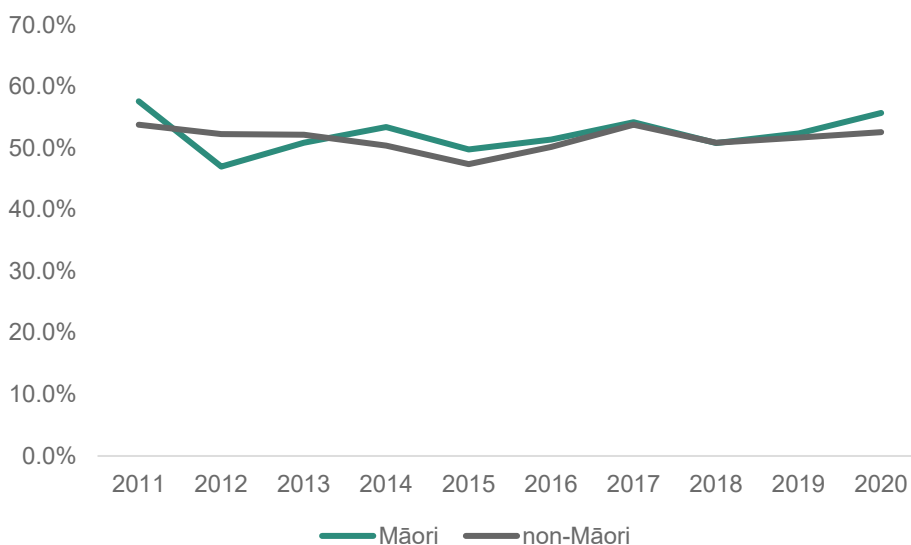


Indicator 4: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who are physically active⁵⁹

Figure 45 shows that the percentage of Māori and non-Māori aged 15+ years who were physically active between 2011/12 and 2020/21 was similar, and none of the differences between them over this total time period were significant. Notwithstanding, there was a drop in 2012/13 for Māori, where the proportion of Māori being physically active fell 5.3 percentage points below non-Māori. The percentage of physically active Māori increased between 2012/13 and 2014/15, whilst the proportion of physically active non-Māori decreased in this time. From 2016/17 onwards, more than 50% of both Māori and non-Māori have been physically active.

The difference in the proportion of physically active Māori between the 2015/16 and 2020/21 year surveys is significant however, equal to a difference of 5.9 percentage points.⁶⁰

Figure 45: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who are physically active, 2011-2020



Source: Ministry of Health New Zealand Health Survey

In 2020/2021, after adjusting for age and gender, the ratio of Māori to non-Māori who reported little or no physical activity (doing less than 30 minutes of physical activity in the past week) was 1.20.⁶¹ This means that Māori are 1.2 times as likely to undertake little or no physical activity than non-Māori.

⁵⁹ 'Active' refers to anything using muscles, e.g. activities at work, school or home, getting from place to place, and any activities carried out for exercise, sport, recreation or leisure. Separate questions are asked about brisk walking, moderate activities, and vigorous activities. Questionnaire content can be accessed here: <https://www.health.govt.nz/nz-health-statistics/national-collections-and-surveys/surveys/new-zealand-health-survey>.

The Ministry of Health recommends 2.5 hours of moderate or 1 ¼ hours of vigorous physical activity spread throughout the week for adults, and 30 minutes of moderate physical activity on 5 days or more per week for older adults. Refer here for more information on this: <https://www.health.govt.nz/your-health/healthy-living/food-activity-and-sleep/physical-activity/how-much-activity-recommended>

⁶⁰ Source: Ministry of Health (2021) *Annual Data Explorer 2020/21: New Zealand Health Survey (CSV Data File – Indicator: Physically Active; Changes over time)*. URL: <https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2020-21-annual-data-explorer/> (Accessed 13/06/2022)

⁶¹ This ratio was statistically significant. Source: Ministry of Health (2021) *Annual Data Explorer 2020/21: New Zealand Health Survey (CSV Data File – Indicator: Little or no physical activity; Subgroups Comparison)*. URL: <https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2020-21-annual-data-explorer/> (Accessed 13/06/2022)

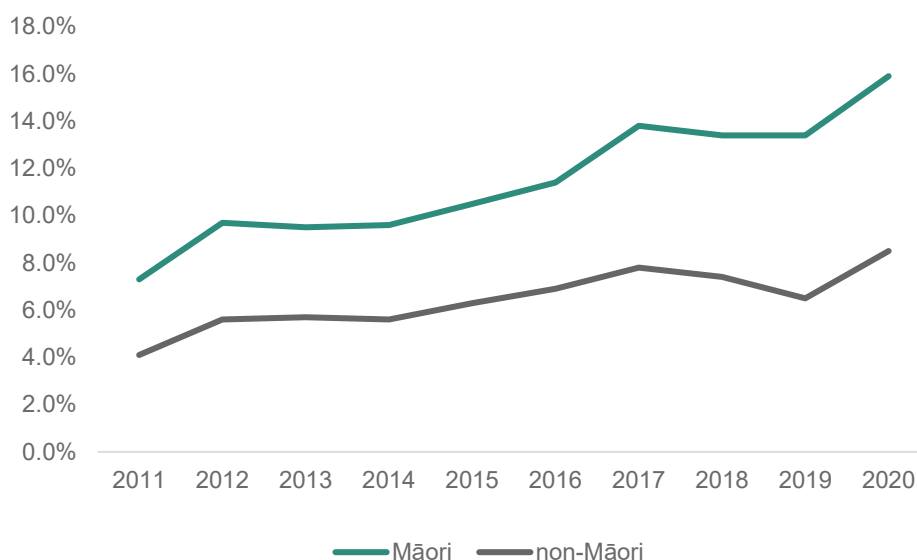


Indicator 5: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who are experiencing psychological distress⁶²

Figure 46 shows that Māori aged 15+ years experience psychological distress at much higher rates than non-Māori aged 15+ years.⁶³ Furthermore, Māori rates are increasing faster (more than doubled between 2011/12 and 2020/21) which is leading to a widening of the gap with non-Māori. By 2020/21 there was a 7.4 percentage point difference between the two groups (15.9% for Māori and 8.5% for non-Māori). This is in comparison to a 3.2 percentage point difference in 2011/12, with 7.3% of Māori and 4.1% non-Māori experiencing psychological distress.

The difference in the proportion of Māori experiencing psychological distress between the 2011/12 survey (7.3%) and 2020/21 survey (15.9%) is significant – equal to a 8.6 percentage point difference. The difference between the 2015/16 survey (10.5%) and 2020/21 survey for Māori is also significant, equal to a 5.4 percentage point difference.⁶⁴

Figure 46: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori experiencing psychological distress, 2011-2020



Source: Ministry of Health New Zealand Health Survey

In 2020/2021, after adjusting for age and gender, the ratio of Māori to non-Māori who reported experiencing psychological distress was 1.56. This means that Māori are 1.6 times as likely to experience psychological distress than non-Māori. Moreover, the ratio of wāhine Māori to non-Māori women who reported

⁶² The definition for this indicator as per the Ministry of Health's Annual Data Explorer 2020/21 is as follows: psychological, or mental, distress (aged 15+ years) refers to a person's experience of symptoms such as anxiety, psychological fatigue, or depression in the past four weeks. Psychological distress means having high or very high levels of psychological distress, with a score of 12 or more on the 10-question Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10). Where people have these levels of psychological distress, there is a high or very high probability that they also have an anxiety or depressive disorder. A K10 score of 12 or more is strongly associated with having a mental (depressive or anxiety) disorder in the previous month and in the previous year.

⁶³ All differences between Māori and non-Māori are statistically significant in this indicator data.

⁶⁴ Source: Ministry of Health (2021) *Annual Data Explorer 2020/21: New Zealand Health Survey (CSV Data File – Indicator: Psychological distress in the last 4 weeks; Changes over time)*. URL: <https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2020-21-annual-data-explorer/> (Accessed 13/06/2022)



experiencing psychological distress was 1.67, meaning wāhine Māori are 1.7 times as likely than non-Māori women to experience psychological distress.⁶⁵

⁶⁵ These ratios were statistically significant. Source: Ministry of Health (2021) *Annual Data Explorer 2020/21: New Zealand Health Survey (CSV Data File – Indicator: Psychological distress in the last 4 weeks; Subgroups Comparison)*. URL: <https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2020-21-annual-data-explorer/> (Accessed 13/06/2022)



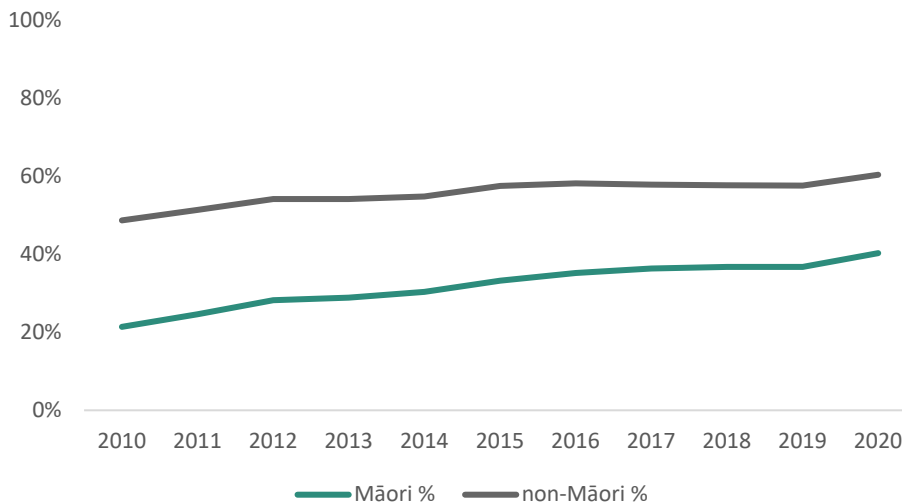
Domain: Education

Indicator 1: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori achieving NCEA Level 3 or University Entrance

As Figure 47 shows, both Māori and non-Māori rates of NCEA Level 3 achievement have been growing steadily over the period 2010-2020, with Māori achievement rates growing faster than those of non-Māori (Ministry of Education, n.d.).⁶⁶ Since 2010, Māori achievement rates have increased by 19 percentage points, compared to 12 percentage points for non-Māori.

Despite this, Figure 47 shows that in 2020 less than half (40.3%) of Māori school leavers achieved NCEA Level 3 or University Entrance, 20 percentage points less than non-Māori (60.4%). Furthermore, the percentage of Māori who achieved NCEA Level 3 or University Entrance in 2020 (40.3%) was still 8 percentage points lower than it was for non-Māori in 2010 (48.7%).

Figure 47: Māori and non-Māori achieving NCEA Level 3 or University Entrance, 2010-2020



Source: Ministry of Education, Education Counts

Indicator 2: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori studying Science, Technology or Mathematics (STEM subjects) at Year 13

Figure 48 shows that the percentage of both Māori and non-Māori students studying STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering or Maths) subjects at Year 13 increased between 2010 and 2020. However, the percentage of Māori students studying STEM subjects increased more substantially over the 10-year period than for non-Māori. In 2010 more than 2 out of every 3 Māori students (68%) were studying STEM subjects, increasing to almost 9 out of 10 (87%) in 2020.

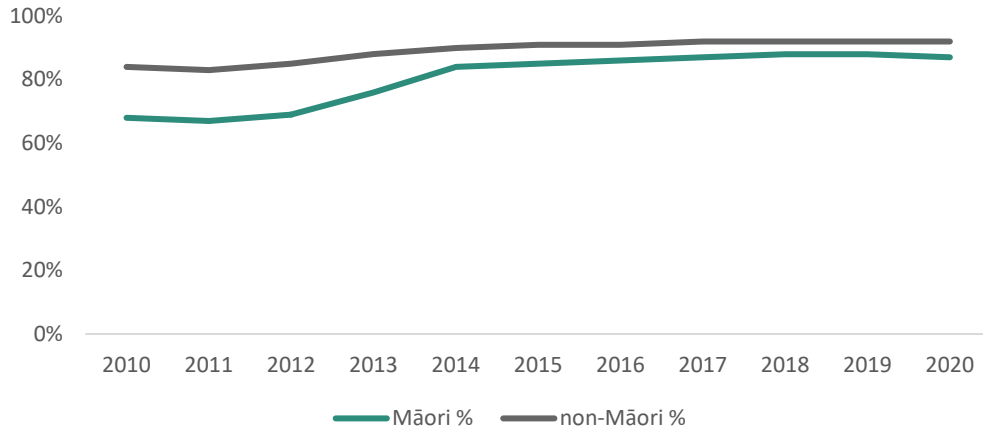
Māori students studying STEM subjects between 2010 and 2020 increased by 19 percentage points, compared to an increase of only 8 percentage points for non-Māori students. However, it appears that the percentage of

⁶⁶ Achieving NCEA Level 3 or University Entrance (UE) relates to the number of students who achieve the qualification by the time they leave school in a given school year, divided by the total number of school leavers in a given school year. More information on this can be found here under 'Technical Notes': <https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/school-leavers>



Māori and non-Māori students studying STEM subjects has plateaued since about 2014, with only small increases since then.

Figure 48: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori Year 13 students participating in STEM subjects, 2010-2020



Source: Ministry of Education, custom data request

Indicator 3: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori students who attained NCEA Level 3 by the end of each calendar year

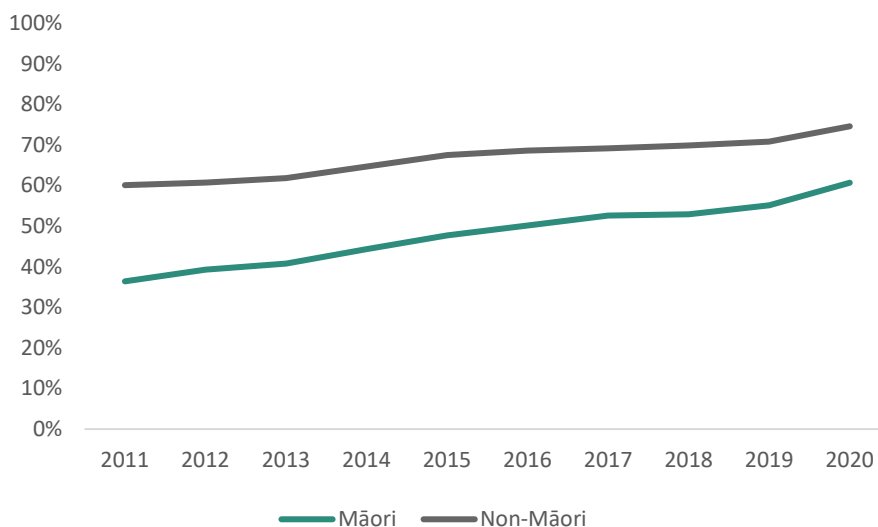
Figure 49 shows that the attainment rate for NCEA Level 3 at the end of each calendar year has begun to narrow between non-Māori and Māori.⁶⁷ In 2020 there was a 14 percentage point difference between the NCEA Level 3 attainment rate by Māori and non-Māori (60.7% and 74.6% respectively). This is in comparison to 36.4% and 60.1% for Māori and non-Māori respectively in 2011, which was equal to 24 percentage points (New Zealand Qualifications Authority, 2021).

From 2011 to 2020, Figure 49 shows that the proportion of Māori students attaining NCEA level 3 increased by 24 percentage points, compared to 14 percentage points for non-Māori. However, 75% of non-Māori students are now attaining NCEA level 3, compared to 60% of Māori students. The Māori attainment rate in 2020 is similar to the non-Māori attainment rate in 2011.

⁶⁷ Attainment rate here means the percentage of students who attained this qualification/requirement by the end of the academic year. See page 6 at the following link: <https://www.nzqa.govt.nz/assets/Studying-in-NZ/Secondary-school-and-NCEA/stats-reports-enrolment-based/Secondary-Statistics-Consolidated-Files-Summary.pdf>



Figure 49: Cumulative attainment rates of Māori and non-Māori students receiving NCEA Level 3, 2011-2020



Source: New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Indicator 4: Completion rates of three-year tertiary qualification for Māori and non-Māori

The completion rates of three-year qualifications shown in Figure 50 are defined as the cumulative percentage of students who have successfully completed a qualification at the same level as the one started (Ministry of Education, custom data request), rather than being a percentage of a total population.

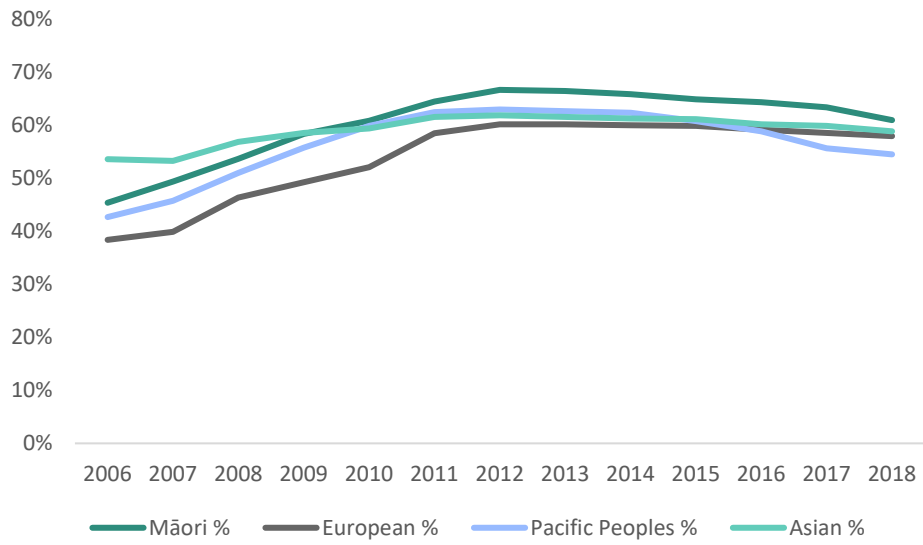
Figure 50 shows that between the years 2006 and 2018, the completion rates of three-year tertiary qualifications by Māori increased steadily by 21.4 percentage points between 2006 and 2012, from 45.4% in 2006 to 66.7% in 2012 (Ministry of Education, custom data request). Thereafter, Figure 50 shows that there was a decline in the rate of Māori students completing three-year qualifications from 2013 to 2018 by 5.5 percentage points; from 66.5% in 2013 to 61.0% in 2018.

When comparing Māori completion rates to other ethnic groups, Figure 50 shows that from 2009 onwards, Māori completion rates were higher than for the other groups. In 2009 there was a 9.1 percentage point difference between Māori and European for example (58.4% and 49.3% respectively), a 2.6 percentage point difference with Pacific Peoples (55.8%) and 0.2 percentage point difference with Asian students (58.6%).

By 2018 the difference between Māori and European completion rates had narrowed to a 3 percentage point difference (61.0% and 58.0% respectively). The percentage point difference between Māori and Pacific Peoples and Asians had grown in 2018 compared to 2009. There was a 6.5 percentage point difference between Māori and Pacific Peoples (61.0% and 54.5% respectively) and a 2.1 percentage point difference between Māori and Asian students (61.0% and 58.9% respectively).



Figure 50: Percentage who completed a three-year tertiary qualification by ethnicity, 2006-2018



Source: Ministry of Education, custom data request



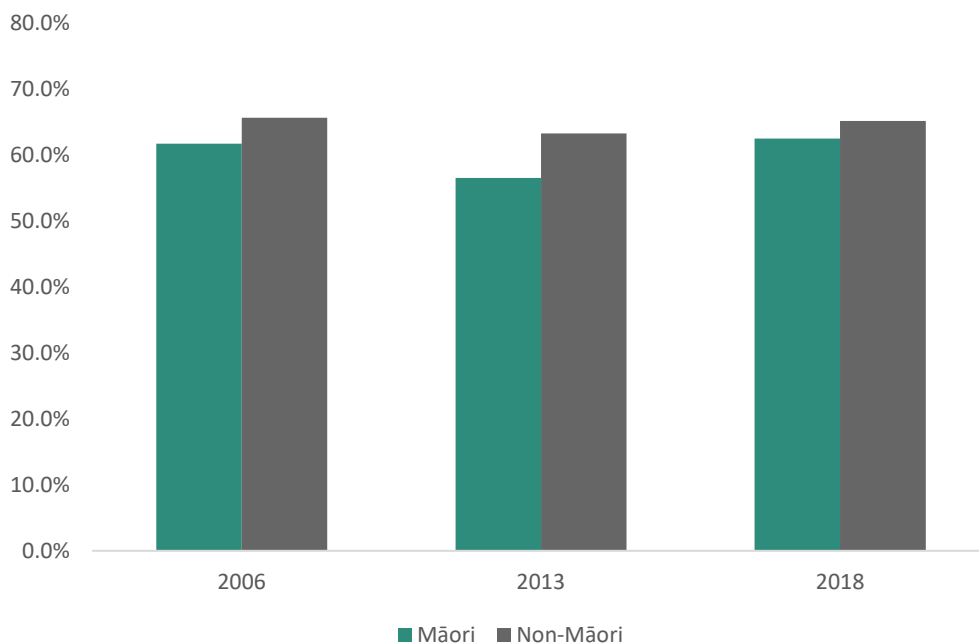
Domain: Income and Work

Indicator 1: Employment rates of Māori and non-Māori

As the data shows in Figure 51, non-Māori have been employed at a slightly higher rate than Māori since 2006. The employment gap between Māori and non-Māori remained relatively steady between 2006 and 2018, with the employment rate for Māori being slightly lower at 62.5% than that of non-Māori at 65.1% in 2018 (Stats NZ, custom data request).⁶⁸

The most significant rate change can be seen at the 2013 data point, when there was a 6.7 percentage point gap between employed Māori and non-Māori. Part of this can be attributed to Māori taking longer to return to the workforce following the Global Financial Crisis (Stats NZ, 2020a). This gap had narrowed to 2.7 percentage points by 2018.

Figure 51: Employment rate for Māori and non-Māori, 2006-2018



Source: Stats NZ, custom request based on 2006-2018 census data

Indicator 2: Proportion of Māori and non-Māori self-employed and employing others as a percentage of total workforce

In 2018, there were 2.6 million active people in the workforce in New Zealand. 14.3% of the total workforce in 2018 was Māori (372,000 people) 5.0% of this Māori workforce in 2018 was self-employed (not employing others) and 2.6% were employers (i.e., business owners). This compares with 10.4% of the non-Māori workforce as self-employed in 2018, and 5.7% as employers of others.⁶⁹

⁶⁸ This work is based on/includes customised Stats NZ's data which are licensed by Stats NZ for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence

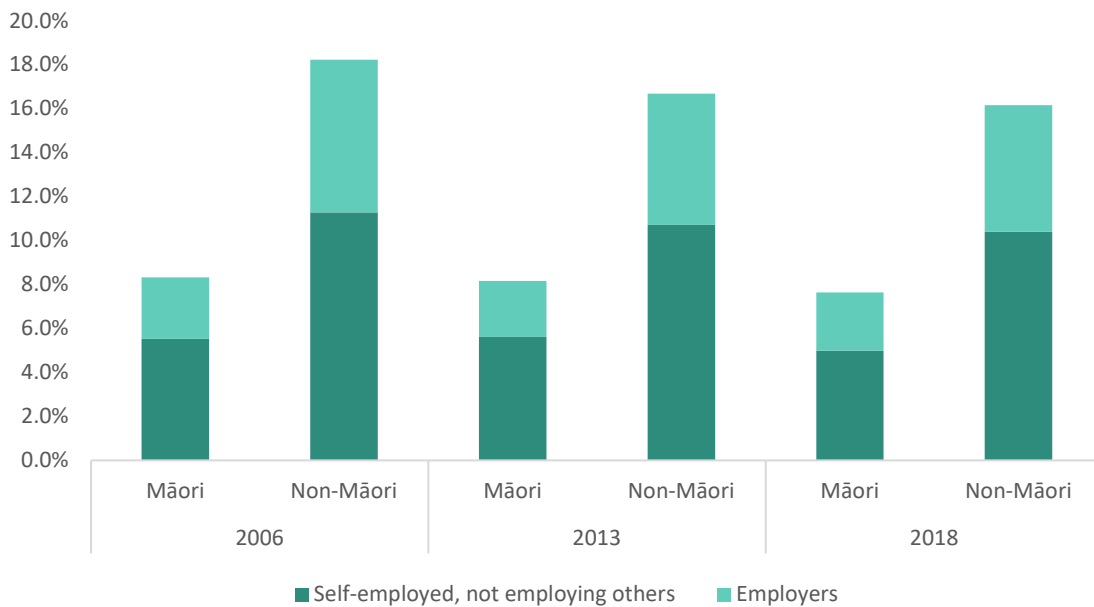
⁶⁹ The calculation undertaken for this indicator is as follows: (Number of Self-employed + Number of Employers) / number in the labour force.



Figure 52 shows the proportion of Māori and non-Māori self-employed and employing others as a percentage of the total workforce between 2006 and 2018.⁷⁰ The data shows that, as a percentage of the total workforce, the percentage of those who are either self-employed or who are employers is overall higher for non-Māori than Māori across all three census dates. Whilst the data shows that the overall total percentage of people self-employed or employing others fell between 2006 and 2018, the proportion of the workforce self-employed or employing others was almost double for non-Māori as it was for Māori. In 2006, 18.2% of the total non-Māori workforce was self-employed or employing others compared to 8.3% of Māori. In 2018, these values were 16.2% and 7.6% respectively (BERL, 2020).

Breaking down this indicator a step further by focusing on those who are self-employed only, Figure 52 shows that the percentage of self-employed Māori has consistently sat at around half the rate of non-Māori across the data points of 2006, 2013 and 2018. However, the data suggests that the rate of self-employment for non-Māori appears to have been declining (from 11.3% in 2006 to 10.4% in 2018) while the Māori rate appears to have remained relatively stable (5.5% in 2006 to 5.0% in 2018).

Figure 52: Proportion of the total workforce that are self-employed, not employing others and employers, Māori and non-Māori, 2006-2018



Source: BERL, Te Ōhanga 2018

⁷⁰ This data comes from Te Ōhanga 2018 undertaken by BERL and is based on 2006-2018 census data and research conducted via the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI).

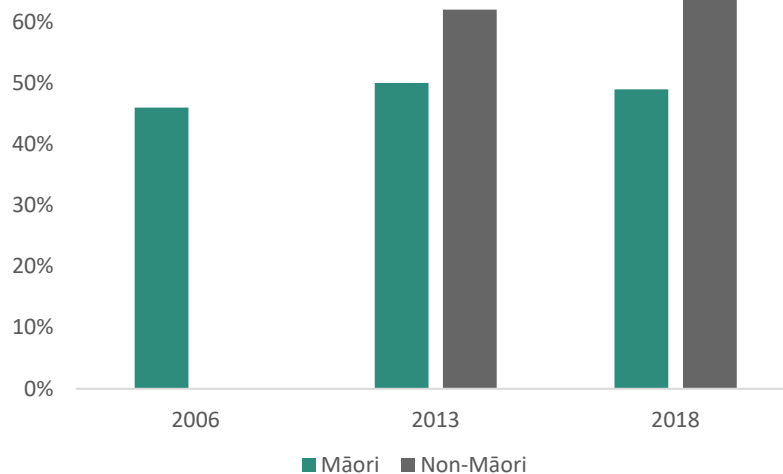


Indicator 3: Proportion of Māori and non-Māori in skilled and highly skilled jobs⁷¹

There is an evident relationship between how educated and how skilled one is to one's employability rate and income level (New Zealand Productivity Commission, 2020; Scott, 2020). When considering the rate of Māori and non-Māori engaged in skilled or highly skilled employment, the picture shown in Figure 53 looks similar to the employment rate data provided in indicator 1. This is to say that more non-Māori are generally employed in skilled or highly skilled employment compared to Māori. In 2018, 64% of employed non-Māori were in skilled or highly skilled roles compared to 49% of Māori. Between 2013 and 2018, the gap grew slightly between the two groups, with a 3 percentage point difference in the proportion of non-Māori to Māori employed in skilled or highly skilled roles (BERL, 2020).⁷²

The data in Figure 51 above (Indicator 1) shows that Māori are employed at a lower rate, whilst the data here shows lower employment in high skilled jobs. This indicates that Māori are less likely to be employed, and when they are, they tend to be in lower skilled employment. Māori are more likely to be paid less and, therefore, are less resilient to economic shocks. There has been little change in this picture between 2006 and 2018.

Figure 53: Māori and non-Māori in skilled and highly skilled employment as a percentage of those employed, 2006-2018



Source: BERL, Te Ōhanga 2018

⁷¹Skill level is defined by Stats NZ as 'a function of the range and complexity of the set of tasks performed in a particular occupation. The greater the range and complexity of the set of tasks, the greater the skill level of an occupation. Skill level is measured operationally by: the level or amount of formal education and training; the amount of previous experience in a related occupation; and the amount of on the job training required to competently perform the set of tasks required for that occupation'. Skill Level 1 is considered *highly skilled* and these occupations 'have a level of skill commensurate with a bachelor degree or higher qualification. At least five years of relevant experience may substitute for the formal qualification'. Skill Level 2 is considered *skilled*, and these occupations 'have a level of skill commensurate with one of the following: NZ Register Diploma or AQF Associate Degree, Advanced Diploma or Diploma. At least three years of relevant experience may substitute for the formal qualifications' (Stats NZ, 2013).

http://aria.stats.govt.nz/aria/?&_ga=2.53653608.1393320673.1638156338-2111740232.1623278234#ConceptView:uri=http://stats.govt.nz/cms/Concept/CARS6354

⁷² This data comes from Te Ōhanga 2018 undertaken by BERL and is based on 2006-2018 census data and research conducted via the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI).

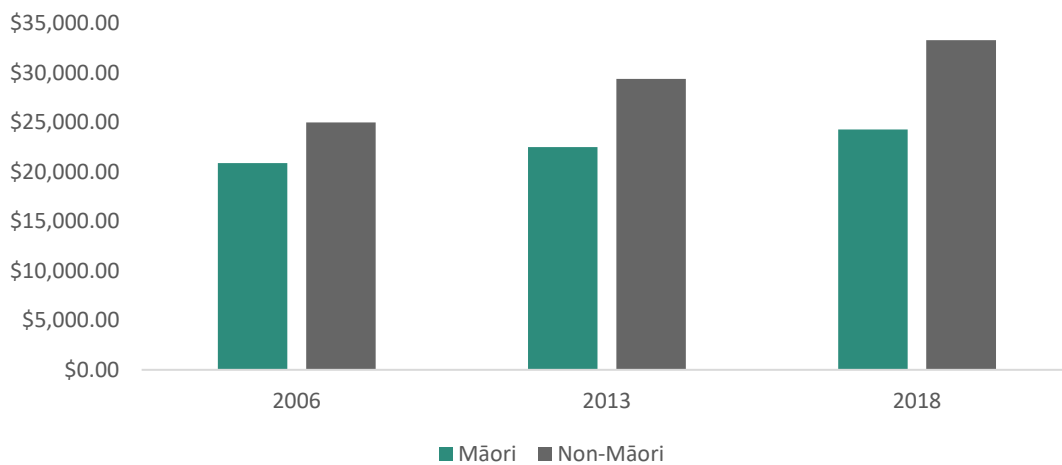


Indicator 4: Median income for Māori and non-Māori

Figure 54 demonstrates that Māori have historically earned less than non-Māori. The gap grew significantly between 2006 to 2018 with the biggest difference seen in 2018 (Stats NZ, n.d.a). In 2006, Māori earned 84% of what non-Māori earned but by 2018 this had declined to 72.9%.

The overall median income change between 2006 and 2018 was 33% for non-Māori and only 16% for Māori.⁷³ Between 2013 and 2018, the median income for non-Māori increased by 13% while it only increased 8% for Māori. In 2018 the median income for Māori was \$24,300 whilst it was \$33,300 for non-Māori. There is an existing disparity in incomes between Māori and non-Māori, and if the trend we have seen between 2006 and 2018 continues then this disparity will continue to grow.

Figure 54: Median income for Māori and Non-Māori, 2006-2018



Source: Stats NZ, 2006-2018 Census

⁷³ The median income data provided here is based on nominal dollars.

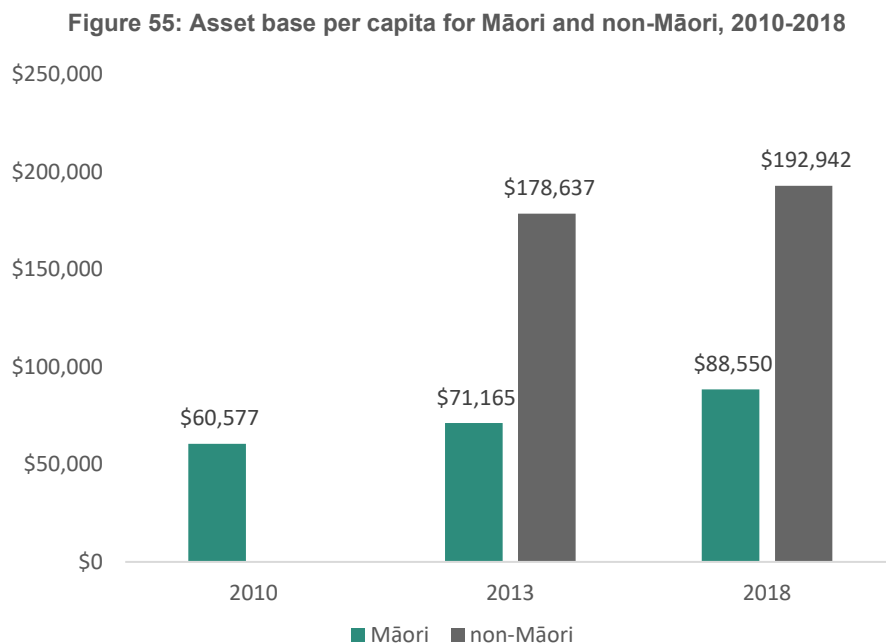


Domain: Assets⁷⁴

Indicator 1: Business asset base per capita of Māori and non-Māori

The data in Figure 55 shows that the business asset base per capita is less than half (46%) for Māori than non-Māori. Whilst we do not have a comparison point with non-Māori in 2010, we can assume looking at the trend between 2013 and 2018 that the discrepancy between the two would have likely been equally as significant. In 2018, Māori per capita assets were less than \$90,000, compared to almost \$200,000 for non-Māori (BERL, 2020).

Having said that, if we consider the rate at which Māori assets are growing, they appear to be growing quicker than non-Māori assets. Between 2010 and 2013, Māori assets grew by 17%, and then by 24% between 2013 and 2018. In comparison, non-Māori assets only grew by 8% between 2013 and 2018 (BERL, 2020).



Source: *Te Ōhanga 2018*, BERL

Indicator 2: Number of Māori businesses compared to total New Zealand businesses

For the purpose of this indicator a Māori business is defined as a “business where at least 50% of shareholder wages are paid out to Māori shareholders” and where there is known active shareholder data.⁷⁵

There are currently 264,700 total businesses and 260,400 sole traders in New Zealand. Of these, 23,000 (8.8%) are Māori owned businesses and 38,000 (14.7%) are Māori sole traders.⁷⁶

⁷⁴ The Māori asset base can be defined as ‘assets held in businesses, trusts, incorporations, the assets of self-employed Māori, and the assets of other Māori entities’ (BERL, 2020: 4).

⁷⁵ Māori shareholders are defined as those identified as Māori ethnicity in the Integrated Data Infrastructure, which is a mixture of survey data and administrative data, or those who said they were of Māori descent in the 2013 NZ Census.

⁷⁶ Data for this indicator comes from *Te Matapaeroa 2020*. <https://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/o-matou-mohiotanga/maori-enterprise/te-matapaeroa-2020>



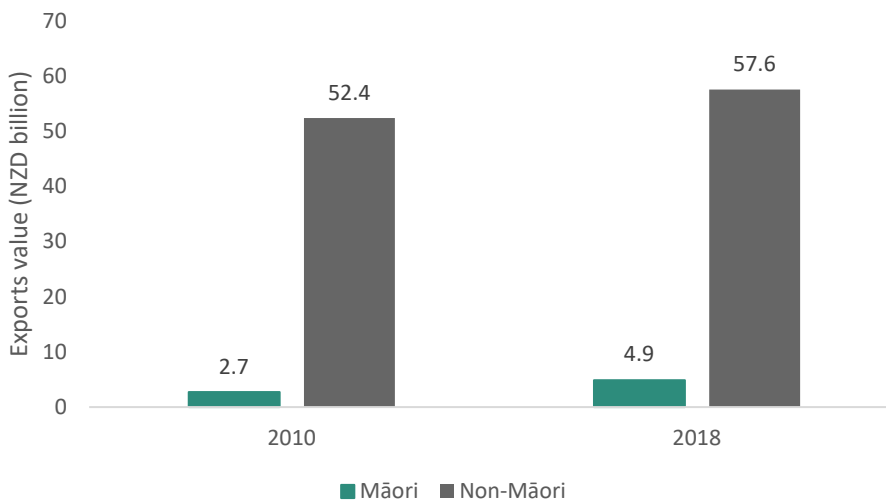
It will be noted that there are data point differences between this indicator data and that of the data drawn on from *Te Ōhanga 2018* in other indicators. This is because the data used in *Te Ōhanga* uses self-reported measures of how individuals are employed via the census (i.e. paid employee, self-employed and not employing others, an employer of other persons in own business, or working in a family business or farm without pay). The data in *Te Matapaeroa*, on the other hand, links business information held in the LBD (Longitudinal Business Database) with individual ethnicity/descent records of partners/directors in the IDI (Integrated Data Infrastructure) in order to identify Māori-owned businesses.

Indicator 3: Total value of merchandise exports for Māori and non-Māori businesses

Figure 56 shows that Māori merchandise exports in 2010 were valued at \$2.7 billion in contrast to non-Māori merchandise exports, which were worth \$52.4 billion. In 2018, merchandise exports for Māori totalled \$4.9 billion, with non-Māori merchandise exports worth \$57.6 billion.⁷⁷

However, the value of Māori merchandise exports as part of New Zealand's total export value increased by 3% between 2010 and 2018, to 8%. Māori merchandise exports also grew significantly faster than non-Māori merchandise exports between 2010 and 2018. Over this 8-year period, Māori merchandise exports grew by 81% in contrast to only 10% for non-Māori merchandise exports.

Figure 56: Value of merchandise exports for Māori and non-Māori businesses (billions of NZD), 2010 and 2018



Source: unpublished research (BERL, 2021)

⁷⁷ This data comes from *Te Ōhanga 2018* undertaken by BERL and is based on 2006-2018 census data and research conducted via the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI).



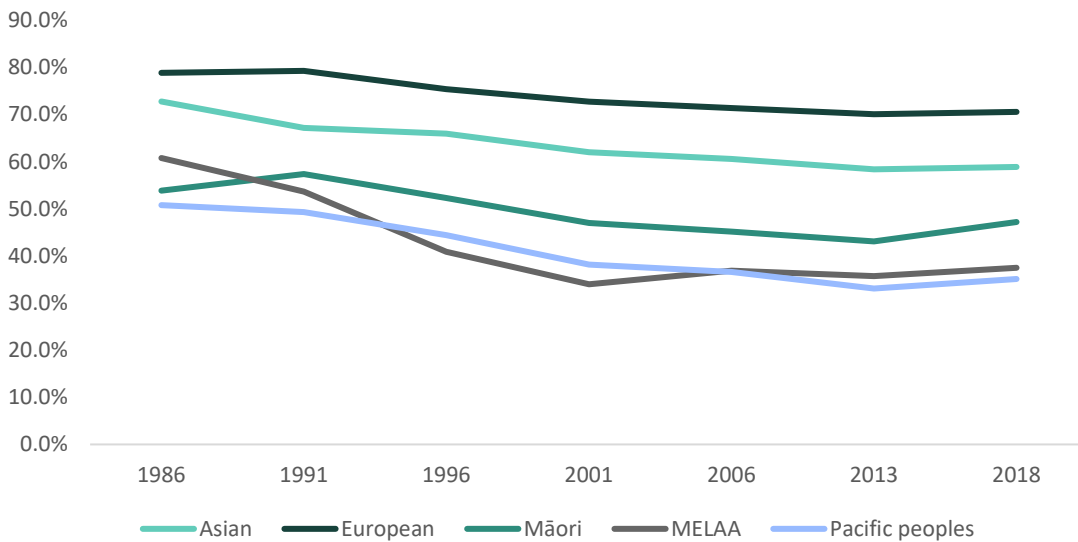
Domain: Housing

Indicator 1: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori living in an owner-occupied dwelling

Analysis by Stats NZ of censuses conducted since the 1930s shows that, in the 1930s, 70.5% of Māori dwellings were owner-occupied, this proportion was higher than for other ethnic groups. Home ownership rates reached their peak nationally in the early 1990s, however by this time rates of Māori owner-occupied dwellings had fallen well below that of those with European ethnicity and continued to decline at a faster rate for Māori than for European people (Stats NZ, 2021). Figure 57 demonstrates this.

Figure 57 shows that in 2013 there was a 27 percentage point difference between Māori and European owner-occupied dwellings (43.1% and 70.1% respectively). By 2018, owner-occupied dwellings by Māori had increased 4.1% points to 47.2%, however there was still a gap between Māori and European owner-occupied dwellings in 2018 of 23.4 percentage points (Stats NZ, custom data request).⁷⁸

Figure 57: Percentage of owner-occupied dwellings by ethnicity, 1986-2018



Source: Stats NZ, 1986 – 2018 censuses

Indicator 2: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who find their housing severely unaffordable

As Figure 58 shows, in 2018 13% of Māori rated their housing as very unaffordable compared to 9.7% of non-Māori (Stats NZ, custom data request).⁷⁹ This indicates that the proportion of Māori who had trouble paying for their housing was 1.4 times higher than the proportion of non-Māori. A time series for this indicator is unavailable at this stage.⁸⁰

When broken down further, analysis has shown that 17% of Māori living in a rented home found it very unaffordable, compared with 9.1% of Māori living in a home that they owned or partly owned (Stats NZ, 2021).

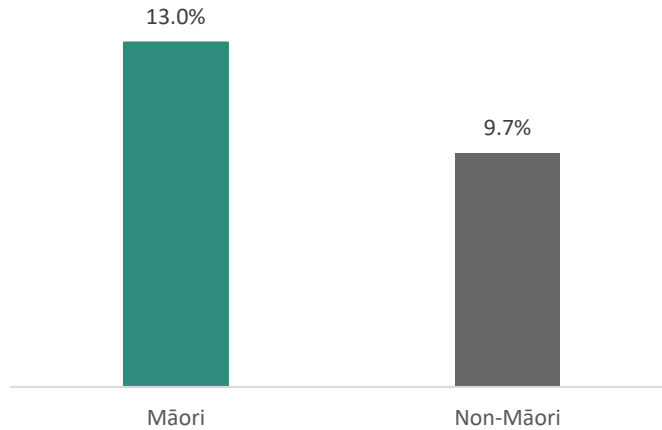
⁷⁸ Source: customised report and licensed by Stats NZ for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence.

⁷⁹ Source: customised report and licensed by Stats NZ for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence.

⁸⁰ Unaffordability is self-reported and is not based on a % of household income. Very unaffordable is based on a 0-3 score on a 10 point scale.



Figure 58: Proportion of Māori and non-Māori who report their housing as very unaffordable, 2018



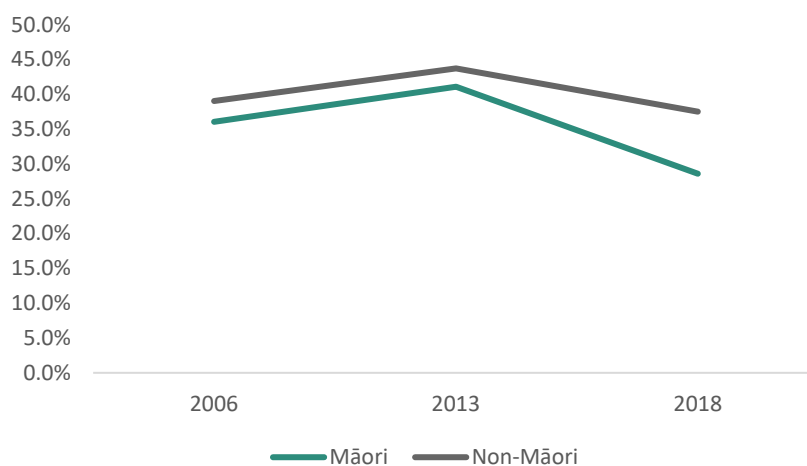
Source: Stats NZ – New Zealand General Social Survey 2018

Indicator 3: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori living at the same address as five years ago

Figure 59 shows that in 2006 the percentage of Māori and non-Māori who had lived at the same address for five years was relatively similar, at 36.1% and 39.1% respectively (Stats NZ, custom data request).⁸¹ However, a much larger gap had appeared by 2018, with only 28.6% of Māori living in the same house compared with 2006 and compared to 37.5% of non-Māori in 2018. This is also a significant drop from 41.1% for Māori in 2013.

Whilst there was a slight peak in 2013, overall, the rate of living at the same address for five years for non-Māori barely declined between 2006 and 2018. This suggests that Māori now experience much less stability in their housing over time than before and experience more frequent movement of where their home residence is located.

Figure 59: Māori and non-Māori living in the same house for five years, 2006-2018



Source: Stats NZ – custom request based on Census data

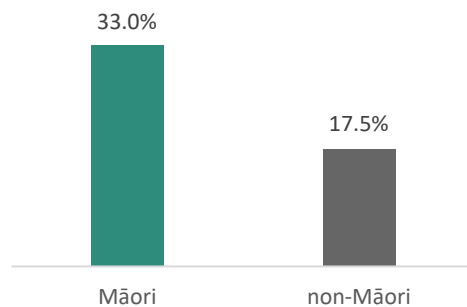
⁸¹ Source: customised report and licensed by Stats NZ for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence.



Indicator 4: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori living in homes that experience a problem with mould

Data was collected for the first time in the 2018 Census about the presence of damp and mould in people's homes.⁸² As the data in Figure 60 shows, a much higher percentage of Māori (33%) lived in homes that always or sometimes have mould than non-Māori (17.5%) - a percentage point difference of 15.5% (Stats NZ, n.d. – Census 2018).⁸³

Figure 60: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori whānau living in houses that always or sometimes have mould (total size A4 sheet or more), 2018



Source: Stats NZ Census 2018

Indicator 5: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori living in homes that experience a problem with dampness

In the same way that Figure 60 shows a significant difference between Māori and non-Māori living in homes with mould issues, Figure 61 shows a similar story for the percentage of Māori living in homes that are always or sometimes damp.⁸⁴ 40.3% of Māori reported living with damp regularly versus 21.5% for non-Māori - a percentage point difference of 18.8% (Stats NZ, n.d. – Census 2018).⁸⁵

Therefore, the data across both Housing Indicator 4 and 5 demonstrate that Māori are almost twice as likely as non-Māori to be living in houses with damp or mould issues, which in turn suggests Māori are living in poorer quality homes and with the risk of greater health issues than non-Māori.

⁸² As this was the first time such a question had been included in the Census as a measure of housing quality, there is no comparative data for an earlier period.

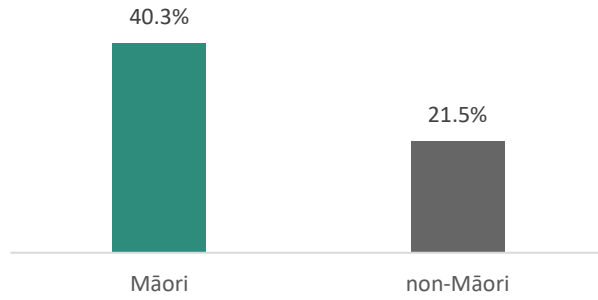
⁸³ Mould presence is equal to a total size of A4 paper or greater.

⁸⁴ Damp is considered present when a dwelling may feel or smell damp, or have damp patches on the walls, ceiling, floor and window frames.

⁸⁵ The quality of the data for dwelling dampness and dwelling mould indicators were given a moderate quality rating. For further information on this, refer here: <https://datainfolplus.stats.govt.nz/Item/nz.govt.stats/ab8db4ff-c5b2-4a4f-bd2e-f2c71555d31f/>



Figure 61: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori living in houses that are always or sometimes damp, 2018



Source: Stats NZ Census 2018



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Appendix: Data figures for all indicators

Population Data – Population Pyramid (Stats NZ Census)

Year	2006		2013		2018	
Ethnic group	Total people	Māori	Total people	Māori	Total people	Māori
Age group						
0-4 years	277266	66534	294357	71220	296661	81336
5-9 years	287952	66837	287934	67194	323559	87882
10-14 years	307719	66789	288195	64173	306873	79803
15-19 years	306984	58641	303771	58695	308307	71160
20-24 years	284928	42861	304479	48465	327198	63267
25-29 years	255327	38232	271176	37203	354765	59058
30-34 years	285519	39585	265443	34434	324447	47640
35-39 years	308097	38688	273204	35811	299916	43065
40-44 years	319224	37356	310587	37923	294729	43134
45-49 years	299154	31983	306405	35046	324909	45615
50-54 years	259860	24267	306228	33024	313458	41331
55-59 years	244011	18675	268626	25167	309987	37851
60-64 years	191688	12855	244146	19254	271176	27690
65-69 years	158745	10194	207111	12996	239151	20445
70-74 years	122526	6528	156276	9249	190656	12705
75-79 years	103971	3819	109305	5532	135981	8232
80-84 years	73239	1764	82149	2985	86661	4302
85-89 years	38412	630	49377	1125	54396	1965
90-94 years	14841	189	19470	294	23925	564
95-99 years	3258	54	4371	63	5949	141
100 years and over	561	15	582	9	648	15

Source: <https://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Index.aspx#>

- 2018 Census - Population and migration
- Age and sex by ethnic group (grouped total responses), for census night population counts, 2006, 2013, and 2018 Censuses (RC, TA, SA2, DHB)
- Ethnicity: Total Population + Māori
- Age: All ages ticked

Population Data – Population Projections (Stats NZ)

Year at 30 June		2018		2038		2043	
Ethnicity		Māori	Total population	Māori	Total population	Māori	Total population
Area	Age						
Total, New Zealand by region	Total people, all ages	816500	4900600	1153200	5876400	1241600	6055800
	0-14 years	255700	946400	288100	922700	303600	935500
	15-39 years	305900	1676900	444200	1838800	464900	1857100
	40-64 years	204900	1542300	286200	1812900	321400	1889600
	65 years and over	50100	734900	134800	1302000	151700	1373500

Source: <https://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Index.aspx#>

- Population projections – Ethnic population projections
- Subnational ethnic population projections, by age and sex, 2018(base-2043)
- Ethnicity: Total population + Māori
- Age: Total, 0-14, 15-39, 40-64, 65+



Rural / urban Māori Population

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Source: <https://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Index.aspx>

- 2018 Census - Population and Migration
- Age and sex by ethnic group (grouped total response), for census usually resident population counts, 2006, 2013, and 2018 Censuses (urban rural areas)

Domain: Te Taiao

Environmental Issues (New Zealand General Social Survey 2018)

	Māori	European	Pacific Peoples	Asian
Air pollution	65.6%	52.8%	55.4%	19.1%
The state of the oceans and sea life	86.8%	81.6%	73.3%	37.4%
The state of rivers, lakes, streams, wetlands, and aquatic life	89.9%	88.1%	73.1%	42.1%
Changes in weather patterns	79.6%	69.4%	73.6%	57.9%
Plant and animal life becoming endangered or extinct	84.1%	79.3%	69.5%	45.2%

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/wellbeing-statistics-2018>

- Download Data - Wellbeing statistics: 2018 – neighbourhood and environmental <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Well-being-statistics/Well-being-statistics-2018/Download-data/wellbeing-statistics-2018-neighbourhood-and-environmental.xlsx>
- Table 12 – Selected neighbourhood and environmental measures by ethnicity

Relationship to te taiao

Indicator 1: Percentage of Māori that rate the health of the natural environment as quite or very important (Te Kupenga 2018)

	Very important	Quite important	Somewhat/a little important	Not at all important
Total respondents	69.0%	22.9%	7.7%	0.5%

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) English <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga-2018-final-English/Download-data/te-kupenga-2018-final-english-tables.xlsx>

	Age: 15-24	Age: 25-34	Age: 35-44	Age: 45-54	Age: 55+
Very important	56.0%	68.3%	71.3%	76.1%	77.7%
Quite important	31.3%	23.9%	22.4%	17.3%	16.7%
Somewhat/a little important	12.1%	7.2%	6.1%	6.5%	4.8%
Not at all important					0.7%

- Table 13 – Selected kaitiakitanga measures, by age group

Indicator 2: Percentage of Māori that rate looking after the natural environment as quite or very important (Te Kupenga 2018)

	Very important	Quite important	Somewhat/a little important	Not at all important
Total respondents	52.1%	33.1%	14.0%	0.7%



Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) English <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga-2018-final-English/Download-data/te-kupenga-2018-final-english-tables.xlsx>
- Table 13 – Selected kaitiakitanga measures, by age group

	Age: 15-24	Age: 25-34	Age: 35-44	Age: 45-54	Age: 55+
Very important	41.4%	51.6%	53.3%	57.8%	60.2%
Quite important	38.3%	32.9%	33.4%	30.6%	28.9%
Somewhat/a little important	19.6%	14.7%	13.0%	11.0%	9.9%
Not at all important	0.6%	0.8%			1.0%

Indicator 3: Percentage of Māori who know their pepeha (Te Kupenga 2013 and 2018)

	2013	2018
Iwi (tribe)	89.0	85.9
Hapū (subtribe)	54.9	54.6
Maunga (mountain)	58.5	59.0
Awa (river)	56.1	56.2
Waka (canoe)	52.4	51.5
Tipuna / Tupuna (ancestor)	55.1	54.5
None of these	9.1	11.6
All these	40.4	39.6

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) English <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga-2018-final-English/Download-data/te-kupenga-2018-final-english-tables.xlsx>
- Table 1: Culture by age

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2013-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2013 (English) – tables <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga/Te-Kupenga-2013/te-kupenga-2013-english-tables.xls>
- Table 1: Culture by age

	Age: 15-24	Age: 25-34	Age: 35-44	Age: 45-54	Age: 55+
Iwi (tribe)	78.9%	86.6%	89.3%	89.4%	88.4%
Hapū (subtribe)	43.1%	52.8%	57.5%	59.6%	64.1%
Maunga (mountain)	55.5%	57.7%	60.5%	60.8%	61.7%
Awa (river)	50.1%	56.2%	57.7%	58.6%	60.6%
Waka (canoe)	43.8%	49.7%	55.3%	54.9%	56.7%
Tipuna / Tupuna (ancestor)	39.3%	51.0%	58.7%	61.9%	67.2%
None of these	18.1%	11.7%	8.4%	8.4%	8.7%
All these	28.4%	38.2%	43.6%	44.4%	47.2%

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) English <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga-2018-final-English/Download-data/te-kupenga-2018-final-english-tables.xlsx>
- Table 1: Culture by age

Use of te taiao



Indicator 1: Percent who grow their own fruit or vegetables (as individual, with whānau, iwi, hapū or marae) (Te Kupenga 2018)

	Total respondents
By self	38.1%
With whānau	72.5%
With iwi, hapū, marae	1.0%
With friends, neighbours, a local community or church group	4.9%
Other	4.1%

	Urban	Rural
By self	37.1%	41.4%
With whānau	71.2%	77.0%
With iwi, hapū, marae	0.8%	1.5%
With friends, neighbours, a local community or church group	5.0%	4.3%
Other	4.0%	4.5%

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) English <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga-2018-final-English/Download-data/te-kupenga-2018-final-english-tables.xlsx>
- Table 13 – Selected kaitiakitanga measures, by region and urban/rural

Indicator 2: Percent who gathered traditional Māori food (as individual, with whānau, iwi, hapū or marae) (Te Kupenga 2018)

	Total Respondents
By self	24.4%
With whānau	79.9%
With iwi, hapū, marae	3.1%
With friends, neighbours, a local community or church group	19.9%
Other	2.6%

	Urban	Rural
By self	21.9%	31.5%
With whānau	79.0%	82.4%
With iwi, hapū, marae	3.0%	3.4%
With friends, neighbours, a local community or church group	20.4%	18.6%
Other	2.7%	2.3%

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) English <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga-2018-final-English/Download-data/te-kupenga-2018-final-english-tables.xlsx>
- Table 13 – Selected kaitiakitanga measures, by region and urban/rural

Indicator 3: Percent who gathered materials for use in traditional Māori practices (as individual, with whānau, iwi, hapū or marae) (Te Kupenga 2018)



	Total Respondents
By self	29.9%
With whānau	55.6%
With iwi, hapū, marae	5.9%
With friends, neighbours, a local community or church group	12.6%
Other	22.8%

	Urban	Rural
By self	28.8%	33.3%
With whānau	53.6%	61.4%
With iwi, hapū, marae	6.2%	5.0%
With friends, neighbours, a local community or church group	12.9%	11.5%
Other	23.6%	20.2%

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) English <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga-2018-final-English/Download-data/te-kupenga-2018-final-english-tables.xlsx>
- Table 13 – Selected kaitiakitanga measures, by region and urban/rural

Protection of te taiao

Indicator 1: Percent who care for Māori sites of importance (as individual, with whānau, iwi, hapū or marae) (Te Kupenga 2018)

	Total Respondents
By self	14.7%
With whānau	79.3%
With iwi, hapū, marae	23.2%
With friends, neighbours, a local community or church group	7.8%
Other	9.7%

	Urban	Rural
By self	12.9%	19.9%
With whānau	78.5%	81.6%
With iwi, hapū, marae	22.4%	25.6%
With friends, neighbours, a local community or church group	7.7%	8.3%
Other	10.4%	7.5%

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) English <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga-2018-final-English/Download-data/te-kupenga-2018-final-english-tables.xlsx>
- Table 13 – Selected kaitiakitanga measures, by region and urban/rural

Indicator 2: Percent who care for the health of the natural environment (as individual, with whānau, iwi, hapū or marae) (Te Kupenga 2018)



	Total respondents
By self	26.2%
With whānau	40.3%
With friends, neighbours, a local community or church group	38.2%
Other	0.1%

	Urban	Rural
By self	23.4%	33.8%
With whānau	36.0%	51.9%
With friends, neighbours, a local community or church group	28.0%	22.1%
Other	40.0%	33.4%

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) English <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga-2018-final-English/Download-data/te-kupenga-2018-final-english-tables.xlsx>
- Table 13 – Selected kaitiakitanga measures, by region and urban/rural

Domain: Mātauranga

Indicator 1: Percentage of Māori able to speak te reo Māori conversationally (Stats NZ Census 2001-2018)

Year	Māori as %	Māori as number
2001	24.8%	130,482
2006	23.3%	131,613
2013	20.9%	125,352
2018	20.6%	159,645

Source: <https://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Index.aspx#>

2001 Census data path:

- 2001 Census + Māori
- Language Spoken (Total Responses) and Age Group, for the Māori Ethnic Group Census Usually Resident Population Count, 2001
- Customise: Language Spoken = Māori + Total People

2018 Census data path:

- 2018 Census+ Ethnicity, culture and identity
- Ethnic Group (detailed total response – level 3) and languages spoken by sex, for the census usually resident population count, 2006, 2013, 2018
- Customise: Ethnic Group and Languages Spoken by unclicking 'Total people' and clicking 'Māori' and 'Total people stated' in each variable.

Indicator 2: Percentage of households in which te reo Māori is spoken at home (Te Kupenga 2013, 2018)

Year	Māori as %
2013	23%
2018	20%

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) English <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga-2018-final-English/Download-data/te-kupenga-2018-final-english-tables.xlsx>



- Table 5 – combined TOTAL ESTIMATE (column B) for Language spoken at home (if live with others) Te reo Māori is main language or used regularly (if not main language)

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2013-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2013 (English) – tables
<https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga/Te-Kupenga-2013/te-kupenga-2013-english-tables.xls>
- Table 4: combined TOTAL (column B) for Language Spoken at home as main language and is used regularly.

Domain: Cultural Engagement

Indicator 1: Percentage of Māori who have attended a marae / their ancestral marae in the last 12 months (Te Kupenga 2013, 2018)

	2013	2018
Been to a marae at some time	96.0%	96.6%
Been to a marae in previous 12 months	58.2%	51.8%
Been to ancestral marae at some time	88.8%	84.3%
Been to ancestral marae in previous 12 months	53.9%	44.3%

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) English <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga-2018-final-English/Download-data/te-kupenga-2018-final-english-tables.xlsx>
- Table 1: Selected Māori culture engagement measures, by age group

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2013-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2013 (English) – tables
<https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga/Te-Kupenga-2013/te-kupenga-2013-english-tables.xls>
- Table 1: Selected Māori culture engagement measures, by age group

Indicator 2: Percentage of Māori who feel strongly connected to their ancestral marae (Te Kupenga 2013, 2018)

2013	2018
67.1%	64.6%

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) English <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga-2018-final-English/Download-data/te-kupenga-2018-final-english-tables.xlsx>
- Table 1: Selected Māori culture engagement measures, by age group

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2013-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2013 (English) – tables
<https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga/Te-Kupenga-2013/te-kupenga-2013-english-tables.xls>
- Table 1: Selected Māori culture engagement measures, by age group

Indicator 3: Percentage who find it very important to be engaged in culture (Te Kupenga 2013, 2018)

2013	2018
46.3%	45.3%

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) English <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga-2018-final-English/Download-data/te-kupenga-2018-final-english-tables.xlsx>
- Table 1: Selected Māori culture engagement measures, by age group



Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2013-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2013 (English) – tables
<https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga/Te-Kupenga-2013/te-kupenga-2013-english-tables.xls>
- Table 1: Selected Māori culture engagement measures, by age group

Indicator 4: Percentage of Māori engaged in contemporary cultural practices in the last 12 months (Te Kupenga 2013, 2018)

	2013	2018
Used a Māori greeting	83.8%	90.2%
Wore Māori jewellery	49.1%	47.2%
Wore Māori branded clothing	34.6%	31.1%
Had contact with Māori through social media	43.6%	48.2%
Went to a Māori festival or event	37.2%	41.1%
Went to a hui (meeting)	39.1%	37.5%
Took part in traditional Māori healing or massage	10.9%	12.3%
Discussed or explored whakapapa or family history	60.5%	59.5%
Learnt culture at a library, museum, or Māori website	27.4%	32.0%
Watched a Māori television programme	74.9%	65.1%
Listened to a Māori radio station	34.4%	28.1%
Read a Māori magazine	25.0%	14.8%
Taught or shared Māori language with others	45.8%	46.2%
Did something else that involved learning the Māori language or culture	25.4%	24.0%
Have a tā moko (Māori design tattoo) acquired at any time	15.0%	18.0%

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) English <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga-2018-final-English/Download-data/te-kupenga-2018-final-english-tables.xlsx>
- Table 1: Selected Māori culture engagement measures, by age group

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2013-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2013 (English) – tables
<https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga/Te-Kupenga-2013/te-kupenga-2013-english-tables.xls>
- Table 1: Selected Māori culture engagement measures, by age group

Domain: Social Cohesion

Indicator 1: Percentage of Māori experiencing discrimination in the last 12 months (Te Kupenga, 2018)

Context discrimination experienced	Māori as a %
At school	43.3%
Trying to get a job	17.7%
At work	24.7%



Trying to get housing or a mortgage	14.8%
Dealing with the police or the courts ⁽⁵⁾	15.7%
Trying to get medical care ⁽⁵⁾	7.0%
Trying to get service in a shop or restaurant ⁽⁵⁾	18.2%
On the street or in a public place ⁽⁵⁾	22.0%
In any other situation ⁽⁵⁾	9.1%

Reason for discrimination	Māori as %
My race or ethnic group	56.3%
My appearance	48.6%
My skin colour	42.0%
My age	26.6%
My gender	23.7%
My income or whānau's income	22.3%
A disability or health issue I have	10.9%
My religious beliefs	7.3%
My whānau situation or background	6.9%
My sexual orientation	3.8%
My employment status, work experience or qualifications	2.1%
Other	15.3%

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) English – supplementary tables – corrected
<https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga-2018-final-English/Download-data/te-kupenga-2018-final-english-supplementary-tables.xlsx>
- Table 6: Selected trust and discrimination measures, by age group

Indicator 2: Levels of trust held in institutions by Māori (NZ General Social Survey)

	Trust held for the courts by Māori				Trust held for police by Māori			
	Scale 0-4	Scale 5-6	Scale 7-8	Scale 9-10	Scale 0-4	Scale 5-6	Scale 7-8	Scale 9-10
2014	24.6%	29.1%	31.4%	14.9%	17.3%	19.6%	33.3%	29.8%
2016	20.0%	35.0%	31.9%	13.2%	15.7%	21.2%	34.1%	29.0%
2018	23.2%	32.5%	29.0%	15.3%	14.9%	21.3%	35.8%	28.0%

	Trust held for the education system by Māori				Trust held for the health system by Māori			
	Scale 0-4	Scale 5-6	Scale 7-8	Scale 9-10	Scale 0-4	Scale 5-6	Scale 7-8	Scale 9-10
2014	18.0%	26.6%	41.2%	14.3%	16.5%	27.0%	36.4%	20.2%
2016	15.0%	33.7%	36.2%	15.1%	16.8%	24.3%	40.0%	18.9%
2018	16.6%	34.4%	35.6%	13.4%	21.4%	26.8%	33.5%	18.4%

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/wellbeing-statistics-2018>

Download Data - Wellbeing statistics: 2014 2018 (time series) <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Well-being-statistics/Well-being-statistics-2018/Download-data/wellbeing-statistics-2014-18-time-series.xlsx>

- Table 12, 13, 14, 17 – Institutional trust

Trust in the police 2018, scale 0-4				Trust in the courts 2018, scale 0-4			
Asian	European	Pacific Peoples	Māori	Asian	European	Pacific Peoples	Māori
3.5%	5.7%	9.1%	14.9%	4.1%	12.9%	14.9%	23.2%

Trust in the health system 2018, scale 0-4				Trust in the education system 2018, scale 0-4			
Asian	European	Pacific Peoples	Māori	Asian	European	Pacific Peoples	Māori
5.4%	13.5%	8.7%	21.4%	2.6%	9.9%	7.2%	16.6%

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/wellbeing-statistics-2018>

- Download Data - Wellbeing statistics: 2018



<https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Well-being-statistics/Well-being-statistics-2018/Download-data/wellbeing-statistics-2018.xlsx>

- Table 12: Selected wellbeing measures by ethnicity

Indicator 3: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who received a charge (Ministry of Justice)

Year	Māori as %	Non-Māori as %
2000	32%	56%
2001	33%	58%
2002	32%	58%
2003	33%	62%
2004	34%	65%
2005	34%	60%
2006	35%	59%
2007	35%	60%
2008	35%	60%
2009	35%	64%
2010	36%	62%
2011	37%	61%
2012	38%	61%
2013	39%	59%
2014	39%	59%
2015	41%	57%
2016	42%	56%
2017	42%	54%
2018	42%	54%
2019	42%	54%
2020	43%	54%

Source: <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/justice-statistics/data-tables/>

- Download Data: <https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/hg00hv-All-people-charged-and-convicted-jun2021-v1.0.xlsx>
- Table 3: Number and percentage of people charged by gender, ethnicity and age group, 1980/1980 – 2020/2021

Indicator 4: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who received a conviction (Ministry of Justice)

Year	Māori as %	Non-Māori as %
2000	34%	55%
2001	35%	55%
2002	35%	57%
2003	35%	61%



2004	36%	64%
2005	37%	60%
2006	37%	59%
2007	37%	59%
2008	38%	59%
2009	38%	61%
2010	39%	62%
2011	39%	61%
2012	40%	60%
2013	41%	59%
2014	41%	57%
2015	43%	57%
2016	44%	56%
2017	44%	55%
2018	44%	53%
2019	44%	52%
2020	45%	53%

Source: <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/justice-statistics/data-tables/>

- Download Data: <https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/hg00hv-All-people-charged-and-convicted-jun2021-v1.0.xlsx>
- Table 6: Number and percentage of people convicted by gender, ethnicity and age group, 1980/1980 – 2020/202

Indicator 5: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who received a sentence, by sentence type (Stats NZ, administrative data)

	Prison Sentences		Community Sentences		Monetary Sentences	
	Māori	Non-Māori	Māori	Non-Māori	Māori	Non-Māori
2000	14.7%	6.5%	Māori	Non-Māori	35.6%	58.9%
2001	14.4%	6.6%	39.9%	25.9%	37.1%	58.8%
2002	14.7%	7.2%	38.6%	25.2%	38.8%	59.2%
2003	14.9%	7.4%	36.7%	24.2%	39.2%	59.5%
2004	16.1%	8.3%	35.6%	23.4%	39.6%	57.4%
2005	16.2%	8.8%	33.7%	23.7%	37.9%	56.3%
2006	15.9%	8.3%	34.8%	24.0%	37.4%	56.6%
2007	14.5%	7.6%	35.2%	24.0%	37.0%	56.0%
2008	12.9%	5.9%	37.1%	25.6%	34.2%	53.2%
2009	13.6%	6.3%	41.1%	29.8%	31.6%	50.3%
2010	13.7%	6.7%	42.9%	32.2%	29.9%	47.5%
2011	14.1%	6.7%	44.3%	34.6%	27.1%	45.3%
2012	14.5%	6.8%	46.3%	36.0%	25.4%	43.8%
2013	14.4%	7.1%	47.4%	37.9%	25.8%	44.6%
2014	15.6%	7.8%	47.1%	37.2%	25.3%	42.4%
2015	16.6%	8.5%	47.2%	39.1%	25.0%	41.1%
2016	18.3%	9.4%	46.4%	39.5%	24.6%	40.2%
2017	18.6%	9.5%	45.3%	39.7%	23.6%	40.5%
2018	17.5%	8.7%	46.4%	39.4%	23.6%	41.3%
2019	16.9%	8.2%	46.8%	39.3%	21.4%	40.5%
2020	17.3%	8.5%	48.3%	39.8%	20.8%	38.7%
2021	15.2%	7.5%	48.7%	41.5%	20.6%	40.6%



Source: <https://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Index.aspx#>

- Justice – Calendar year – Adults convicted in courts by sentence type – most serious offence calendar year
- Ethnicity: Total Ethnicity + Māori

Domain: Political Voice

Indicator 1: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori eligible population who are enrolled to vote (Electoral Commission and Stats NZ)

Year	CHANGES TO ELECTORAL ROLL		NEW ENROLMENTS OF MĀORI DESCENT		IMPACT ON ROLLS		TOTAL ROLLS AT END OF OPTION	
	Māori roll to general roll	General roll to Māori roll	Māori roll	General roll	Net impact on Māori roll +/(-)	Net impact on general roll +/(-)	Māori on Māori roll	Māori on general roll
2018	10,163	7,956	3,407	1,808	1,200	4,015	247,494 (52.4%)	224,755 (47.6%)
2013	8,261	8,859	6,454	2,721	7,052	2,123	228,718 (55%)	184,630 (45%)
2006	7,294	14,294	7,914	2,366	14,914	(4,634)	222,362 (58%)	163,615 (42%)
2001	4,866	13,872	15,138	3,436	24,144	(5,570)	188,366 (55%)	151,889 (45%)
1997	7,040	14,471	2,664	10,517	17,948	(4,767)	163,310 (54%)	141,229 (46%)

Source: <https://elections.nz/democracy-in-nz/what-is-an-electoral-roll/what-is-the-maori-electoral-option/>

Year	Māori as a %	Māori as a %
2014	85.2%	93.0%
2017	84.9%	90.3%
2020	87.6%	90.7%

Source:

- 2020: <https://elections.nz/democracy-in-nz/historical-events/2020-general-election-and-referendums/voter-turnout-statistics-for-the-2020-general-election/>
- 2017: <https://elections.nz/democracy-in-nz/historical-events/2017-general-election/voter-turnout-statistics-for-the-2017-general-election/>
- 2014: <https://elections.nz/democracy-in-nz/historical-events/2014-general-election/voter-turnout-statistics-for-the-2014-general-election/>

Source to calculate eligible population: <https://infoshare.stats.govt.nz/ViewTable.aspx?pxID=355fb691-5c60-4f93-a253-eeb30bacc56d>

- Population Estimates – DPE
- Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex (1991+) (Annual-Jun)
- 18 years and Over, As at.

Indicator 2: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori voting in the general election (Electoral Commission)

Year	Māori as a %	Māori as a %
2014	68.0%	78.0%
2017	71.0%	80.0%
2020	73.0%	83.0%

Source:

- 2020: <https://elections.nz/democracy-in-nz/historical-events/2020-general-election-and-referendums/voter-turnout-statistics-for-the-2020-general-election/>



- 2017: <https://elections.nz/democracy-in-nz/historical-events/2017-general-election/voter-turnout-statistics-for-the-2017-general-election/>
- 2014: <https://elections.nz/democracy-in-nz/historical-events/2014-general-election/voter-turnout-statistics-for-the-2014-general-election/>

Source to calculate eligible population: <https://infoshare.stats.govt.nz/ViewTable.aspx?pxID=355fb691-5c60-4f93-a253-eeb30bacc56d>

- Population Estimates – DPE
- Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex (1991+) (Annual-Jun)
- 18 years and Over, As at.

Indicator 3: Percentage of Māori that participate with iwi through registration and election voting (Te Kupenga, 2018)

	2018
Registered with iwi	46.9%
Eligible to vote in last iwi elections	77.7%
Voted in an iwi election in the last three years	51.8%

Source: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english>

- Download Data – Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) English <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Te-Kupenga-2018-final-English/Download-data/te-kupenga-2018-final-english-tables.xlsx>
- Table 1: Selected Māori culture engagement measures, by age group

Domain: Health⁸⁶

Indicator 1: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who report they are in good health (self-assessment) (Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey 2011-2020)

Year	Māori as %	non-Māori as %
2011	83.8%	90.1%
2012	84.1%	90.4%
2013	87.5%	92.0%
2014	85.1%	89.5%
2015	81.0%	88.8%
2016	81.7%	89.2%
2017	80.3%	88.6%
2018	77.6%	87.5%
2019	77.3%	88.7%
2020	82.1%	89.0%

Indicator 2: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who drink alcohol to hazardous level (Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey 2011-2020)

Year	Māori as %	non-Māori as %
2015	31.5%	19.3%
2016	33.3%	17.6%
2017	31.8%	18.1%

⁸⁶ The Māori data for all these health indicators is publicly available and can be found at the following link by exploring the indicators and choosing the relevant topic and indicator for changes over time: <https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2020-21-annual-data-explorer/>. The non-Māori data for all these health indicators was provided to Te Puni Kōkiri by custom request.



2018	33.0%	18.4%
2019	36.4%	18.8%
2020	33.2%	17.7%

Indicator 3: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who eat three or more servings of vegetables per day (Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey 2011-2020)

Year	Māori as %	non-Māori as %
2011	64.4%	69.1%
2012	61.0%	67.5%
2013	61.2%	64.9%
2014	60.8%	65.5%
2015	58.0%	63.2%
2016	58.6%	62.3%
2017	59.2%	61.6%
2018	50.7%	53.4%
2019	51.9%	54.6%
2020	48.2%	51.4%

Indicator 4: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who are physically active (Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey 2011-2020)

Year	Māori as %	non-Māori as %
2011	57.6%	53.8%
2012	47.0%	52.3%
2013	50.9%	52.2%
2014	53.4%	50.4%
2015	49.8%	47.4%
2016	51.4%	50.2%
2017	54.2%	53.8%
2018	50.8%	50.9%
2019	52.4%	51.7%
2020	55.7%	52.6%

Indicator 5: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori who are experiencing psychological distress (Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey 2011-2020)

Year	Māori as %	non-Māori as %
2011	7.3%	4.1%
2012	9.7%	5.6%
2013	9.5%	5.7%
2014	9.6%	5.6%
2015	10.5%	6.3%
2016	11.4%	6.9%
2017	13.8%	7.8%
2018	13.4%	7.4%



2019	13.4%	6.5%
2020	15.9%	8.5%

Domain: Education

Indicator 1: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori achieving NCEA Level 3 or University Entrance (Ministry of Education)

Year	Māori as a %	Non-Māori as a %
2010	21.4%	47.7%
2011	24.6%	50.4%
2012	28.2%	53.5%
2013	28.9%	54.1%
2014	30.4%	55.0%
2015	33.2%	57.7%
2016	35.2%	58.6%
2017	36.4%	59.1%
2018	36.8%	58.8%
2019	36.8%	58.7%
2020	40.3%	62.8%

Source: <https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/school-leavers>

- Download data: *Time Series Data: School Leavers with NCEA Level 3 or Above (2010-2020) spreadsheet*
https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/_data/assets/excel_doc/0018/182007/Time-Series-School-leavers-NCEA-Level-3.xlsx
- Tab 1: Ethnic Group

Indicator 2: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori studying Science, Technology or Mathematics at Year 13 (Ministry of Education)⁸⁷

Year	Māori as a %	Non-Māori as a %
2010	68.0%	84.0%
2011	67.0%	83.0%
2012	69.0%	85.0%
2013	76.0%	88.0%
2014	84.0%	90.0%
2015	85.0%	91.0%
2016	86.0%	91.0%
2017	87.0%	92.0%
2018	88.0%	92.0%
2019	88.0%	92.0%
2020	87.0%	92.0%

Indicator 3: Percentage of Māori and non-Māori students who attained NCEA Level 3 by the end of each calendar year (New Zealand Qualifications Authority)

Year	Māori as a %	Non-Māori as a %
2011	36.4%	56.6%

⁸⁷ This data was a custom request made to Ministry of Education by Te Puni Kōkiri.



2012	39.3%	58.2%
2013	40.8%	59.5%
2014	44.3%	62.5%
2015	47.7%	65.3%
2016	50.2%	66.7%
2017	52.6%	67.9%
2018	52.9%	68.4%
2019	55.1%	69.3%
2020	60.7%	74.1%

Source: <https://www.nzqa.govt.nz/qualifications-standards/understanding-nzqf/secondary-school-and-ncea/secondary-school-statistics/data-files-for-4/#heading2-0>

- Download data: *NCEA and University Entrance Qualification Attainment Statistics files – National by Ethnicity spreadsheet* <https://www.nzqa.govt.nz/assets/Studying-in-NZ/Secondary-school-and-NCEA/stats-reports-enrolment-based/2020/Qualification-Attainment-Statistics-National-Ethnicity-2020-20210403.xlsx>

Indicator 4: Completion rates of three-year tertiary qualifications for Māori and non-Māori (Ministry of Education)⁸⁸

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Māori	45%	49%	54%	58%	61%	65%	67%	67%	66%	65%	64%	63%	61%
European	38%	40%	46%	49%	52%	59%	60%	60%	60%	60%	59%	59%	58%
Pacific Peoples	43%	46%	51%	56%	60%	63%	63%	63%	62%	61%	59%	56%	55%
Asian	54%	53%	57%	59%	59%	62%	62%	62%	61%	61%	60%	60%	59%

Domain: Income and work

Indicator 1: Employment rates (Stats NZ)

Year	Māori as %	Non-Māori as %
2006	61.7%	65.6%
2013	56.5%	63.2%
2018	62.5%	65.1%

Source: <https://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Index.aspx#>

- Theme 2018 Census + Work, Income and unpaid activities
- Work and labour force status and ethnic group (grouped total responses) by age group and sex, for the census usually resident population count aged 15 years and over, 2006, 2013, and 2018 Censuses
- Customise: selection – Ethnic group, unclick 'Total people-ethnic group' and click 'Māori' and 'Total people stated'; Work and Labour Force status – click ALL categories

Indicator 2: Proportion of Māori and non-Māori self-employed and employing other as percentage of the total workforce (Te Ōhanga 2018, BERL)

	Māori			
	2006	2010	2013	2018
Employment				

⁸⁸ This data was a custom request made to MoE by Te Puni Kōkiri.



Employers	7,062	5,694	6,777	9,849
Self-employed	14,004	12,916	14,880	18,582
Māori labour force	253236		265218	371922

	Non-Māori			
	2006	2010	2013	2018
Employment				
Employers	135,009	109,139	122,586	127,857
Self-employed	219,411	202,357	219,885	231,480
Non-Māori labour force	1,945,350		2,053,098	2,224,473

		Self-employed, not employing others	Employers
2006	Māori	5.5%	2.8%
	Non-Māori	11.3%	6.9%
2013	Māori	5.6%	2.6%
	Non-Māori	10.7%	6.0%
2018	Māori	5.0%	2.6%
	Non-Māori	10.4%	5.7%

Indicator 3: Proportion in skilled and highly skilled employment (Te Ōhanga 2018, BERL)

Year	Māori as %	Non-Māori as %
2006	46%	
2013	50%	62%
2018	49%	64%

Indicator 4: Median income (Stats NZ Census 2018)

Year	Māori number in \$	Non-Māori number in \$
2006	20,900.00	25,000.00
2013	22,500.00	29,400.00
2018	24,300.00	33,300.00

Source: <http://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Index.aspx>

- Census 2018 - Work, income, and unpaid activities
- Customise: Total personal income (grouped and median) and ethnic group and sex

Domain: Assets⁸⁹

Indicator 1: Business asset base per capita (Te Ōhanga 2018, BERL)

Year	Māori number in \$	Non-Māori number in \$
2010	60,577.00	
2013	71,165.00	178,637.00
2018	88,550.00	192,942.00

⁸⁹ All data in the Assets domain comes from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) and was provided by BERL to TPK for the purpose of this evidence brief and future plausible scenarios development.



Indicator 3: Total value of merchandise exports (BERL, 2021)⁹⁰

Year	Māori number in NZD billions	Non-Māori number in NZD billions
2010	2.7	52.4
2018	4.9	57.6

Domain: Housing**Indicator 1: Percentage in an owner-occupied dwelling (Stats NZ, Census 1986-2018)⁹¹**

	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2013	2018
Asian	72.8%	67.2%	66.0%	62.0%	60.6%	58.4%	58.9%
European	78.9%	79.3%	75.4%	72.8%	71.4%	70.1%	70.6%
Māori	53.9%	57.4%	52.3%	47.0%	45.2%	43.1%	47.2%
MELAA	60.8%	53.7%	40.9%	34.0%	36.9%	35.7%	37.5%
Pacific peoples	50.8%	49.3%	44.4%	38.2%	36.6%	33.1%	35.1%

Indicator 2: Percentage who find their house severely unaffordable (Stats NZ, NZ General Social Survey 2018)⁹²

Year	Māori as %	Non-Māori as %
2018	13.3%	9.7%

Indicator 3: Percentage living at same address as five years ago (Stats NZ, Census 2006-2018)⁹³

Year	Māori as %	Non-Māori as %
2006	36.1%	39.1%
2013	41.1%	43.7%
2018	28.6%	37.5%

Indicator 4: Percentage of households that always or sometimes have mould (Stats NZ, Census 2018)

Year	Māori as %	Non-Māori as %
2018	33.0%	17.5%

Source: <https://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Index.aspx#>

- Theme 2018 Census + Housing
- Dwelling mould indicator by ethnic group (grouped total responses), age group and sex, 2018 Census
- Customise: selection – Ethnic group, unclick 'Total people-ethnic group' and click 'Māori' and 'Total people stated'

Indicator 5: Percentage of households that always or sometimes have damp (Stats NZ, Census 2018)

Year	Māori as %	Non-Māori as %
2018	40.3%	21.5%

Source: <https://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Index.aspx#>

- Theme 2018 Census + Housing
- Dwelling mould indicator by ethnic group (grouped total responses), age group and sex, 2018 Census

⁹⁰ This data comes from unpublished research undertaken by BERL in 2021.

⁹¹ This data set was a custom data request made to Stats NZ by Te Puni Kōkiri.

⁹² This data was a custom request made to Stats NZ by Te Puni Kōkiri.

⁹³ This data was a custom request made to Stats NZ by Te Puni Kōkiri.



- Customise: selection – Ethnic group, unclick 'Total people-ethnic group' and click 'Māori' and 'Total people stated'





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