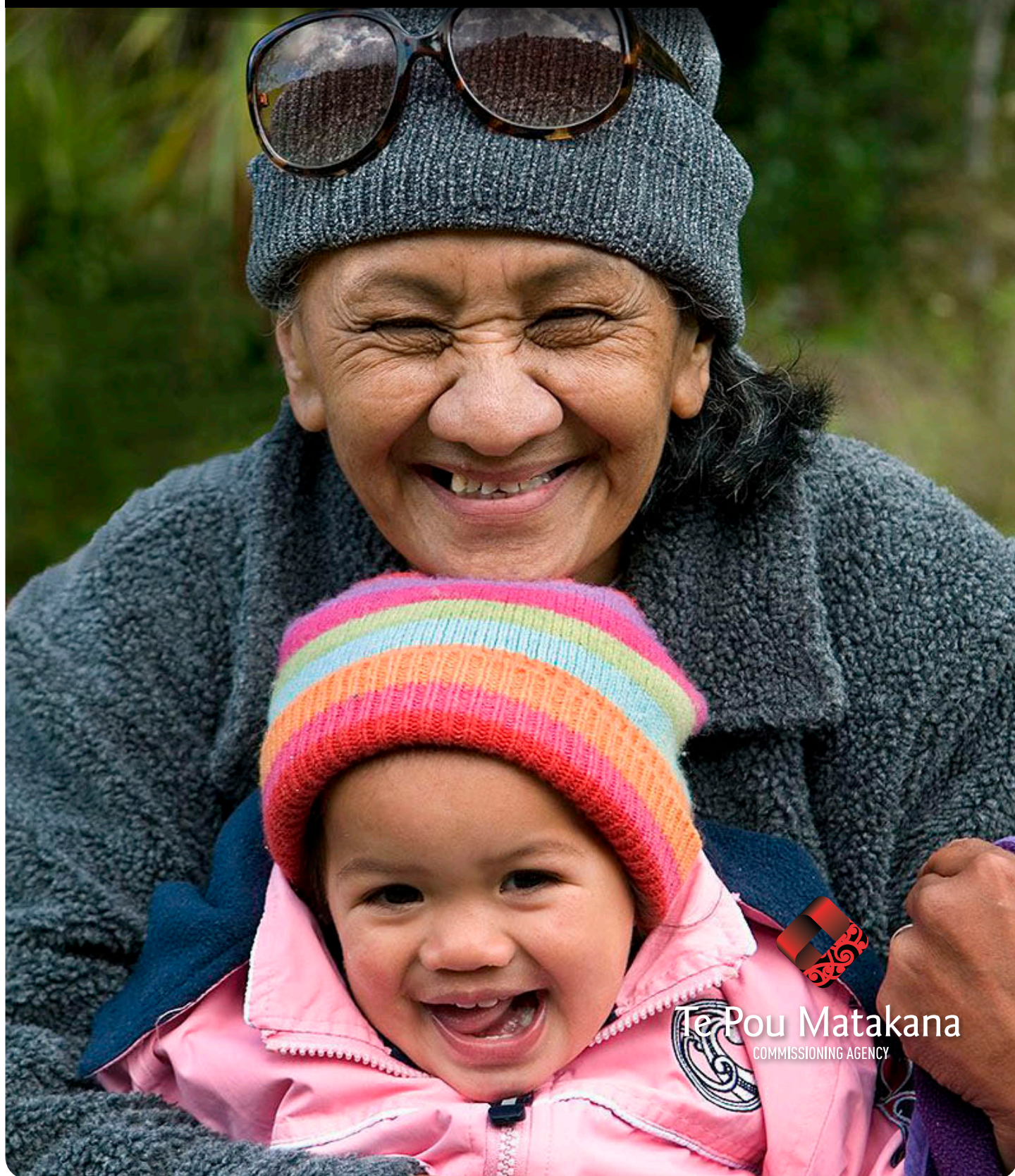




Māori Descent Population Profile Te Ika-a-Māui



Te Pou Matakana
COMMISSIONING AGENCY

Māori Descent Population Profile Te Ika-a-Māui

Produced by:

Dr John Huakau

Waipareira Tuararo

Te Whānau o Waipareira, Research Unit.



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Executive Summary



Background

Commissioning for outcomes

In 2014 Te Pou Matakana (TPM) became the Whānau Ora commissioning agency for the North Island. The first task that TPM was charged with was to develop a commissioning for outcomes framework to underpin all its commissioning activities.

There were four key principles articulated by Te Pou Matakana (TPM) in its commissioning for outcomes framework, which provided direction for how the needs assessment programme was developed. These four principles were:

- 1) Exploring needs and assets to build a picture of what works and current strengths, as well as examining what support maybe required, using a range of methods to develop insights and apply these during the commissioning process.
- 2) Promoting innovation by way of moving away from over-specified services and asking providers and Whānau to come up with activities and ideas to achieve their own outcomes.
- 3) Having co-production at the heart of commissioning – supporting providers to co-produce their services.
- 4) An iterative and adaptive approach – requiring continuous reflection, evaluation and flexibility for services to adapt to the interests, needs and assets of Whānau.

As a result of these principles, Te Pou Matakana is embarking on a new way of undertaking a needs assessment process.

Needs assessment approach

Te Pou Matakana will use a Kaupapa Māori framework which includes the over-arching themes of Whakapiri (Engagement), Whakamarama (Enlightenment), and Whakamana (Empowerment). As a result the needs assessment programme will support communities to develop their own capacity and capability, to collect their own information/data to assess, identify, monitor, and evaluate the needs of their own whānau. Furthermore, the process will support communities and whānau along the way to define and monitor their goals and outcomes, and decide on their own unique pathways to achieve these goals and outcomes.

The timeline for this programme is three years. Within these three years TPM will expect to have achieved the following objectives:

- Have baseline demographic and social information/data on the Māori descent population for the North Island, South Island, and for each Māori electorate boundary (region);
- Have established capacity and capability within each region, so that local needs assessment information/data can be collated and analysed;
- Have obtained aspirational information/data from providers within each region based directly on the needs and goals of Whānau and local communities;
- Have obtained transactional information/data from providers within each region for each of Te Pou Matakana's commissioning products which identifies how each product achieved outcomes for Whānau based on their identified needs.



Executive Summary **continued**

The three year phased approach to achieving these objectives is as follows:

Year one:

- A baseline demographic and social profile of the Māori descent population will be completed, providing TPM with a snapshot of the population within the North Island, South Island, and for each Māori electorate boundary (region).

Year two:

- Develop and implement a co-production plan whereby providers within each region will be supported to gather, collect and analyse needs assessment information/data from their own communities; and
- Commence analysis of transactional needs assessment information/data.

Year three:

- Commence analysis of regional needs assessment information/data and monitoring of goals and outcomes.

Introduction

This demographic and social profile of the Māori descent population is the first step of Te Pou Matakana's Needs Assessment Programme. This component uses the 2013 Census information on the total New Zealand usually resident population who indicated they were of Māori descent.

The second component of Te Pou Matakana's Needs Assessment Programme (focusing on the North Island population only) will be the development of a plan and a tool kit to support contracted Whānau Ora Partners to collect their own data to assess, identify, monitor, and evaluate whānau needs over time. This plan and tool kit will help Whānau Ora Partners to openly discuss Whānau Direct and other commissioning activities with Te Pou Matakana as a basis of co-designing more targeted services to achieve whānau aspirations. This demographic and social profile describes the demographics, social structure, housing and socioeconomic status of Māori across New Zealand; comparing North Island Māori with South Island Māori; and comparing across each of the Māori electorates (Hauraki-Waikato, Ikaroa-Rāwhiti, Tāmaki Makaurau, Te Tai Hauāuru, Te Tai Tokerau, Waiariki, and Te Tai Tonga). For the purpose of later use for commissioning this report has split the Te Tai Tonga electorate into its North Island and South Island parts.

This executive summary has two main sections, the first section summarises the findings of this Māori descent population profile by region (describing the overall New Zealand picture and then comparing the North Island population with the South Island population), and the second section summarises the findings of this Māori descent population profile by Māori electorate (comparing and contrasting Māori electorate populations).



Māori descent population by region

Distribution

The 2013 Census reported that 16% (668,721) of the total New Zealand usually resident population indicated they were of Māori descent. The North Island was home to 84.9% (567,453) of the Māori descent population, the South Island was home to 15.0% (100,899) and the other outer Islands were home to approximately 0.1% (370) of the remaining Māori descent population.

Age and gender

More than half (52%) the North Island Māori descent population were female. Six out of ten (61%) members of the North Island Māori descent population were aged 18 years and over. The median age of the North Island Māori descent population was 24.5 years. Half (50%) of the South Island Māori descent population were female. Six out of ten (61%) members of the population of the South Island Māori descent population were aged 18 years and over. The median age of the South Island Māori descent population was 23.8 years.

Ethnicity

The New Zealand Māori descent population identified with multiple ethnic groups. More than eight out of ten (84%) identified with Māori ethnicity, more than half (55%) identified with European ethnic groups, a further 8% identified with Pacific ethnic groups, a further 2% identified with Asian ethnic groups, and a further 1% identified with Other ethnic groups.

The North Island Māori descent population identified with multiple ethnic groups. More than eight out of ten (85%) identified with Māori ethnicity, more than half (53%) identified with European ethnic groups, a further 9% identified with Pacific ethnic groups, a further 2% identified with Asian ethnic groups, and a further 1% identified with Other ethnic groups.

The South Island Māori descent population identified with multiple ethnic groups. More than seven out of ten (78%) identified with Māori ethnicity, seven out of ten (70%) identified with European ethnic groups, a further 4% identified with Pacific ethnic groups, a further 1% identified with Asian ethnic groups, and a further 2% identified with Other ethnic groups.

Deprivation

According to the area based New Zealand Deprivation 2013 (NZDep2013) index more than one-third (36% or 244,000) of the descent population are residents in the most highly deprived areas (NZDep2013 index 9 & 10 areas) of New Zealand. For the North Island Māori descent population four out of ten (40% or 228,000) of the usually resident population live in the most highly deprived areas (NZDep2013 index 9 & 10 areas) compared with four out of twenty-five (16% or 16,000) of the usually resident Māori descent population of the South Island.

Languages

The New Zealand Māori descent population can speak multiple languages with close to one in five (18%) speaking Te Reo Māori, more than nine out of ten (96%) speaking English, and 3% speaking other languages. The North Island Māori descent population had almost twice the proportion of Te Reo Māori speakers, compared with their South Island counterparts.



Iwi affiliation

Within New Zealand, 80% of the Māori descent population were affiliated with at least one iwi, the most common Iwi affiliations were Ngāpuhi (19%), Ngāti Porou (11%), Ngai Tahu/Kai Tahu (8%), Waikato (6%), Tūhoe (5%), Ngāti Tūwharetoa (5%) and Ngāti Maniapoto (5%). Within the North Island, 81% of those of Māori descent were affiliated with at least one iwi, the most common iwi affiliations were with Ngāpuhi (20%), Ngāti Porou (11%), Waikato (7%), Tūhoe (6%), Ngāti Tūwharetoa (6%) and Ngāti Maniapoto (6%). Within the South Island, 76% of those of Māori descent were affiliated with at least one iwi, the most common iwi affiliations were with Ngai Tahu/Kai Tahu (29%), Ngāpuhi (11%), and Ngāti Porou (8%).

Religious affiliation

Across New Zealand around 40% of Māori were affiliated with Christian religions and a further 7% were affiliated with Māori Christian religions. More than half (55%) of the South Island Māori descent population had no religious affiliation, compared to 45% of North Island Māori descent population.

Relationships and children

A larger proportion of South Island Māori in a relationship are married and list their partnership status as a spouse compared to North Island Māori. The South Island had a higher proportion of Māori women with no children than the North Island.

Families and dependent children

Across New Zealand and within both the North Island and South, Māori families were more likely to have one or two dependent children than three, or four or more dependent children. One parent Māori families were more likely to have either one or no dependent children, while Māori couples were more likely to have two, three, or four or more dependent children.

Education

For those aged 15 years and over, the South Island Māori population had a larger proportion with their highest qualification being either at certificate level or diploma level than compared with their North Island Māori counterparts. For those aged 15 years and over, the North Island Māori population had a larger proportion with their highest qualification was at Bachelor Degree and above level than compared with their South Island Māori counterparts. However, the North Island also had a larger proportion of their Māori population with no qualification compared to the South Island.

Median income and income sources

Across New Zealand the median personal income for Māori aged 15 years and over was higher for males (at just under \$30,000 per annum) than compared to females (at just over \$20,000 per annum). For New Zealand Māori aged 15 years and over, around six out of ten (58%) listed wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc. as their most common source of personal income. Income support (Unemployment Benefit, Sickness Benefit, Domestic Purposes Benefit, Invalids Benefit, Student Allowance, and Other Government Benefits) at just over 30% was the second most common source of personal income.

Within the North Island the median personal income for Māori aged 15 years and over was higher for males (at \$28,000 per annum) than compared to females (at just over \$20,000 per annum). For North Island Māori aged 15 years and over, around six out of ten (57%) listed wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc. as their most common source of personal income. Income support (Unemployment Benefit, Sickness Benefit, Domestic Purposes



Benefit, Invalids Benefit, Student Allowance, and Other Government Benefits) at just over 30% was the second most common source of personal income.

Within the South Island the median personal income for Māori aged 15 years and over was higher for males (at just under \$35,000 per annum) than compared to females (at just over \$20,000 per annum). For South Island Māori aged 15 years and over, two-thirds (66%) listed wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc. as the most common source of personal income. Income support (Unemployment Benefit, Sickness Benefit, Domestic Purposes Benefit, Invalids Benefit, Student Allowance, and Other Government Benefits) at around one-quarter (26%) was the second most common source of personal income.

Work and the Labour force

Over two-thirds (68%) of all New Zealand Māori aged 15 years and over were in the labour force, the South Island had a slightly higher proportion at 73% compare to the North Island at 68%. In terms of work status, 45% of New Zealand Māori aged 15 years and over were full-time employees, a further 15% were part-time employees, and 10% were currently unemployed. South Island Māori had a higher proportions full-time employees (at 51%) compared to North Island Māori (at 44%). South Island Māori aged 15 years and over also had a lower proportion of those currently unemployed (at 6%) compared to their North Island counterparts (at 10%).

Occupation

Across New Zealand the top six occupation categories for employed Māori were Labourers (16%), Professionals (13%), Managers (11%), Technicians and Trades Workers (11%), Community and Personal Service Workers (11%), and Clerical and Administrative Workers (11%). South Island Māori had a higher proportion of Labourers (20%) and Technicians and Trades Workers (14%) compared to North Island Māori (16% and 10% respectively). North Island Māori had a higher proportion of Professionals (16%) and Clerical and Administrative Workers (11%) compared to South Island Māori (13% and 9% respectively).

Industry

Across New Zealand the top six industries of occupation for employed Māori were Manufacturing (11%), Health Care and Social Assistance (9%), Construction (9%), Retail Trade (9%), Education and Training (8%), and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (7%). Māori males were more likely to be employed within the industries of Manufacturing (15%), Construction (15%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (9%), while Māori females were more likely to be employed within the industries of Health Care and Social Assistance (15%), Education and Training (13%), and Retail Trade (11%).

Within the North Island the top six industries of occupation for employed Māori were Manufacturing (11%), Health Care and Social Assistance (9%), Education and Training (9%), Retail Trade (8%), Construction (8%), and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (6%). Māori males were more likely to be employed within the industries of Manufacturing (15%), Construction (15%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (9%), while Māori females were more likely to be employed within the industries of Health Care and Social Assistance (16%), Education and Training (13%), and Retail Trade (10%).

Within the South Island the top six industries of occupation for employed Māori were Manufacturing (13%), Construction (11%), Retail Trade (10%), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (9%), Health Care and Social Assistance (8%), and Accommodation and Food Services (7%). Māori males were more likely to be employed within the industries of Construction (19%), Manufacturing (17%), and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (11%), while Māori



females were more likely to be employed within the industries of Health Care and Social Assistance (14%), Retail Trade (13%), and Accommodation and Food Services (11%).

Unpaid activities

Across New Zealand Māori were involved in a number of unpaid activities, just over eight out of ten (81%) Māori did unpaid work for their own household, six out of ten (60%) Māori did unpaid work by looking after a child who was either a member of their own household or did not live in their own household, around two out of ten (22%) Māori did unpaid work by helping or looking after someone who was ill or had a disability who was either a member of their own household or did not live in their own household, and just under two out of ten (18%) Māori did other unpaid work by either helping or Volunteering for or Through Any Organisation, Group or Marae. North Island Māori were more likely to be involved in helping someone who was ill or had a disability who did not live in their own household (18%) than compared to South Island Māori (10%). South Island Māori were more likely to do other helping or Voluntary Work for or Through Any Organisation, Group or Marae (18%) than North Island Māori (11%).

Occupied dwelling type

The majority of New Zealand Māori live in dwelling types that are separated houses (85%), a further 11% live in dwelling types that are joined together such as two or more Flats/Units/Townhouses/Apartments/Houses. North Island Māori and South Island Māori patterns of dwelling types are almost identical.

Household composition in private dwellings

The majority (approximately 80%) of New Zealand Māori households consist of one-family household (with or without other people), a further 10% consist of two-family household (with or without other people), and a further 6% consist of one-person households. The proportion of South Island Māori living in one-family households (with or without other people) was slightly higher (at 83%) than North Island Māori (79%), while the proportion of North Island Māori living in two-family households (with or without other people) was slightly higher (at 10%) than South Island Māori (6%).

Tenure of dwelling

Less than half (45%) of New Zealand Māori households live in dwellings that are either owned or partly owned or are held in a family trust. South Island Māori households are more likely (at 46%) to live in dwellings that are owned or partly owned than North Island Māori households (36%), while North Island Māori households are more likely (at 53%) to live in dwellings that are not owned and not held in a family trust than South Island Māori households (47%).

Sector of landlord

Across New Zealand the majority (approximately 75%) of Māori household landlords were Private People, Trusts or Businesses. A further one out of five Māori household landlords were either the Housing New Zealand Corporation (18%) or Other Stated-Owned organisations (2%). North Island Māori household landlords were slightly more likely to be the Housing New Zealand Corporation (19%) than South Island Māori household landlords (13%).

Years at usual residence

Across New Zealand approximately six out of ten (58%) Māori had been living at their usual residence for less than five years. A further three out of ten (32%) Māori had been living at their usual residence for between five



and nineteen years. Close to one out of ten (7%) Māori had been living at their usual residence for twenty years or more. Patterns of years at usual residence were similar for North Island and South Island Māori, except slightly more South Island Māori (62%) had been living at their usual residence for less than five years than compared with North Island Māori (58%).

Household income

Across New Zealand approximately four out of ten (43%) Māori households had a total household income of \$70,000 or less. South Island Māori households were more likely than North Island households to have a total household income in categories from \$50,001-\$70,000, \$70,001-\$100,000, and \$100,001 up to \$150,000. North Island Māori households were more likely than South Island households to have a total household income of less than \$50,000.

Access to telecommunications

Across New Zealand, over eight out of ten (85%) Māori households had access to a cellphone/mobile phone, around seven out of ten (73%) Māori households had access to a telephone, just under seven out of ten (69%) Māori households had access to the internet, and one in ten (10%) had access to a fax machine. A small proportion (3%) of Māori households had no access to telecommunication systems. South Island Māori households had a slightly higher proportions of access to all each of the telecommunication systems mentioned above compared to North Island Māori households.

Number of motor vehicles

Across New Zealand, one-third (33%) of Māori households had access to one motor vehicle, approximately four out of ten (38%) Māori households had access to two motor vehicles, and approximately two out of ten (18%) Māori households had access to three or more motor vehicles. Approximately one in ten (9%) Māori households had no motor vehicle access. Māori households within the North Island were slightly more likely to have no motor vehicle access than Māori households within the South Island.

Cigarette smoking behaviour

Across New Zealand just under half (44%) of Māori never smoked regularly and approximately one-quarter (23%) were ex-smokers. Approximately three out of ten (29%) Māori were regular smokers. Cigarette smoking behaviour was similar for North Island and South Island Māori. Across New Zealand, and within the North Island and the South Island separately, Māori males were more likely to have never smoked regularly compared to their female counterparts.

Conclusion

The Māori descent population within the North Island differs from the South Island on a number of key demographic and social status variables, including having a much larger population size, having greater proportions who identify with Māori ethnicity and speak Te Reo, having a much larger proportion of the population living in the high deprivation areas, having males with a lower median personal income, having a higher proportion of the population receiving income support, having proportionally less of the population in the labour force, having a higher proportion of the population being involved in the unpaid activity of helping or looking after someone who is ill or has a disability, having a higher proportion of the population living in two-family households, having a lower proportion of the population living in dwellings that they either own or partly own, having a higher proportion of the population with Housing New Zealand Corporation as their landlord, and having a higher proportion of households with a total household income less than \$50,000, and households with less access to telecommunications, and less access to a motor vehicle.



Māori descent population by Māori electorate

Distribution

The Māori descent population within the Māori electoral boundaries varied in size from 15% of total the Māori descent population within Te Tai Hauāuru and the South Island part of Te Tai Tonga, down to 3% of the population within the North Island part of Te Tai Tonga. However most Māori electorates contained around 12% to 15% of the total Māori descent population.

Age and gender

The age distribution of Māori population within each Māori electorate was similar, except for the North Island part of Te Tai Tonga where there were proportionally less children (aged 0-14 years). Median age by Māori electorate varied by gender, with females having a higher median age than males across all electorates. Waiariki had the highest median age for females, and the North Island part of Te Tai Tonga had the highest median age for males.

Ethnicity

Of those who are of Māori descent Ikaroa-Rāwhiti and Waiariki electorates had the largest proportions (88%) of those identifying with Māori ethnicity. Of those who are of Māori descent the North Island and South Island parts of the Te Tai Tonga electorate had the largest proportions (67% and 70% respectively) of those identifying with European ethnicity.

Of those who are of Māori descent the Tāmaki Makaurau electorate had the largest proportions (20% and 3% respectively) of those identifying with Pacific and Asian ethnicities. Of those who are of Māori descent the North Island and South Island parts of the Te Tai Tonga electorate had the largest proportions (both at 2%) of those identifying with Other ethnic groups.

Deprivation

Across all Māori electorates (except within the North Island part of Te Tai Tonga) somewhere between just over one-third (35% or 33,500 in Te Tai Tokerau) and up to almost half (48% or 40,000 in Waiariki) of the usually resident Māori descent population live in the most highly deprived areas (NZDep2013 index 9 & 10 areas). For the Māori descent population within the North Island part of Te Tai Tonga only around one in ten (11% or 2,300) of the usually resident population live in the most highly deprived areas (NZDep2013 index 9 & 10 areas).

Languages

The Māori descent population within the Waiariki Māori electorate had the largest proportion of Te Reo Māori speakers (25%) compared to their contemporaries across the other Māori electorates. The Māori descent population within the North Island part of Te Tai Tonga had the largest proportion of Other language speakers (7%) compared to their contemporaries across the other Māori electorates.

Iwi affiliation

Of those who are of Māori descent Ikaroa-Rāwhiti and Waiariki electorates had the largest proportions (83% and 85% respectively) of those having at least one Iwi affiliation. While the South Island part of Te Tai Tonga electorate had the smallest proportion (76%) of those having at least one Iwi affiliation.



Religious affiliation

More than half (52% and 55% respectively) of the Māori descent population within the North Island and South Island parts of the Te Tai Tonga had no religious affiliation. The Waiariki electorate had the largest proportion (13%) of Māori who were affiliated with Māori Christian religions. The North Island part of the Te Tai Tonga electorate had the largest proportion (3%) of Māori who were affiliated with non-Christian religions.

Relationships and children

Te Tai Tokerau and the South Island part of Te Tai Tonga had the largest proportions of married Māori and Māori who listed their partnership status as a spouse. While Tāmaki Makaurau and the North Island part of Te Tai Tonga had the smallest proportions of married Māori. The North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga had the highest proportion of Māori women with no children, followed by Tāmaki Makaurau.

Families and dependent children

Tāmaki Makaurau had the highest proportion of Māori families with no dependent children. The North Island and South Island parts of Te Tai Tonga had the lowest proportions of Māori families with four or more dependent children.

Education

The North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga and Tāmaki Makaurau had the highest proportion of Māori with their highest qualification being a Bachelor degree and above.

Median personal income and sources of person income

For Māori males the median personal income was highest (at just under \$35,000 per annum) within the North Island and South Island parts of the Te Tai Tonga electorate. For Māori females the median personal income was highest (at just under \$30,000 per annum) in the North Island part of the Te Tai Tonga electorate.

The North Island and South Island parts of Te Tai Tonga had higher proportions (at two-thirds and over) of Māori who listed wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc. as their most common source of person income compared to all the other Māori electorates. The North Island and South Island parts of Te Tai Tonga also had lower proportions (at around one-quarter) of Māori who listed Income Support (Unemployment Benefit, Sickness Benefit, Domestic Purposes Benefit, Invalids Benefit, Student Allowance, and Other Government Benefits) as their second most common source of personal income compared to all the other Māori electorates.

Work and the Labour force

Most North Island Māori electorates had around two-thirds of their Māori population in the labour force and one-third did not. Waiariki had a slightly lower proportion of those employed full-time (42%) compared to other North Island Māori electorates whose proportions ranged from 46% (Tāmaki Makaurau) down to 44% (all of the other North Island Māori electorates). The proportion of part-time employment and the proportion of unemployment were similar across all North Island Māori electorates.

Occupation

Within Tāmaki Makaurau and the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Māori are more likely to be employed in Professional Occupations and less likely to be Labourers compared to Māori within other electorates (such as Ikaroa-Rāwhiti and Te Tai Hauāuru).



Industry

Across most Māori electorates the top six industries of occupation for employed Māori were most likely to be Manufacturing, Health Care and Social Assistance, Construction, Education and Training, Retail Trade, and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing in some particular order. Within the Tāmaki Makaurau electorate Professional, Scientific and Technical Services featured instead of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing in the top six occupations. Within the Te Tai Tokerau electorate Public Administration and Safety just made it into the top six occupations replacing Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing. Within the North Island Part of the Te Tai Tonga electorate Public Administration and Safety, and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services made it into the top six occupations replacing Manufacturing and Construction.

Unpaid activities

Māori within the Tāmaki Makaurau electorate and the North Island Part of the Te Tai Tonga electorate were less likely to be involved in the unpaid activities of looking after a child who was either a member of their own household or did not live in their own household compared with the other North Island Māori electorates.

Occupied dwelling type

Māori in the North Island Part of the Te Tai Tonga electorate are much less likely to live in dwelling types that are separated houses and more likely to live in dwelling types that are joined together such as two or more Flats/Units/Townhouses/Apartments/Houses than Māori within all other electorates.

Household composition in private dwellings

Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau electorate and the North Island Part of the Te Tai Tonga electorate were less likely (72% and 74% respectively) to live in one-family households (with or without other people) than Māori within all other electorates. Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau electorate were more likely to live in two-family household (with or without other people) and three or more family households (with or without other people) than Māori within all other electorates. Māori within the North Island Part of the Te Tai Tonga electorate were more likely to live in Other multi-person households and one-person households than Māori within all other electorates.

Tenure of dwelling

Māori households in the Tāmaki Makaurau electorate had the lowest proportion of households living in a dwelling that was either owned or partly owned, while Māori households in Te Tai Hauāuru and the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga had the highest proportion of households living in a dwelling that was either owned or partly owned.

Sector of landlord

Within Tāmaki Makaurau Māori household landlords were slightly less likely to be private people, Trusts or Businesses (63%) and more likely to be the Housing New Zealand Corporation (31%) than Māori households across all other Māori electorates. Māori households within the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga had a higher proportion of local authority or City Council landlords (at 4%) than Māori households across all other Māori electorates.



Years at usual residence

Across all Māori electorates approximately six out of ten (ranging from 56% in Ikaroa-Rāwhiti and Tāmaki Makaurau to 62% in Te Tai Tokerau and the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga) of all Māori have lived at their usual residence for less than five years. Across all Māori electorates approximately a further three out of ten (ranging from 31% to 34%) of all Māori had been living at their usual residence for between five and nineteen years. Across all Māori electorates approximately three out of ten (ranging from 25% to 29%) of all Māori have lived at their usual residence for less than one year.

Household income

There was considerable variation in total household income between Māori electorates. Within the Tāmaki Makaurau electorate close to one-third (32%) of Māori households had a total household income of over \$100,000 this compared to a quarter and under in all other Māori electorates (except the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga which had an even higher proportion of Māori households having a total household income of over \$100,000 at 42%). While almost half (48%) of Māori households within Ikaroa-Rāwhiti, Te Tai Hauāuru, and Waiariki Māori electorates had a total household income of \$70,000 or less.

Access to telecommunications

Across Māori electorates, more than eight out of ten (ranging from 83% in Ikaroa-Rāwhiti to 88% in the North Island and South Island parts of Te Tai Tonga) Māori households had access to a cellphone/mobile phone, at least seven out of ten (ranging from 70% in Waiariki to 79% in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga) Māori households had access to a telephone, and at least six out of ten (ranging from 62% in Waiariki to 82% in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga) Māori households had access to the internet, and close to one in ten (10%) had access to a fax machine. Māori households with access to a telephone and/or access to the internet showed the most variation across Māori electorates.

Number of motor vehicles in households

Across Māori electorates, at least three in ten (ranging from 30% in Tāmaki Makaurau to 40% in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga) Māori households had access to a one motor vehicle and at least one-third (ranging from 33% in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga to 41% in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga) of Māori households had access to two motor vehicles. Māori households within Ikaroa-Rāwhiti, Tāmaki Makaurau and the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga were the only Māori electorates who had more than 10% of their households with no motor vehicle access.

Cigarette smoking behaviour

Tāmaki Makaurau Māori were more likely to have never smoked regularly compared to their counterparts in other Māori electorates. Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Māori were more likely to be regular smokers compared to their counterparts in all other Māori electorates. Across all Māori electorates around two out of ten Māori were ex-smokers.



Conclusion

The Māori descent population varied across Māori electorates in a number of key demographic and social status variables, including: population size, the proportions of those who identified with Māori ethnicity and speak Te Reo, the proportions of Māori living in the high deprivation areas, Iwi affiliation, the proportion of Māori who were affiliated with Māori Christian religions, the proportion of Māori families with no dependent children, median personal income, the proportion of Māori population receiving income support, occupation type for employed, proportions of Māori being involved in the unpaid activity of looking after a child, the proportion of the population living in two-family and three or more family households, the proportion of the population living in dwellings that are owned or partly owned, the proportion of the population having the Housing New Zealand Corporation as their landlord, the proportion of households with a total household income of \$70,000 or less, the proportion of households with no access to telecommunications, and the proportion of households with no access to a motor vehicle.

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Background

Commissioning for outcomes

In 2014 Te Pou Matakana (TPM) became the Whānau Ora commissioning agency for the North Island. The first task that TPM was charged with was to develop a commissioning for outcomes framework to underpin all its commissioning activities.

There were four key principles articulated by Te Pou Matakana (TPM) in its commissioning for outcomes framework, which provided direction for how the needs assessment programme was developed. These four principles were:

- 1) Exploring needs and assets to build a picture of what works and current strengths, as well as examining what support maybe required, using a range of methods to develop insights and apply these during the commissioning process.
- 2) Promoting innovation by way of moving away from over-specified services and asking providers and Whānau to come up with activities and ideas to achieve their own outcomes.
- 3) Having co-production at the heart of commissioning – supporting providers to co-produce their services.
- 4) An iterative and adaptive approach – requiring continuous reflection, evaluation and flexibility for services to adapt to the interests, needs and assets of Whānau.

As a result of these principles, Te Pou Matakana is embarking on a new way of undertaking a needs assessment process.

Needs assessment approach

Te Pou Matakana will use a Kaupapa Māori framework which includes the over-arching themes of Whakapiri (Engagement), Whakamarama (Enlightenment), and Whakamana (Empowerment). As a result the needs assessment programme will support communities to develop their own capacity and capability, to collect their own information/data to assess, identify, monitor, and evaluate the needs of their own whānau. Furthermore, the process will support communities and whānau along the way to define and monitor their goals and outcomes, and decide on their own unique pathways to achieve these goals and outcomes.

The timeline for this programme is three years. Within these three years TPM will expect to have achieved the following objectives:

- Have baseline demographic and social information/data on the Māori descent population for the North Island, South Island, and for each Māori electorate boundary (region).
- Have established capacity and capability within each region, so that local needs assessment information/data can be collated and analysed.
- Have obtained aspirational information/data from providers within each region based directly on the needs and goals of Whānau and local communities;
- Have obtained transactional information/data from providers within each region for each of Te Pou Matakana's commissioning products which identifies how each product achieved outcomes for Whānau based on their identified needs;



The three year phased approach to achieving these objectives is as follows:

Year one:

- A baseline demographic and social profile of the Māori descent population will be completed, providing TPM with a snapshot of the population within the North Island, South Island, and for each Māori electorate boundary (region).

Year two:

- Develop and implement a co-production plan whereby providers within each region will be supported to gather, collect and analyse needs assessment information/data from their own communities; and
- Commence analysis of transactional needs assessment information/data.

Year three:

- Commence analysis of regional needs assessment information/data and monitoring of goals and outcomes.

Introduction

This demographic and social profile of the Māori descent population is the first step of Te Pou Matakana's Needs Assessment Programme. This component uses the 2013 Census information on the total New Zealand usually resident population who indicated they were of Māori descent, to describe the demographics, social structure, housing and socioeconomic status of Māori across New Zealand, comparing North Island Māori with South Island Māori.

This profile also uses the same 2013 Census information on the Māori descent population to describe and compare the demographics, social structure, housing and socioeconomic status for each of the seven Māori electorates (Hauraki-Waikato, Ikaroa-Rāwhiti, Tāmaki Makaurau, Te Tai Hauāuru, Te Tai Tokerau, Waiariki, and Te Tai Tonga). For the purpose of commissioning this report has split the Te Tai Tonga electorate into its North Island and South Island parts.

In terms of the Māori descent population's demographics, this profile describes the geographic distribution, age structure, ethnic groupings, languages spoken, iwi and religious affiliations. In terms of the Māori descent population's social structure, this profile describes current relationship and partnership status, family type and number of dependent children, highest educational achievement, personal income, work and labour force status, occupation and industry of employment, and unpaid activities.

In terms of Māori descent households, this profile describes the occupied dwelling types, household composition, tenure of dwelling, and sector of landlord. In terms of socio-economic status, this profile describes Māori household income, Māori household access to telecommunications, Māori household access to motor vehicles, and population deprivation using the area based New Zealand deprivation index 2013 (NZDep2013).

This demographic and social profile also includes a large graphical data appendix containing graphs on each item described above, separately for each of the seven Māori electorates, along with graphs for the North Island and South Island parts of the Te Tai Tonga Māori electorate. Please refer to the Graphical Data Appendix to see maps of each of the electoral boundaries.

The second component of Te Pou Matakana's Needs Assessment Programme for the Māori descent population (focusing on the North Island only) will be the development of a tool kit to support contracted Whānau Ora Partners to assess, identify and monitor whānau needs. This tool kit will help Whānau Ora Partners to openly discuss Whānau Direct and other commissioning activities with Te Pou Matakana as a basis of co-designing more targeted services for whānau aspirations.



Demographics

Population distribution within New Zealand

The 2013 Census reported that 16% (668,721) of the total New Zealand usually resident population indicated they were of Māori descent. The North Island was home to 84.9% (567,453) of the Māori descent population, the South Island was home to 15.0% (100,899) and the other outer Islands were home to approximately 0.1% (370) of Māori descent population. 84% of Māori males and 85% of Māori females are usually resident in the North Island.

Figure 1: Distribution of the Māori Descent Population by region

Region	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
North Island	270,198	297,258	567,453	84%	85%	85%
South Island	50,064	50,838	100,899	16%	15%	15%
New Zealand	320,457	348,267	668,721	100%	100%	100%

Population distribution by Māori electorate

For the purposes of this report we will consider the North Island and South Island parts of the Te Tai Tonga electorate separately. The Māori descent population within the Māori electoral boundaries vary in size from 15% of the total Māori descent population within Te Tai Hauāuru electorate and the South Island part of Te Tai Tonga down to 3% of the total Māori descent population within the North Island part of Te Tai Tonga. With the exception of the North Island parts of Te Tai Tonga most Māori electorates contained around 12% to 15% of the Māori descent population.

Figure 2: Distribution of the Māori Descent Population by Māori Electoral Region

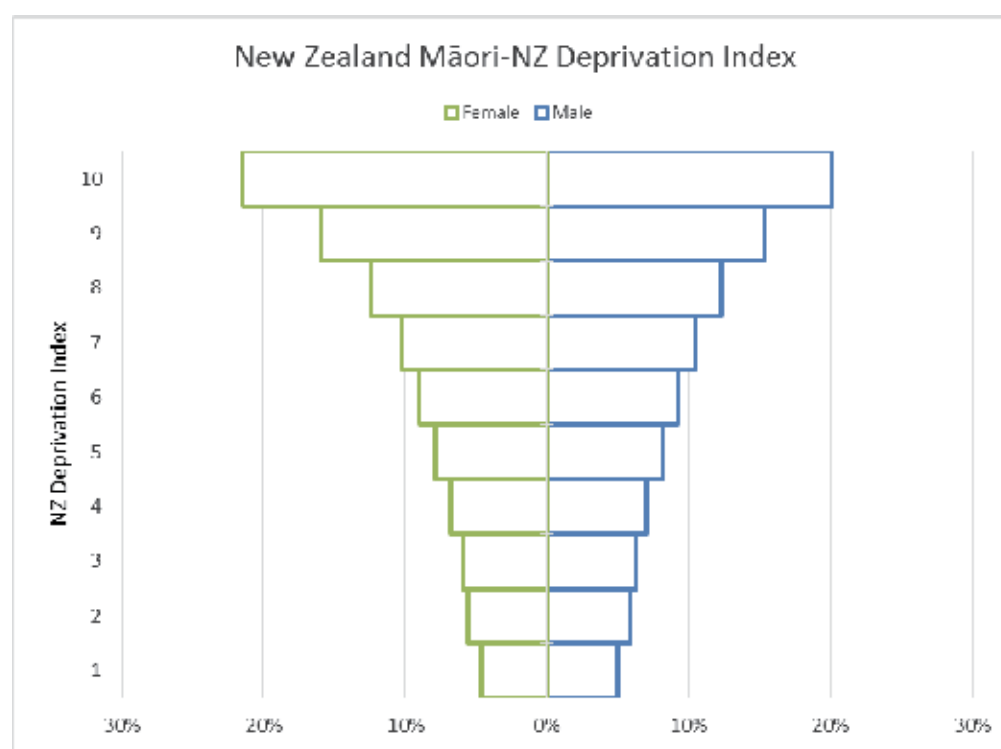
Electoral Region	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
South Is. Part of Te Tai Tonga	50,064	50,838	100,899	16%	15%	15%
Te Tai Hauāuru	47,061	50,727	97,788	15%	15%	15%
Te Tai Tokerau	46,026	50,244	96,273	14%	14%	14%
Hauraki-Waikato	45,006	49,530	94,539	14%	14%	14%
Tāmaki Makaurau	41,961	47,199	89,160	13%	14%	13%
Ikaroa-Rāwhiti	40,374	44,925	85,299	13%	13%	13%
Waiariki	39,663	43,698	83,361	12%	13%	12%
North Is. Part of Te Tai Tonga	10,110	10,935	21,045	3%	3%	3%
New Zealand	320,457	348,267	668,721	100%	100%	100%



Index of deprivation by region

According to the area based New Zealand Deprivation (NZDep2013) index more than one-third (36% or 244,000) of the Māori descent population are residents in the most highly deprived areas (NZDep2013 index 9 & 10 areas) of New Zealand.

Figure 3: New Zealand Deprivation Index for New Zealand Māori

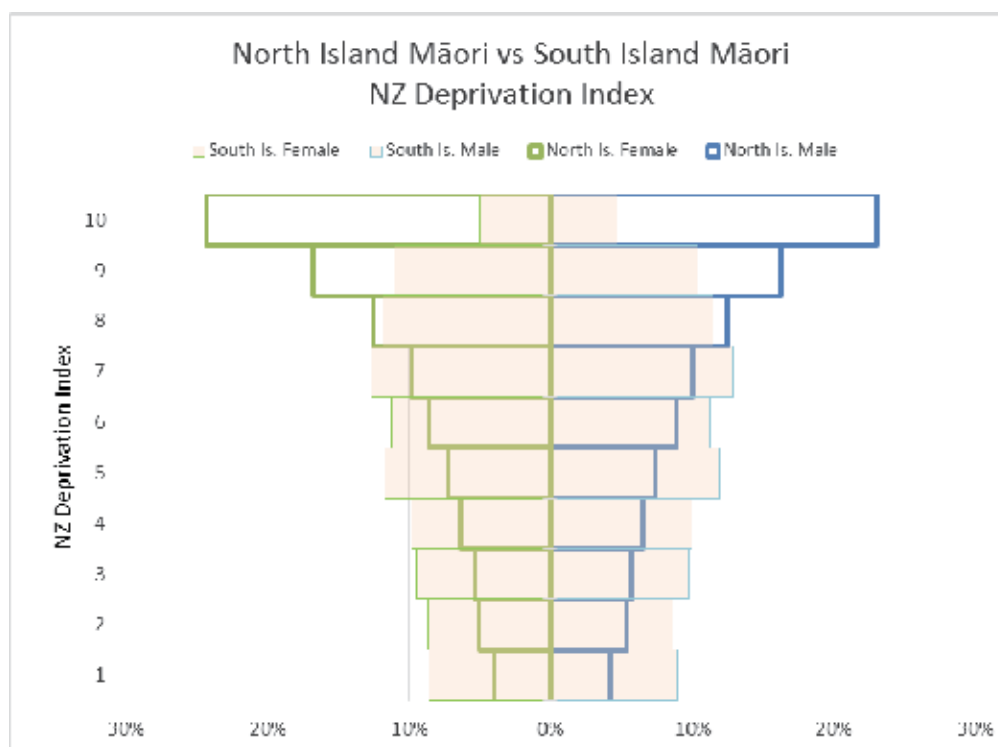




Demographics **continued**

For the North Island Māori descent population four out of ten (40% or 228,000) of the usually resident population lived in the most highly deprived areas (NZDep2013 index 9 & 10 areas). For the South Island Māori descent population four out of twenty-five (16% or 16,000) of the usually resident population lived in the most highly deprived areas (NZDep2013 index 9 & 10 areas). In terms of people more than fourteen times as many North Island Māori are usually resident in the most highly deprived areas compared the South Island Māori.

Figure 4: New Zealand Deprivation index comparing North Island Māori and South Island Māori

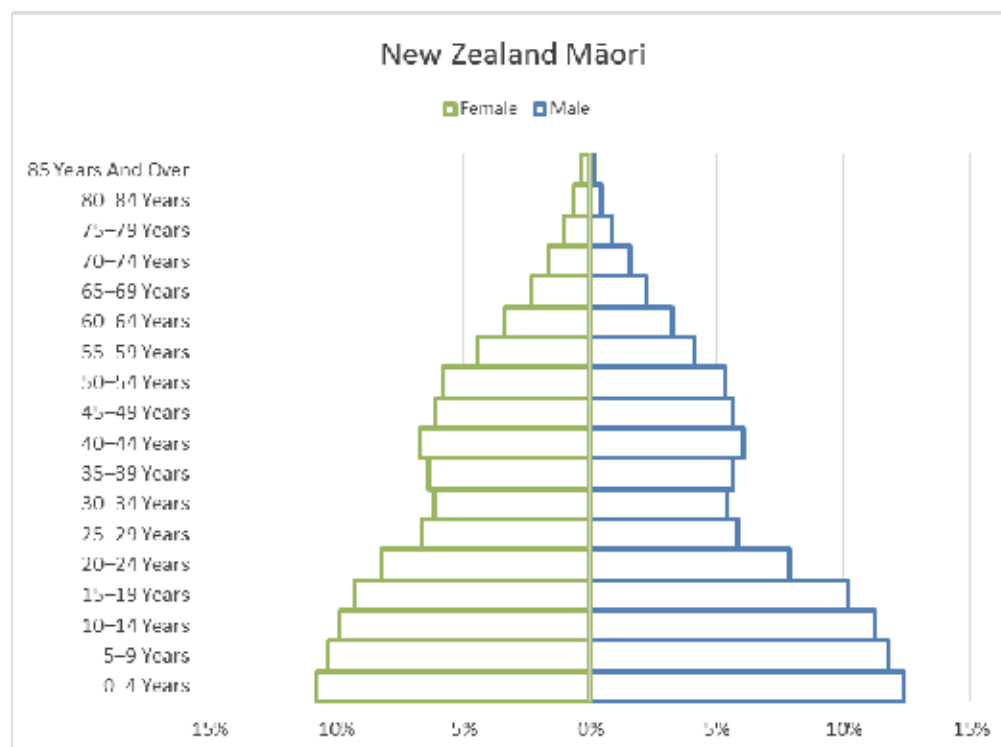




Age groups by region

The median age for males in the New Zealand Māori descent population was 22.6 years compared to 26.0 years for females. 58% of the male population and 63% of the female population were aged 18 years and over.

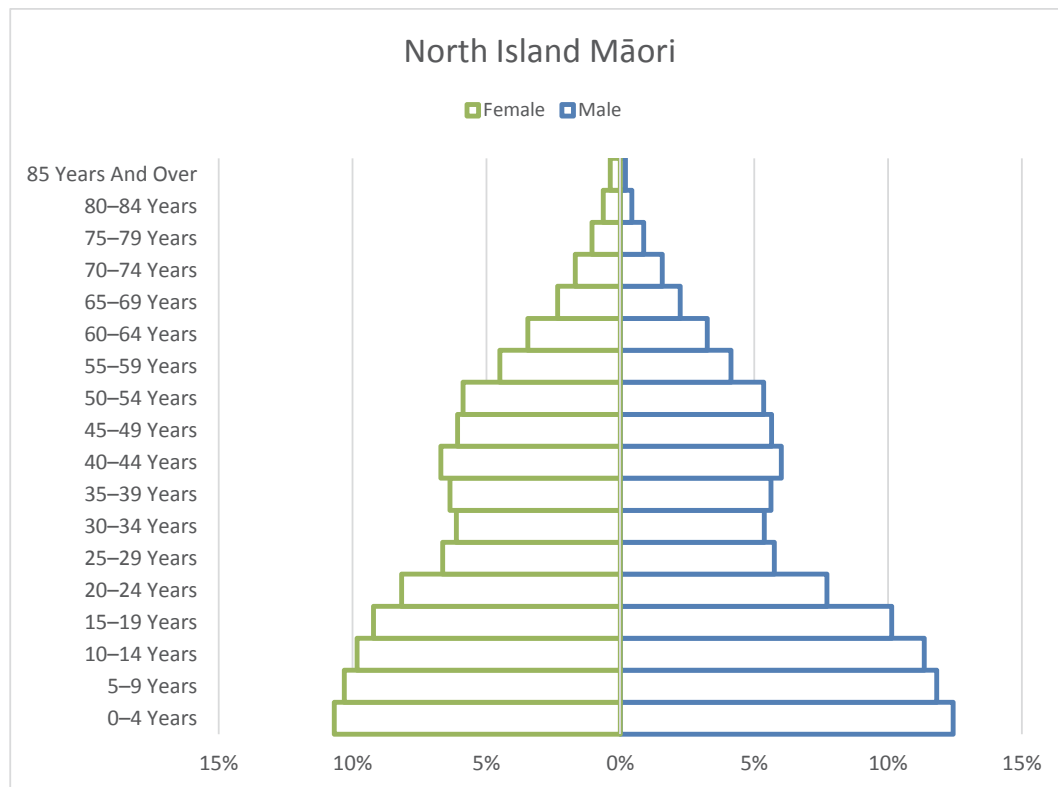
Figure 5: New Zealand Māori by age and gender





The median age for males belonging to the North Island Māori descent population was 22.6 years compared to 26.3 years for females. 58% of the male population and 63% of the female population were aged 18 years and over.

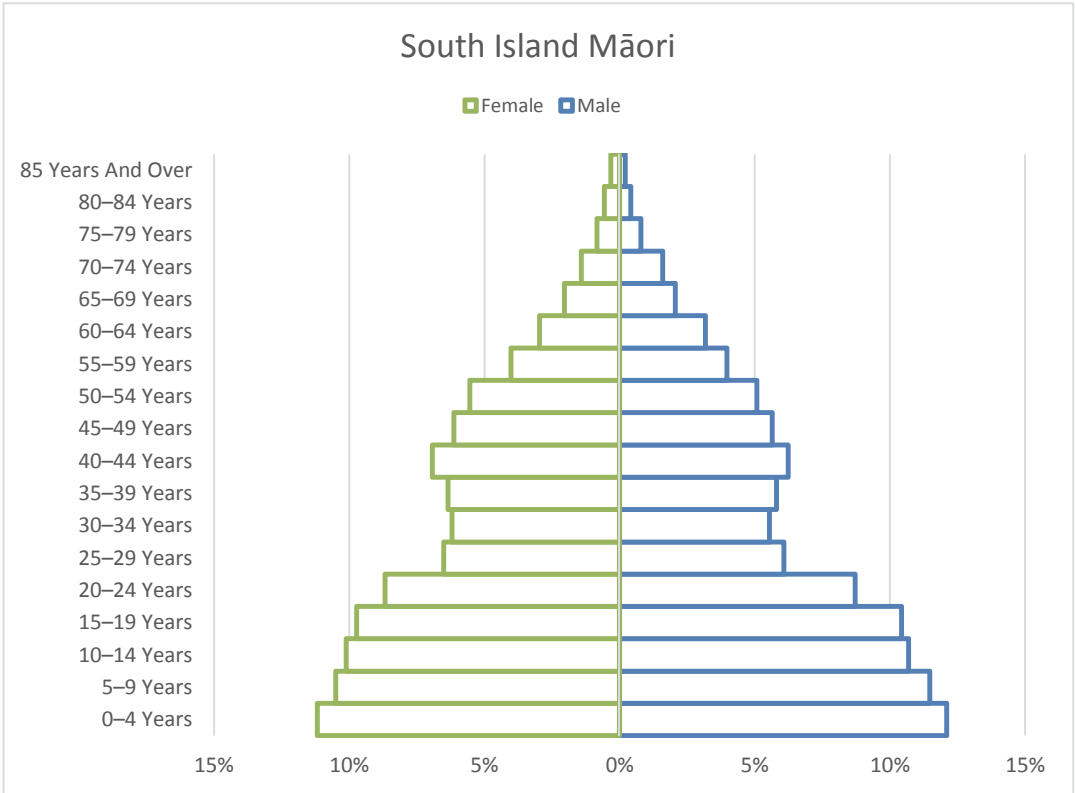
Figure 6: North Island Māori by age and gender





The median age for males belonging to the South Island Māori descent population was 22.8 years compared to 24.9 years for females. 60% of the male population and 62% of the female population were aged 18 years and over.

Figure 7: South Island Māori by age and gender

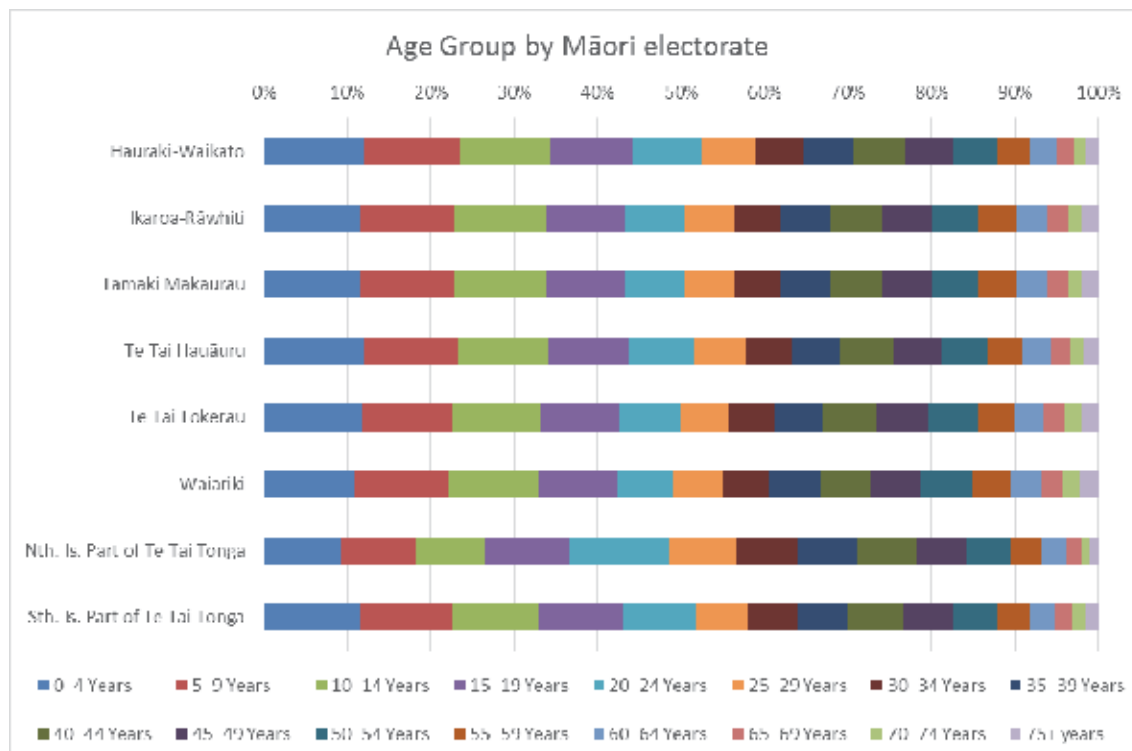




Age groups by Māori electorate

The age distribution of Māori within each Māori electorate was similar, except for the North Island part of Te Tai Tonga where there were proportionally less children (aged 0-14 years old).

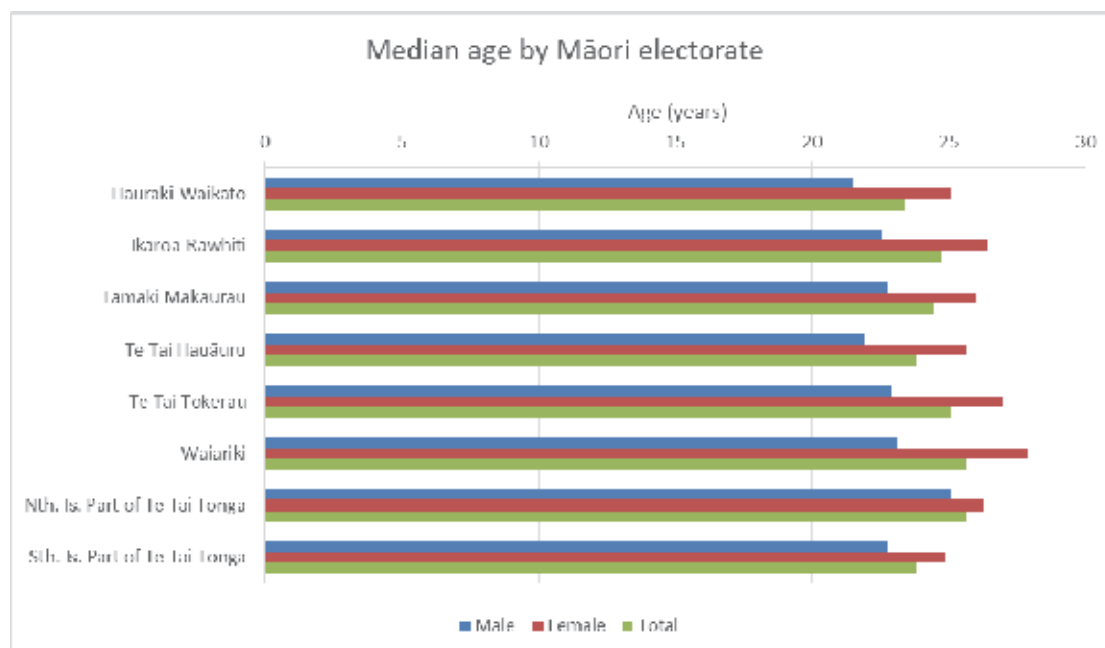
Figure 8: Māori by Māori electorate and age group





Median age by Māori electorate varied by gender, with females having a higher median age than males across all electorates. Waiariki had the highest median age for females, and the North Island part of Te Tai Tonga had the highest median age for males.

Figure 9: Median age by Māori electorate





Ethnic groups by region

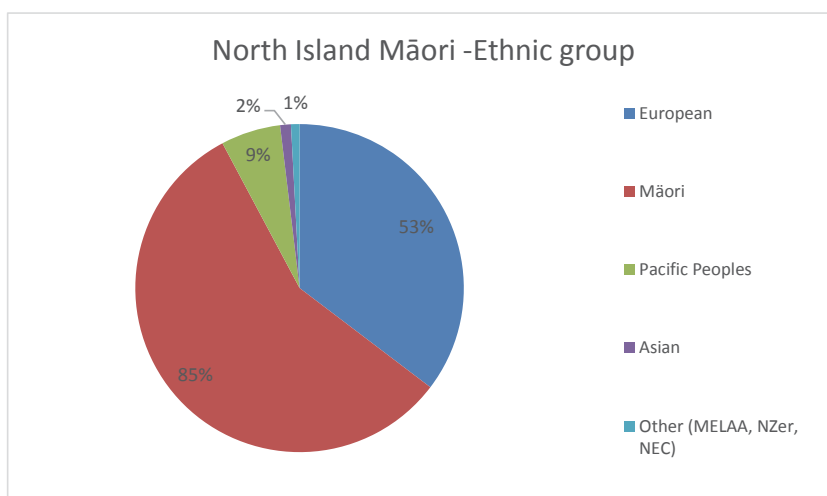
The New Zealand Māori descent population identified with multiple ethnic groups. More than eight out of ten (84%) identified with Māori ethnicity, more than half (55%) identified with European ethnic groups, a further 8% identified with Pacific ethnic groups, a further 2% identified with Asian ethnic groups, and a further 1% identified with Other ethnic groups.

Figure 10: New Zealand Māori by ethnic group



The North Island Māori descent population identified with multiple ethnic groups. More than eight out of ten (85%) identified with Māori ethnicity, more than half (53%) identified with European ethnic groups, a further 9% identified with Pacific ethnic groups, a further 2% identified with Asian ethnic groups, and a further 1% identified with Other ethnic groups.

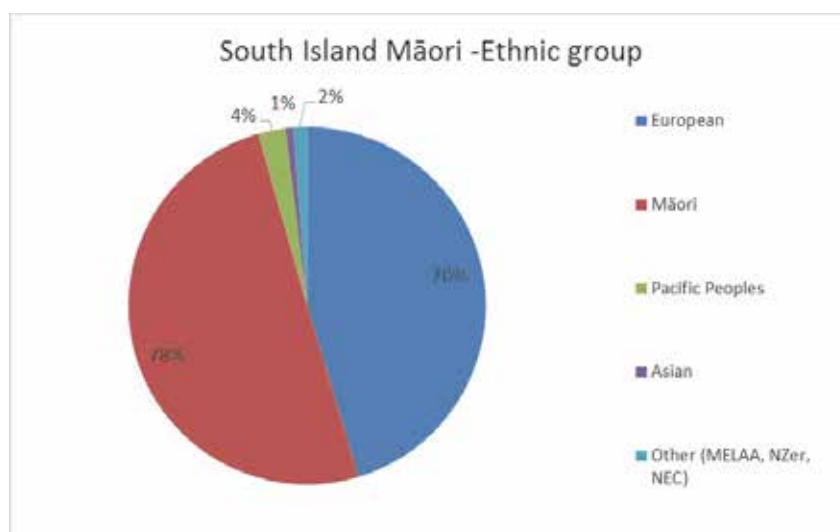
Figure 11: North Island Māori by ethnic group





The South Island Māori descent population identified with multiple ethnic groups. More than seven out of ten (78%) identified with Māori ethnicity, seven out of ten (70%) identified with European ethnic groups, a further 4% identified with Pacific ethnic groups, a further 1% identified with Asian ethnic groups, and a further 2% identified with Other ethnic groups.

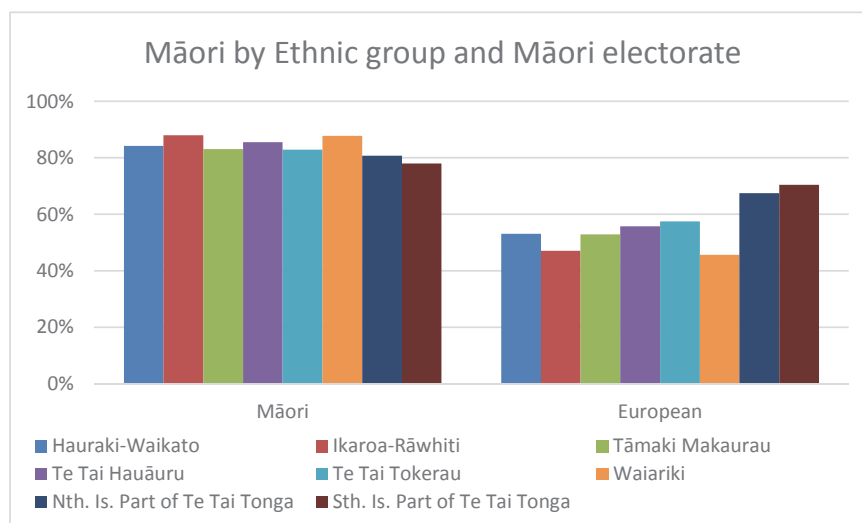
Figure 12: South Island Māori by ethnic group



Ethnic groups by Māori electorate

Of those who are of Māori descent Ikaroa-Rāwhiti and Waiariki electorates had the largest proportions (88%) of those identifying with Māori ethnicity. Of those who are of Māori descent the North Island and South Island parts of the Te Tai Tonga electorate had the largest proportions (67% and 70% respectively) of those identifying with European ethnicity.

Figure 13: Māori electorate by ethnic group (Māori and European)

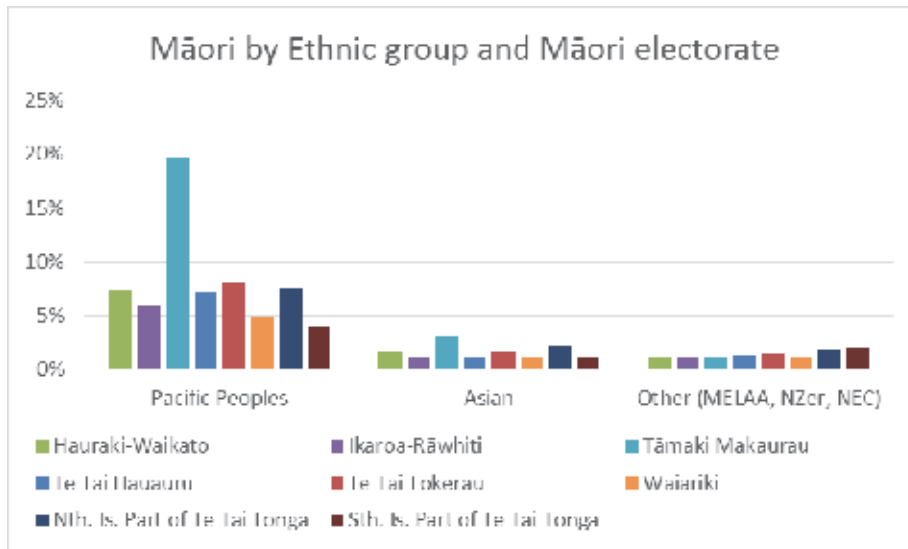




Demographics **continued**

Of those who are of Māori descent the Tāmaki Makaurau electorate had the largest proportions (20% and 3% respectively) of those identifying with Pacific and Asian ethnicities. Of those who are of Māori descent the North Island and South Island parts of the Te Tai Tonga electorate had the largest proportions (both at 2% respectively) of those identifying with Other ethnic groups.

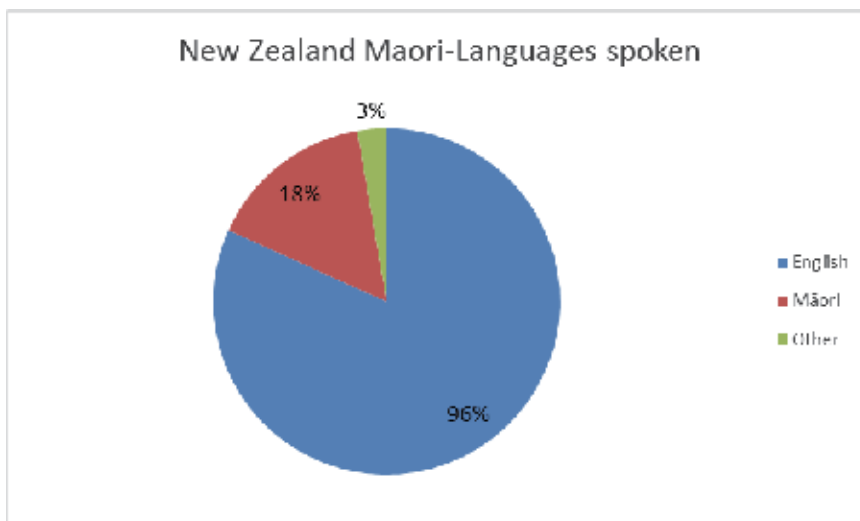
Figure 14: Māori electorate by ethnic group (Pacific, Asian and Other)



Languages spoken by region

The New Zealand Māori descent population could speak multiple languages with close to one in five (18%) speaking Te Reo Māori, more than nine out of ten (96%) speaking English, and 3% speaking other languages.

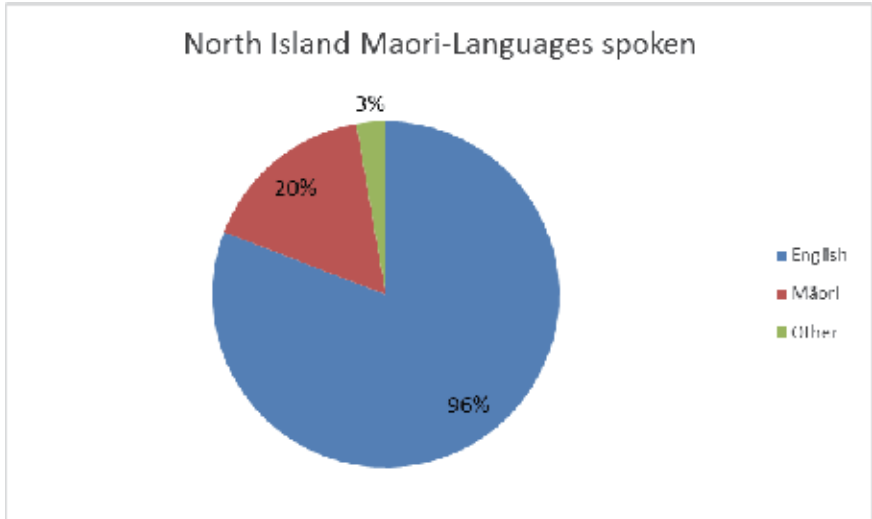
Figure 15: New Zealand Māori languages spoken





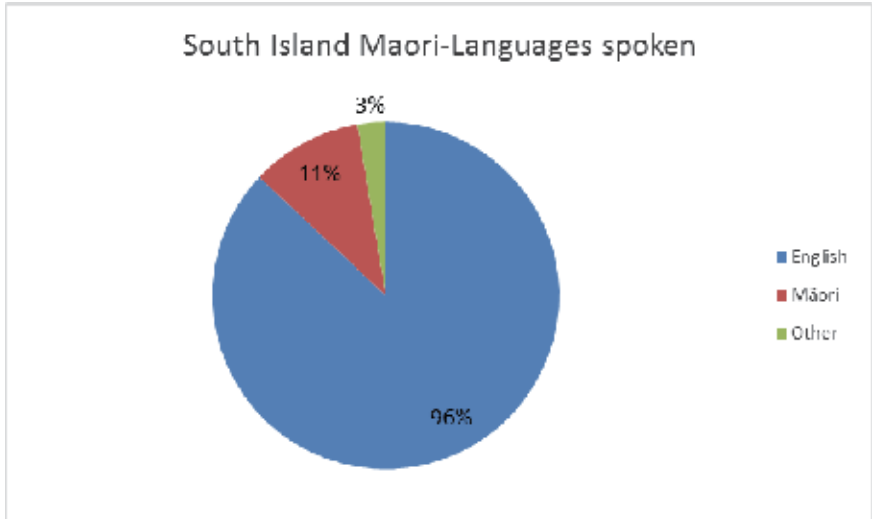
The North Island Māori descent population could speak multiple languages with one in five (20%) speaking Te Reo Māori, more than nine out of ten (96%) speaking English, and 3% speaking other languages.

Figure 16: North Island Māori languages spoken



The South Island Māori descent population could speak multiple languages with more than one in ten (11%) speaking Te Reo Māori, more than nine out of ten (96%) speaking English, and 3% speaking other languages.

Figure 17: South Island Māori languages spoken

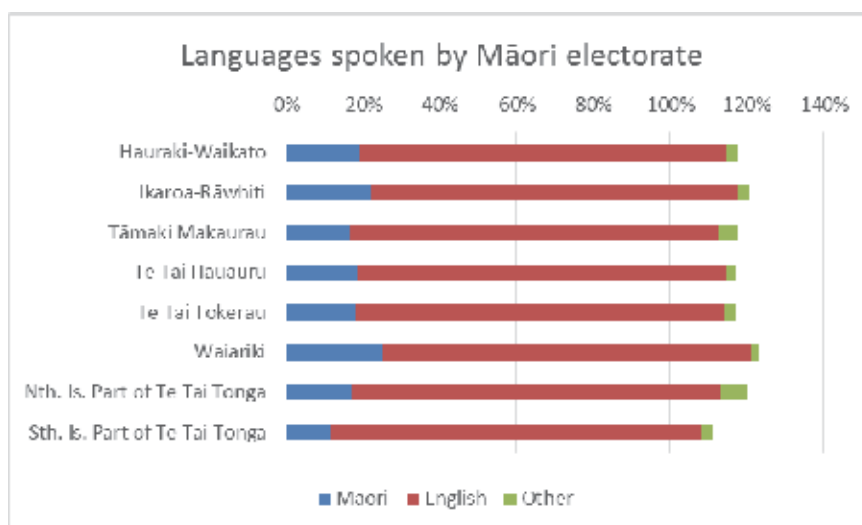




Languages spoken by Māori electorate

The Māori descent population within the Waiariki Māori electorate had the largest proportion of Te Reo Māori speakers (25%) compared to their contemporaries across all other Māori electorates. The Māori descent population within the North Island part of Te Tai Tonga had the largest proportion of Other language speakers (7%) compared to their contemporaries across all other Māori electorates.

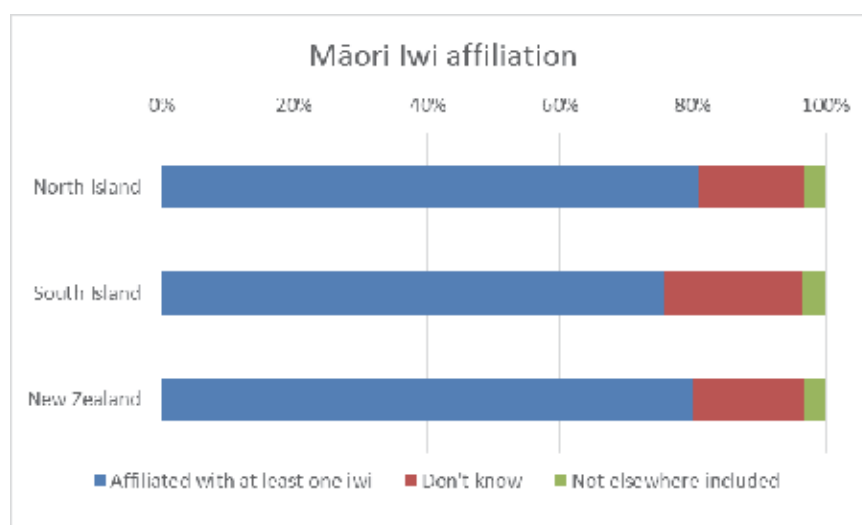
Figure 18: Languages spoken by Māori electorate



Iwi affiliation by region

Within New Zealand, 80% of those of Māori descent were affiliated with at least one iwi, while 17% did not know and a further 3% did not state a response to this census question. Within New Zealand the most common Iwi affiliations were with Ngāpuhi (19%), Ngāti Porou (11%), Ngai Tahu/Kai Tahu (8%), Waikato (6%), Tūhoe (5%), Ngāti Tūwharetoa (5%) and Ngāti Maniapoto (5%).

Figure 19: Iwi affiliation by region





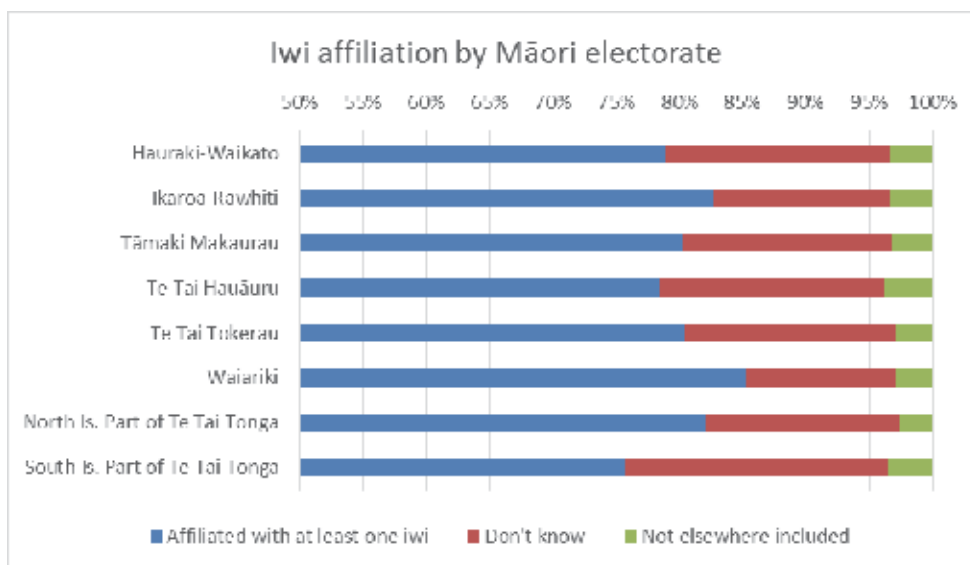
Within the North Island, 81% of those of Māori descent were affiliated with at least one iwi, while 17% did not know and a further 3% did not state a response to this census question. In the North Island the most common iwi affiliations were with Ngāpuhi (20%), Ngāti Porou (11%), Waikato (7%), Tūhoe (6%), Ngāti Tūwharetoa (6%) and Ngāti Maniapoto (6%).

Within the South Island, 76% of those of Māori descent were affiliated with at least one iwi, while 17% did not know and a further 3% did not state a response to this census question. In the South Island the most common iwi affiliations were with Ngai Tahu/Kai Tahu (29%), Ngāpuhi (11%), and Ngāti Porou (8%).

Iwi affiliation by Māori electorate

Of those who are of Māori descent Ikaroa-Rāwhiti and Waiariki electorates had the largest proportions (83% and 85% respectively) of those having at least one iwi affiliation. While the South Island part of Te Tai Tonga electorate had the smallest proportion (76%) of those having at least one iwi affiliation.

Figure 20: Iwi affiliation by Māori electorate

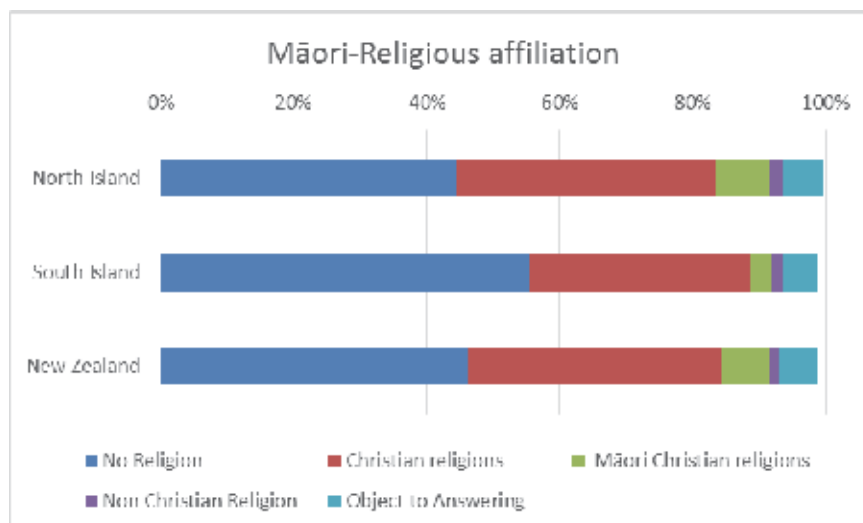




Religious affiliation by region

Across New Zealand around 40% of Māori were affiliated with Christian religions and a further 7% were affiliated with Māori Christian religions. More than half (55%) of the South Island Māori descent population had no religious affiliation, compared to 45% of North Island Māori descent population.

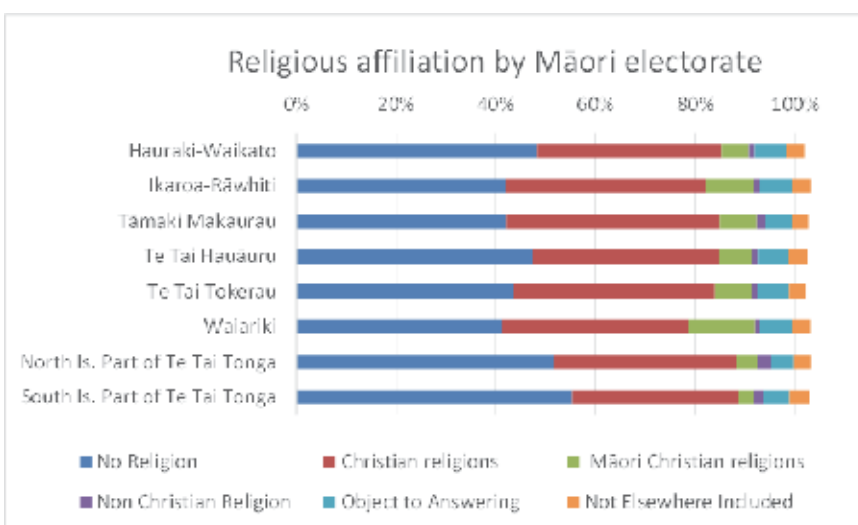
Figure 21: Māori religious affiliation



Religious affiliation by Māori electorate

More than half (52% and 55% respectively) of the Māori descent population within the North Island and South Island parts of the Te Tai Tonga had no religious affiliation. Waiariki electorate had the largest proportion (13%) of Māori who were affiliated with Māori Christian religions. The North Island part of the Te Tai Tonga electorate had the largest proportion (3%) of Māori who were affiliated with non-Christian religions.

Figure 22: Religious affiliation by Māori electorate



Relationships, Family and Children

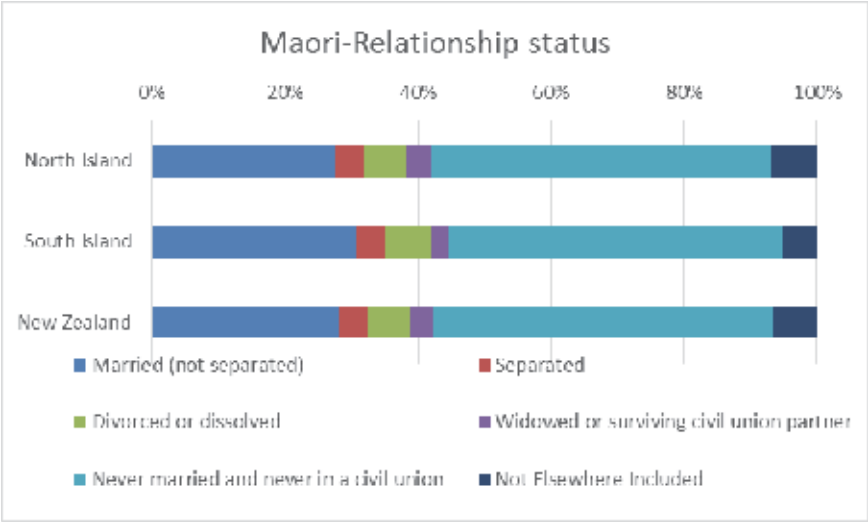


This section describes relationships, family and children.

Current Relationship and Partnership Status by region

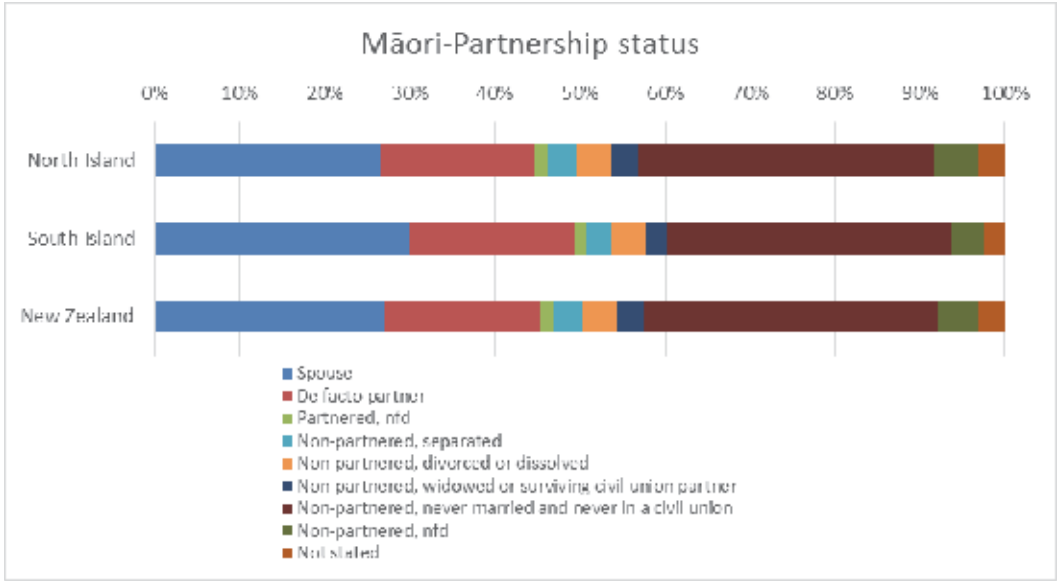
A larger proportion of South Island Māori were currently married than compared with North Island Māori.

Figure 23: Māori Current Relationship Status



A larger proportion of South Island Māori list their current partnership status as a spouse than North Island Māori, this is likely due to a higher proportion of South Island Māori being currently married than compared with North Island Māori.

Figure 24: Māori Current Partnership Status

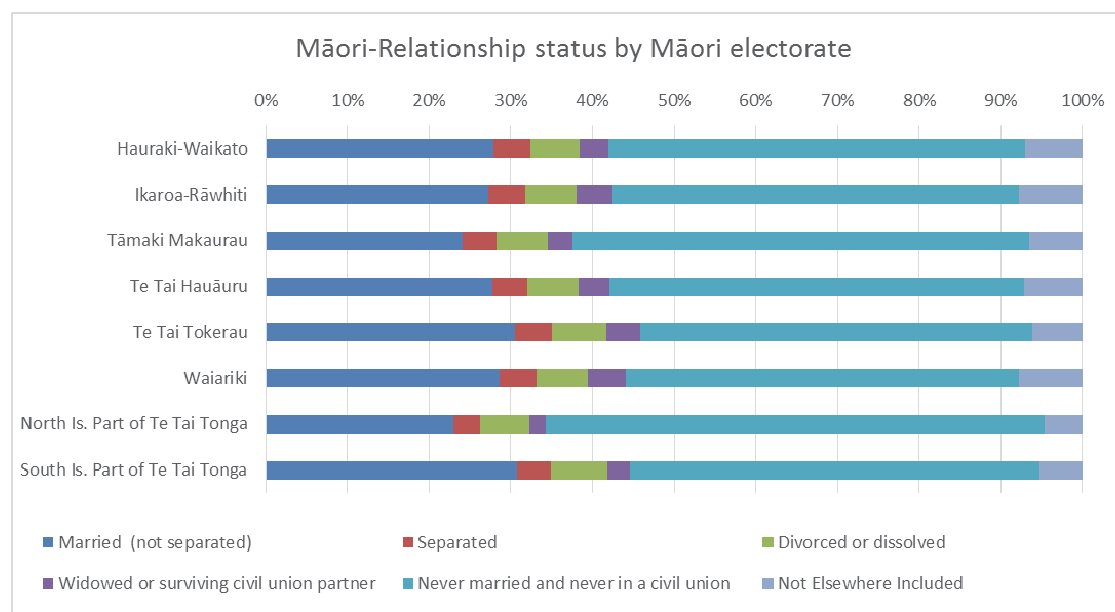




Current Relationship and Partnership Status by Māori electorate

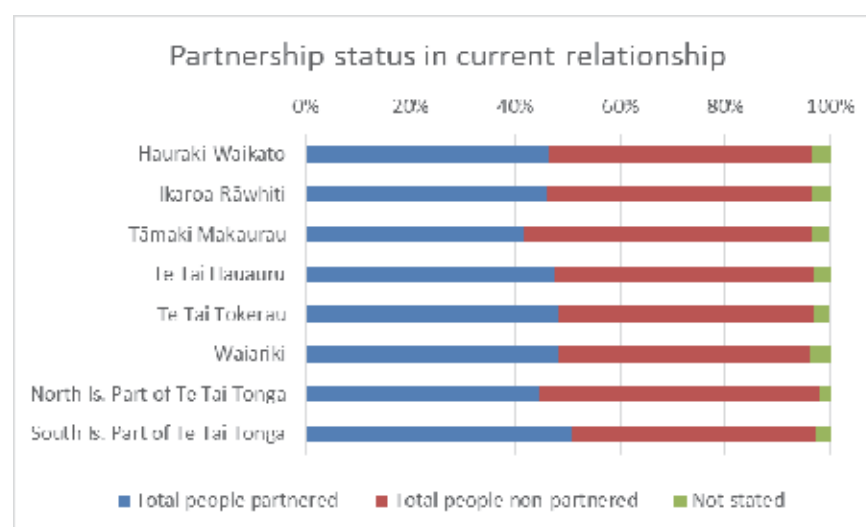
Te Tai Tokerau and the South Island part of Te Tai Tonga had the largest proportions of currently married Māori. While Tāmaki Makaurau and the North Island part of Te Tai Tonga had the smallest proportions of currently married Māori.

Figure 25: Relationship Status by Māori electorate



Te Tai Tokerau and the South Island part of Te Tai Tonga had the largest proportion of currently married Māori and hence the highest proportion with a current partnership status of being a spouse.

Figure 26: Partnership status in current relationship by Māori electorate

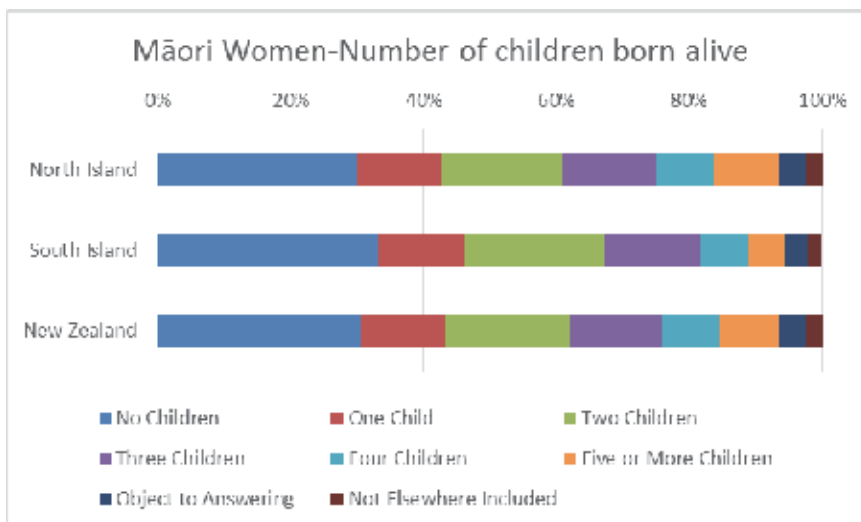




Number of Children born alive by region

Across New Zealand three out of ten Māori women currently had no children (born alive). The South Island had a slightly higher proportion of Māori women (at 33%) with no children compared to North Island Māori women (at 30%).

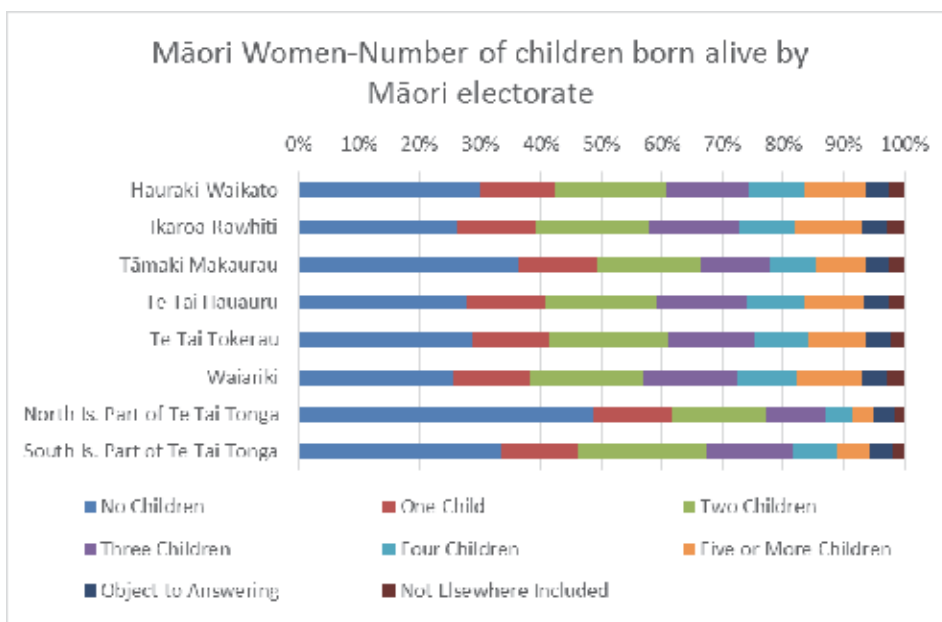
Figure 27: Number of children born alive



Number of Children born alive by Māori electorate

The North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga had the highest proportion at close to half (49%) of Māori women with no children (born alive), followed by Tāmaki Makaurau of over one-third (36%) of Māori women with no children (born alive).

Figure 28: Number of children born alive by Māori electorate

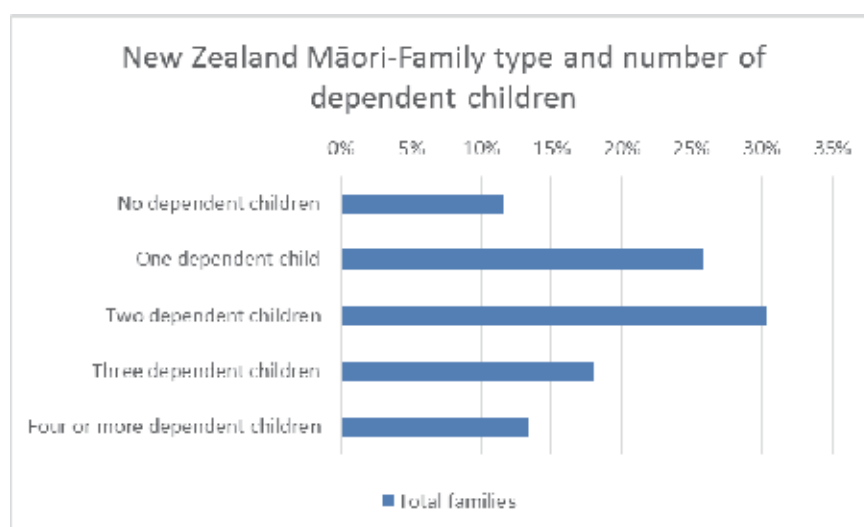




Family Type and number of dependent children by region

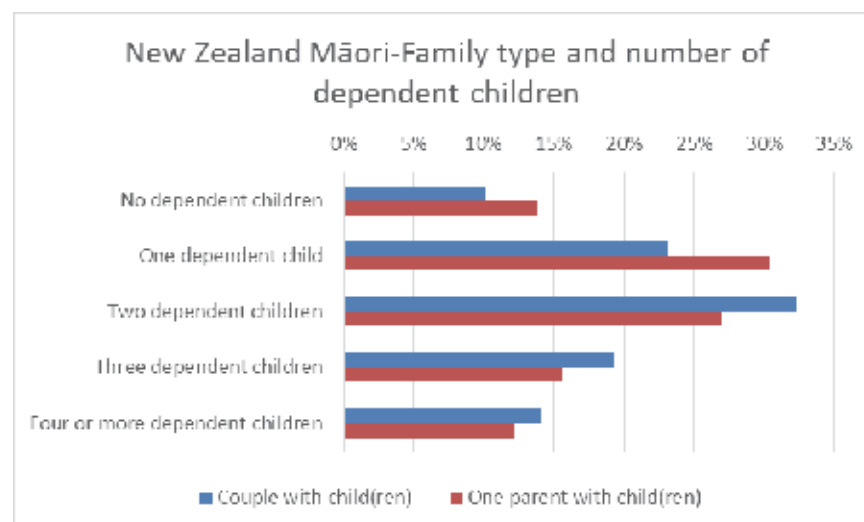
Across New Zealand around six out of ten (56%) Māori families had either one or two dependent children; and around three out of ten (31%) Māori families had either three, or four or more dependent children. Around one in ten (12%) Māori families had no dependent children.

Figure 29: New Zealand Māori-Number of dependent children



Across New Zealand one parent Māori families were more likely to have either one or no dependent child, while a Māori couple were more likely to have either two, three or four or more dependent children.

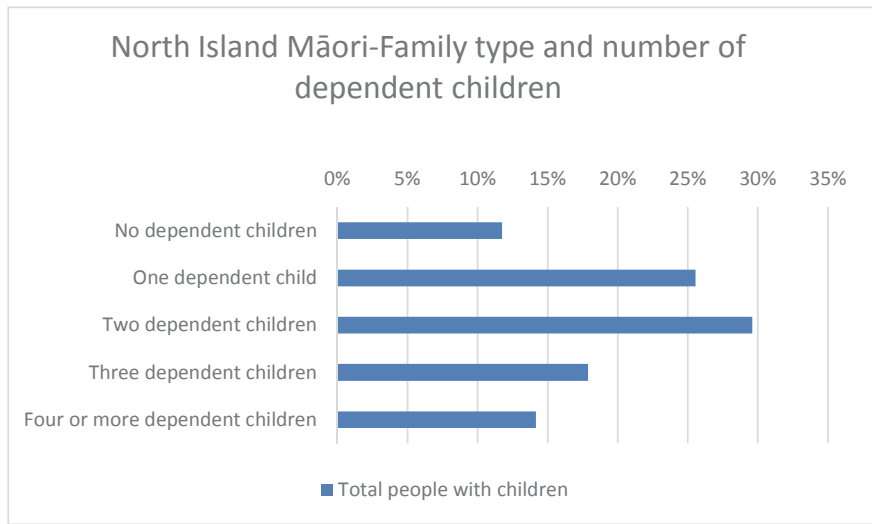
Figure 30: New Zealand Māori-family type and number of dependent children





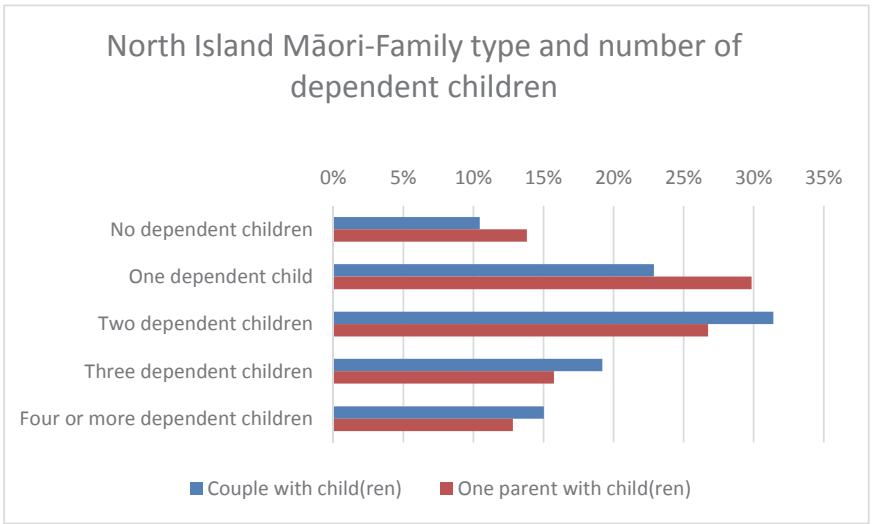
Across the North Island Māori families were most likely to have one or two dependent children than three, or four or more dependent children.

Figure 31: North Island Māori-Number of dependent children



Within the North Island one parent Māori families were more likely to have either one or no dependent child, while a Māori couple were more likely to two, three or four or more dependent children.

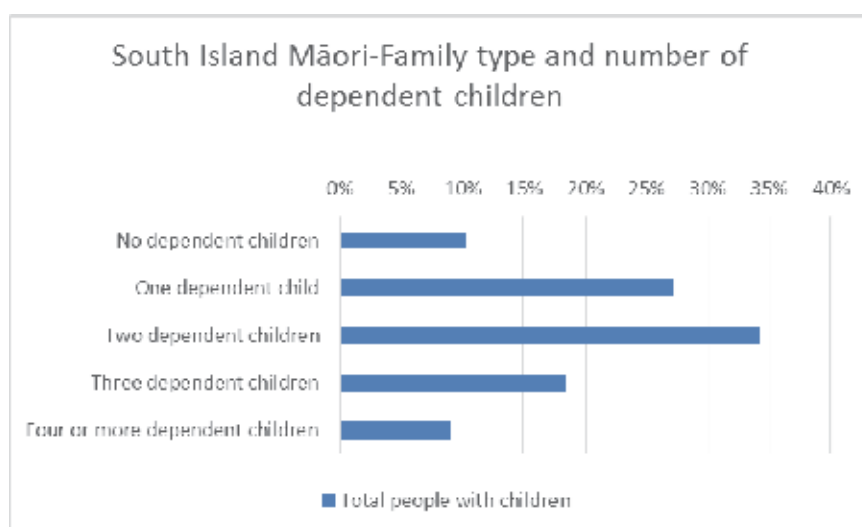
Figure 32: North Island Māori-Family type and number of dependent children





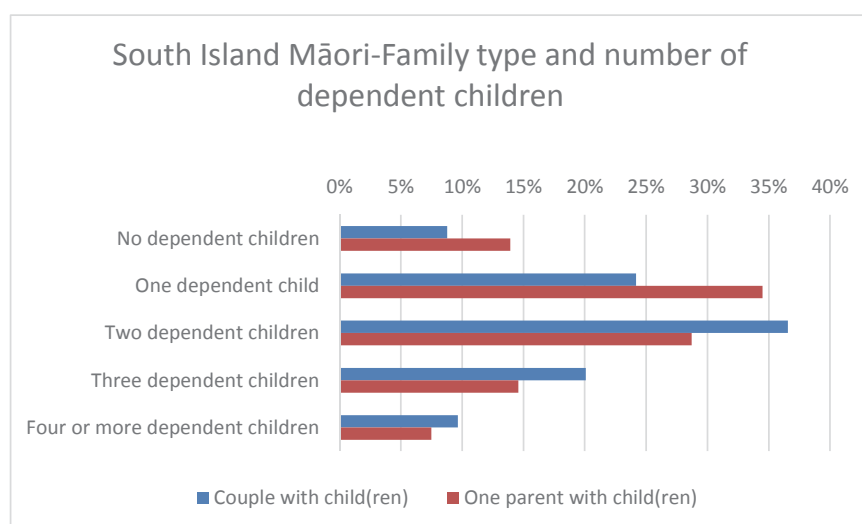
Across the South Island Māori families were most likely to have one or two dependent children than three, or four or more dependent children.

Figure 33: South Island Māori-Number of dependent children



Within the South Island one parent Māori families were more likely to have either one or no dependent child, while a Māori couple were more likely to two, three or four or more dependent children.

Figure 34: South Island Māori-Family type and number of dependent children

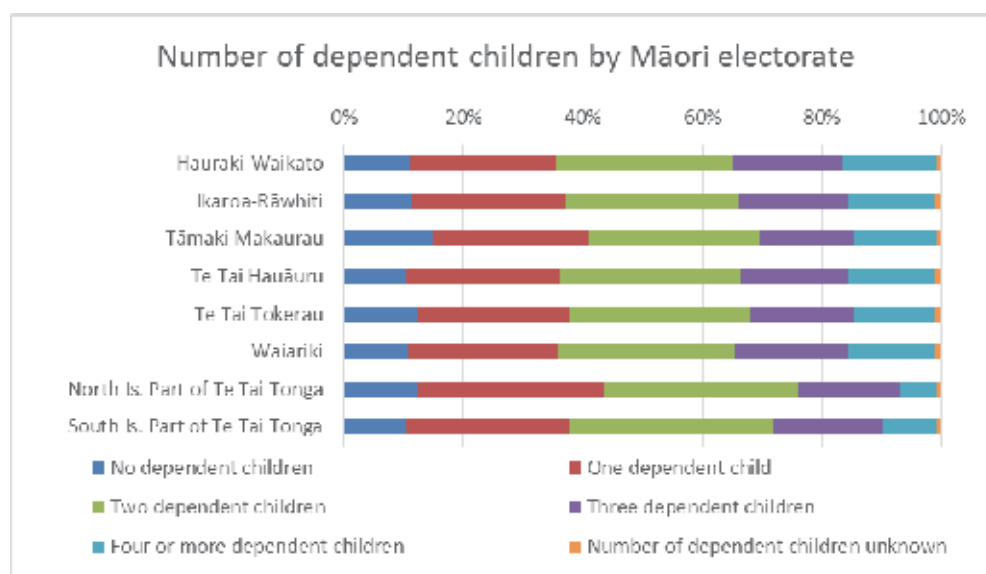




Family Type and number of dependent children by Māori electorate

Tāmaki Makaurau had the highest proportion of Māori families with no dependent children. The North Island and South Island parts of Te Tai Tonga had the lowest proportions of Māori families with four or more dependent children.

Figure 35: Number of dependent children by Māori electorate





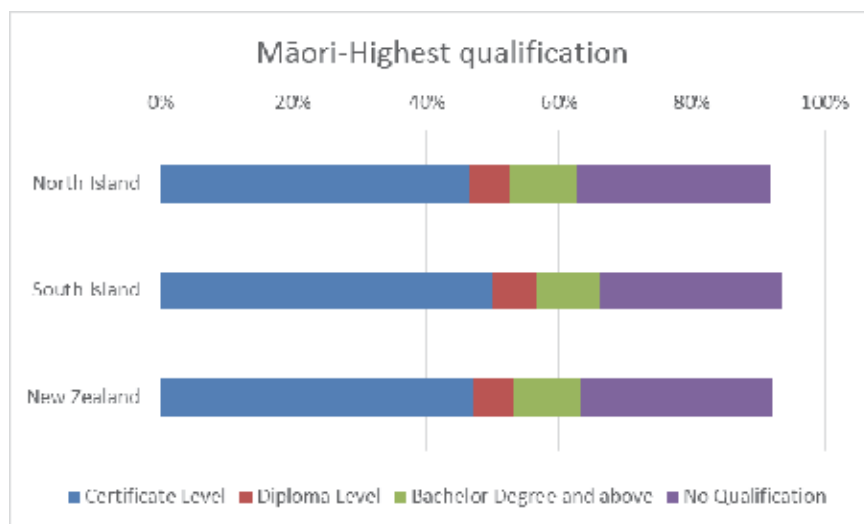
Education, Income, Work and the Labour force

This section looks at education, income, work and the labour force.

Highest qualification by region

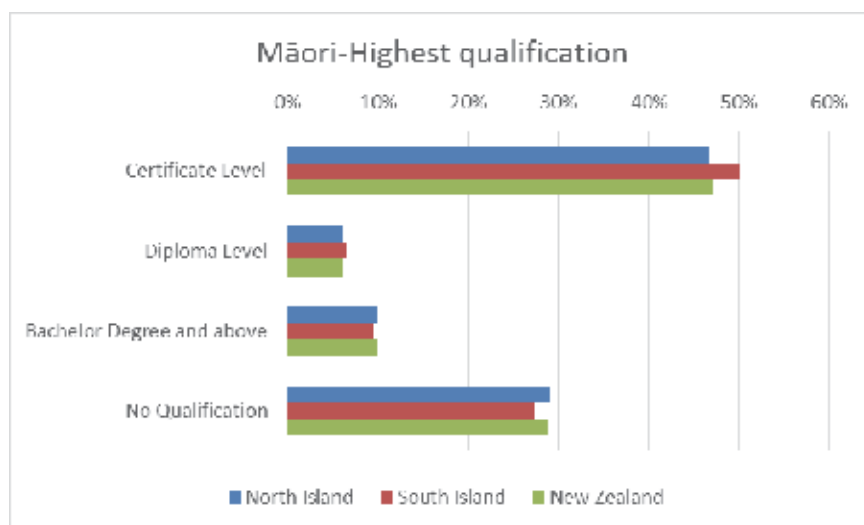
For those aged 15 years and over, South Island Māori had a larger proportion of the population with their highest qualification being either at certificate level or diploma level than compared with North Island Māori.

Figure 36: Māori highest qualification



For those aged 15 years and over, the North Island Māori had a larger proportion of population with their highest qualification was at Bachelor Degree and above level than the South Island Māori. However Māori North Island also had a larger proportion of their population with no qualification compared to South Island Māori.

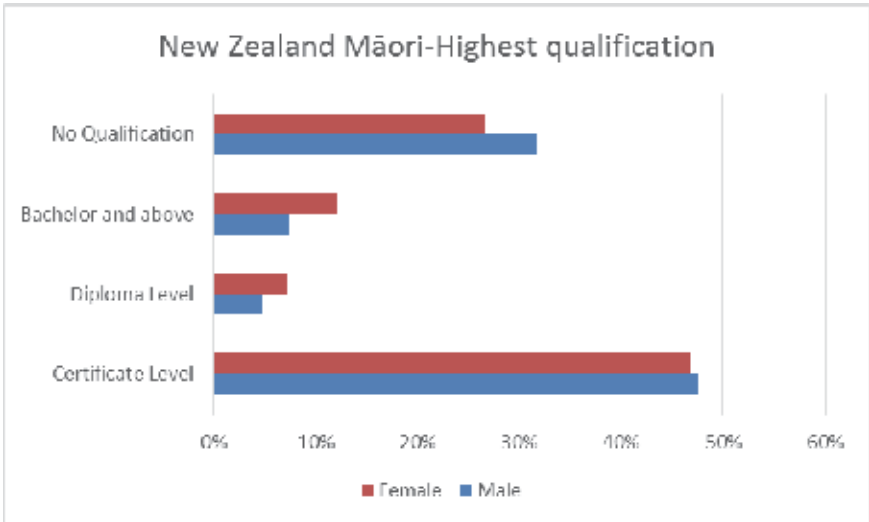
Figure 37: Māori highest qualification





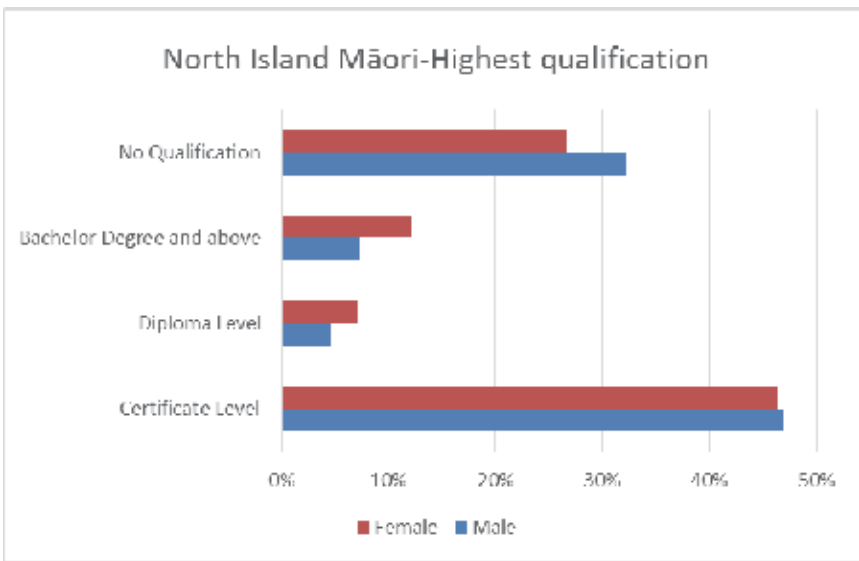
Across New Zealand Māori males were more likely to have either no qualification or a certificate level qualification compared to Māori females. While Māori females were more likely to have a Diploma level or Bachelor and above qualification compared to Māori males.

Figure 38: New Zealand Māori highest qualification by gender



Within the North Island Māori males were more likely to have either no qualification or a certificate level qualification compared to Māori females. While Māori females were more likely to have a Diploma level or Bachelor and above qualification compared to Māori males.

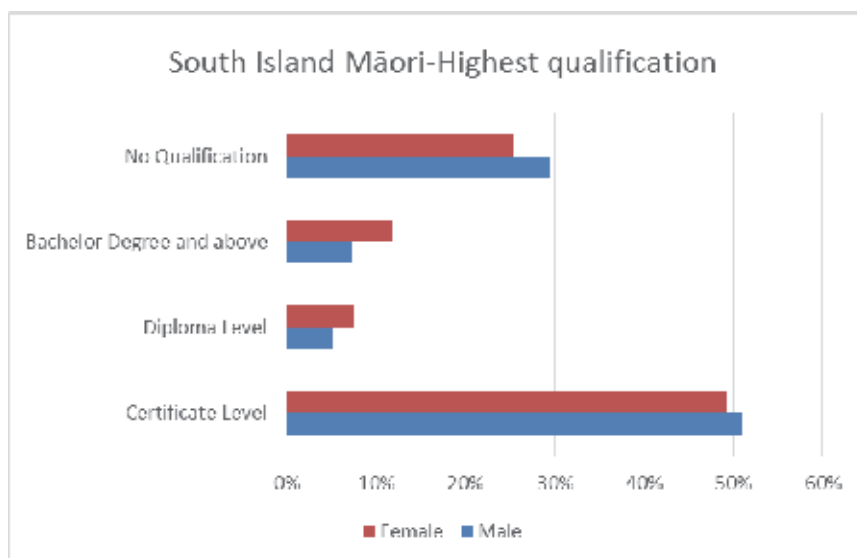
Figure 39: North Island Māori highest qualification by gender





Within the South Island Māori males were more likely to have either no qualification or a certificate level qualification compared to Māori females. While Māori females were more likely to have a Diploma level or Bachelor and above qualification compared to Māori males.

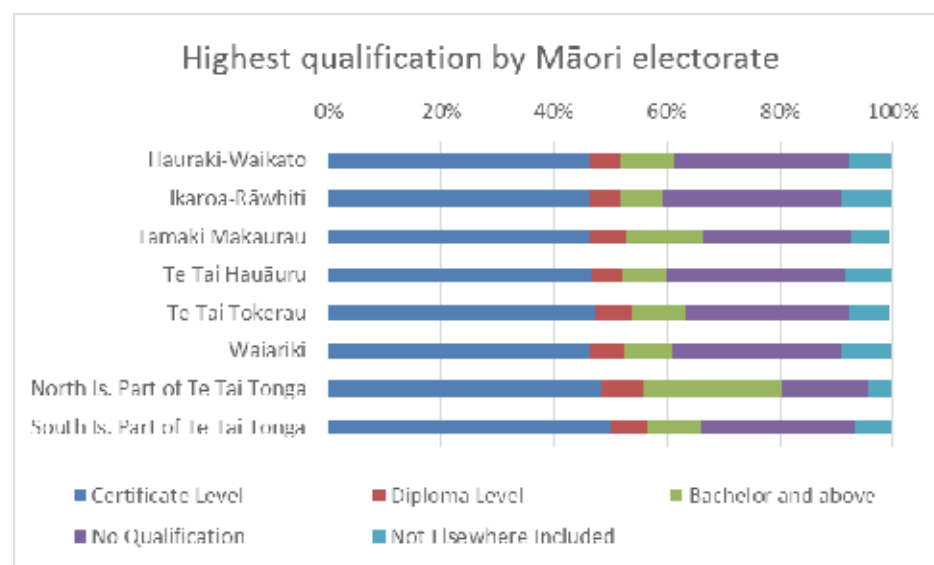
Figure 40: South Island Māori highest qualification by gender



Highest qualification by Māori electorate

The North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga and Tāmaki Makaurau had the largest proportion of Māori with their highest qualification being a Bachelor degree and above.

Figure 41: Māori highest qualification by Māori electorate

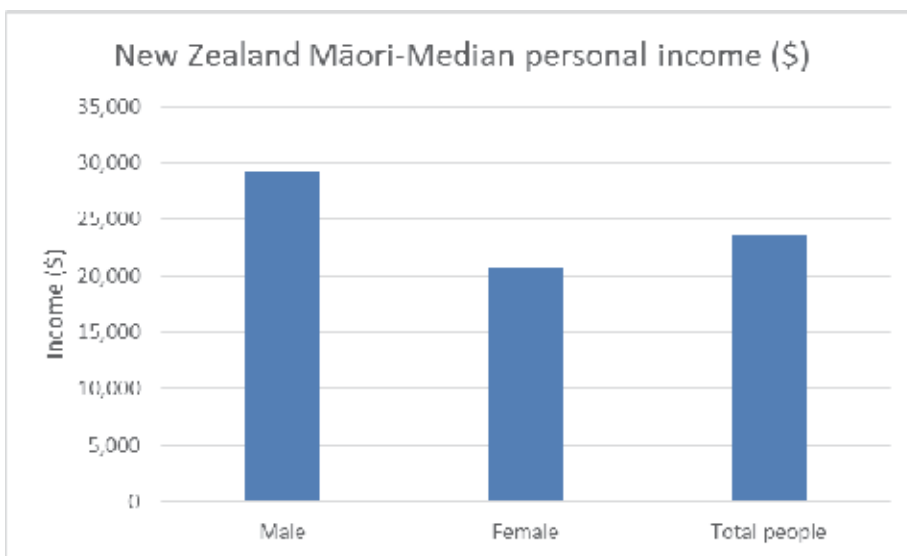




Personal income by region

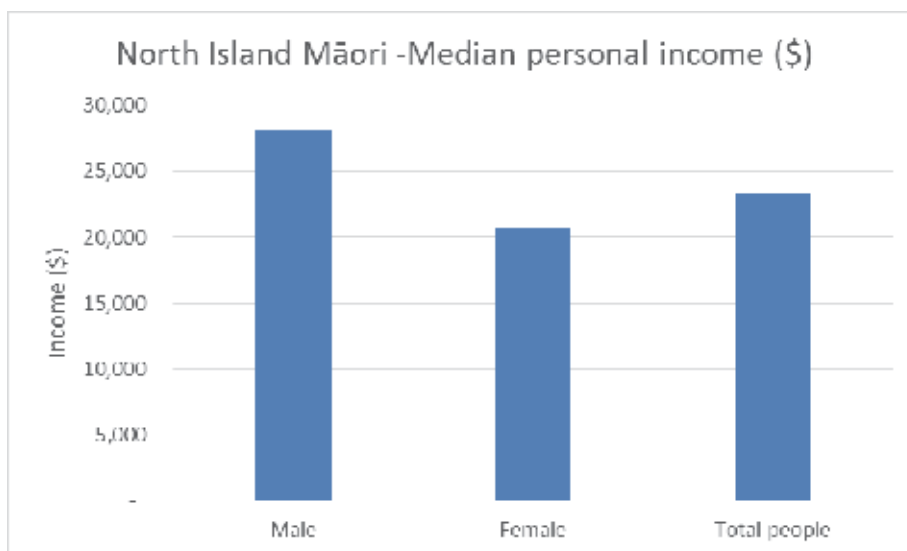
Across New Zealand the median personal income for those aged 15 years and over was higher for Māori males (at just under \$30,000 per annum) than compared to Māori females (at just over \$20,000 per annum).

Figure 42: New Zealand Māori-median personal income



Within the North Island the median personal income for those aged 15 years and over was higher for Māori males (at \$28,000 per annum) than compared to Māori females (at just over \$20,000 per annum).

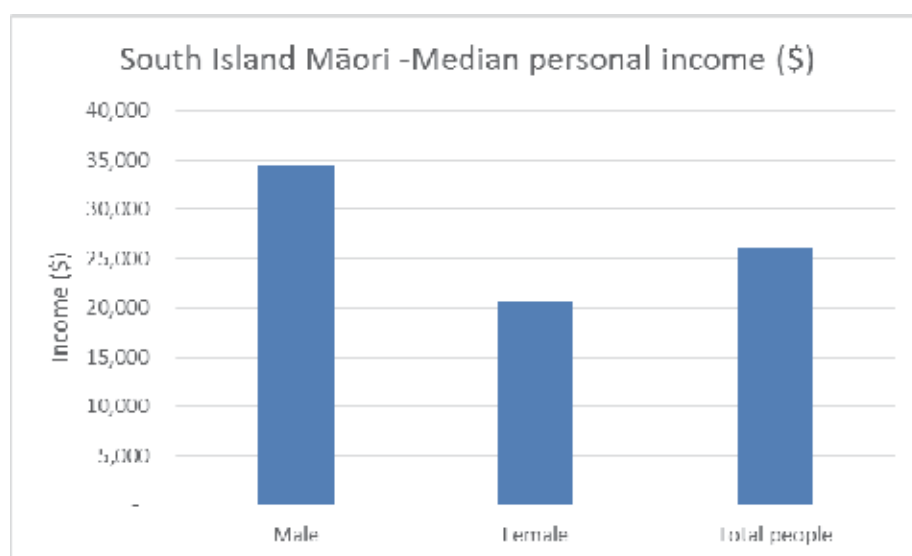
Figure 43: North Island Māori-median personal income





Within the South Island the median personal income for those aged 15 years and over was higher for Māori males (at just under \$35,000 per annum) than compared to Māori females (at just over \$20,000 per annum).

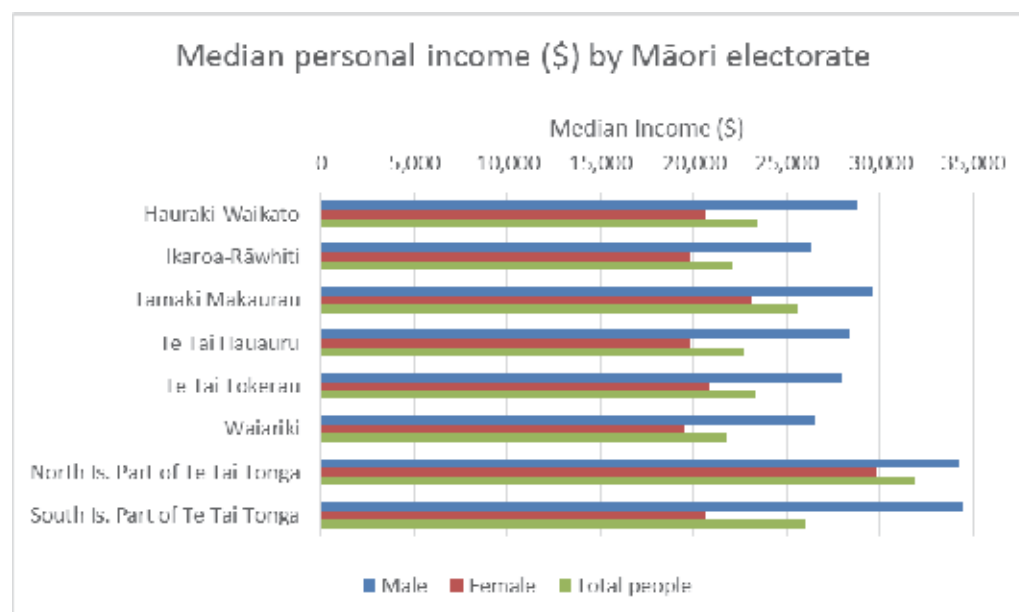
Figure 44: South Island Māori-median personal income



Personal income by Māori electorate

For Māori males the median personal income was highest (at just under \$35,000 per annum) within the North Island and South Island parts of the Te Tai Tonga electorate. For Māori females the median personal income was highest (at just under \$30,000 per annum) in the North Island part of the Te Tai Tonga electorate.

Figure 45: New Zealand Māori-median personal income by Māori electorate

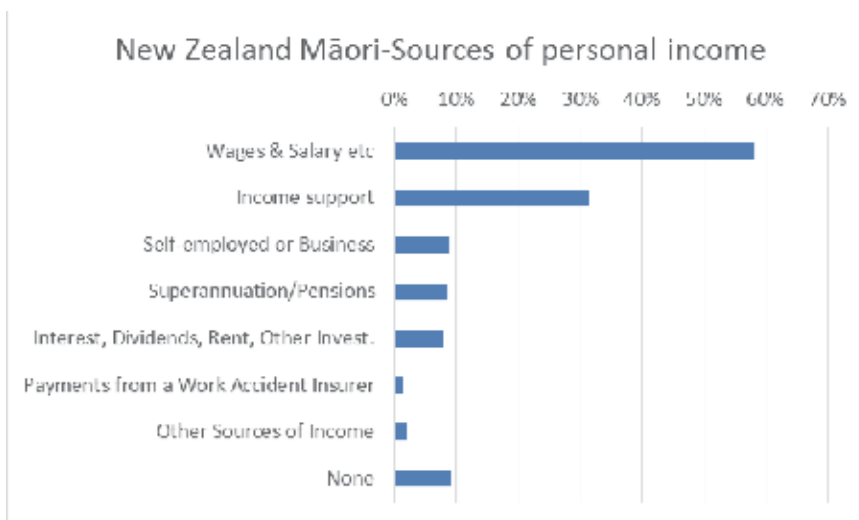




Sources of personal income by region

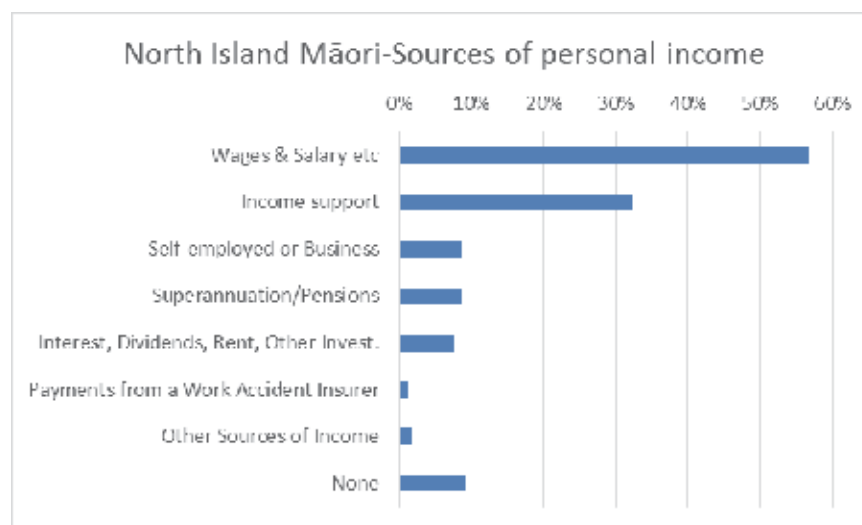
For New Zealand Māori aged 15 years and over, around six out of ten (58%) listed wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc. as their most common source of personal income. Income support (Unemployment Benefit, Sickness Benefit, Domestic Purposes Benefit, Invalids Benefit, Student Allowance, and Other Government Benefits) at just over 30% was the second most common source of personal income.

Figure 46: New Zealand Māori-sources of personal income



For North Island Māori aged 15 years and over, around six out of ten (57%) listed wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc. as their most common source of personal income. Income support (Unemployment Benefit, Sickness Benefit, Domestic Purposes Benefit, Invalids Benefit, Student Allowance, and Other Government Benefits) at just over 30% was the second most common source of personal income.

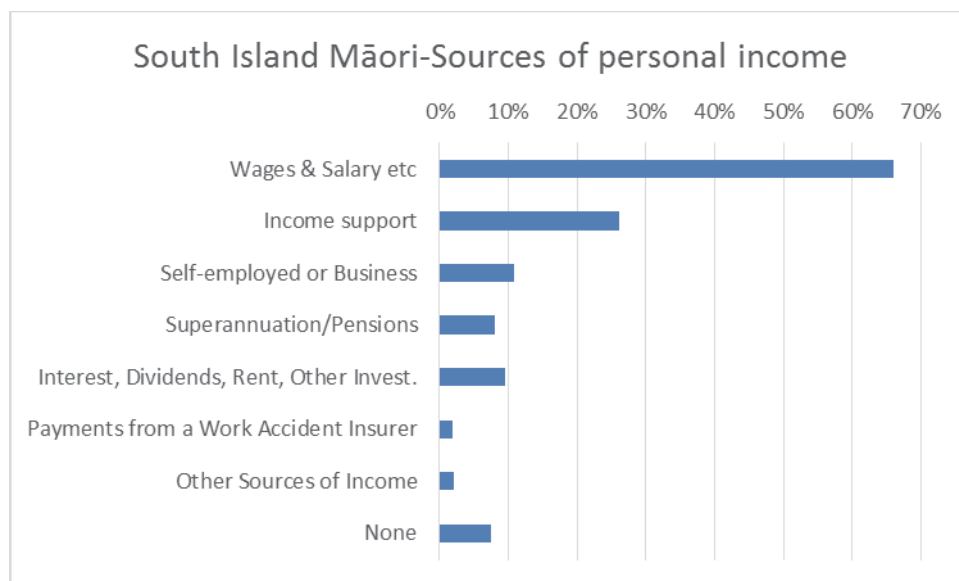
Figure 47: North Island Māori-sources of personal income





For South Island Māori aged 15 years and over, two-thirds (66%) listed wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc. as the most common source of personal income. Income support (Unemployment Benefit, Sickness Benefit, Domestic Purposes Benefit, Invalids Benefit, Student Allowance, and Other Government Benefits) at around one-quarter (26%) was the second most common source of personal income.

Figure 48: South Island Māori-sources of personal income

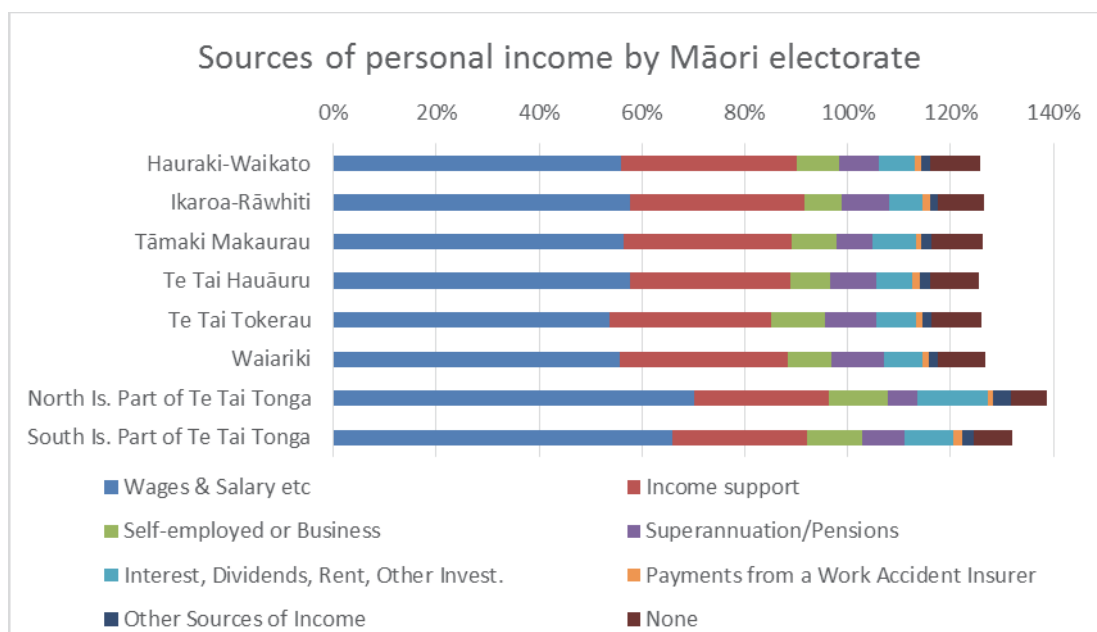




Sources of personal income by Māori electorate

The North Island and South Island parts of Te Tai Tonga had higher proportions (at two-thirds and over) of Māori who listed wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc. as their most common source of person income compared to all the other Māori electorates. The North Island and South Island parts of Te Tai Tonga also had lower proportions (at around one-quarter) of Māori who listed Income Support (Unemployment Benefit, Sickness Benefit, Domestic Purposes Benefit, Invalids Benefit, Student Allowance, and Other Government Benefits) as their second most common source of personal income compared to all the other Māori electorates.

Figure 49: Māori-sources of personal income by Māori electorate

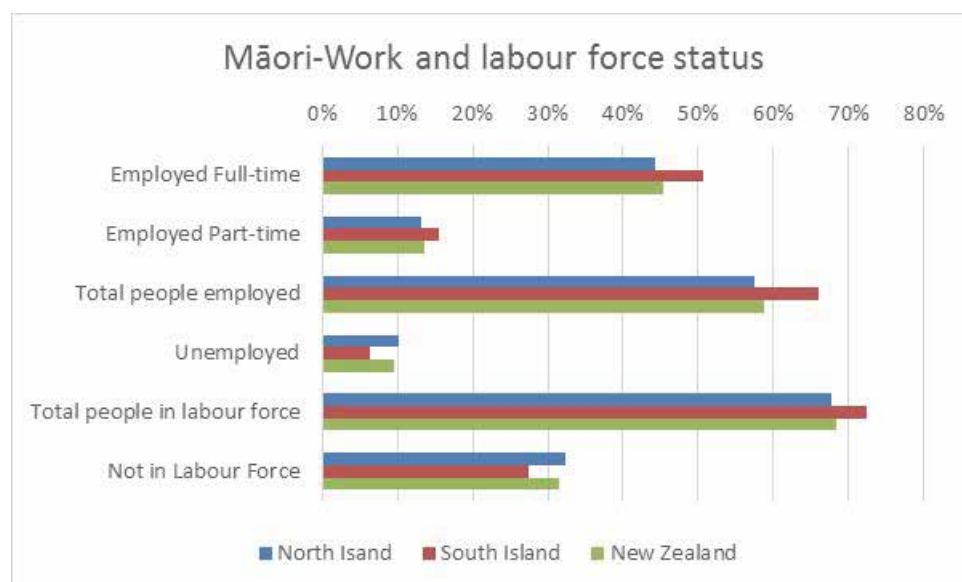




Work and Labour force status by region

Over two-thirds (68%) of all New Zealand Māori aged 15 years and over were in the labour force, the South Island had a slightly higher proportion of Māori in the labour force at 73% compared with the North Island at 68%. In terms of work status 45% of New Zealand Māori aged 15 years and over were full-time employees, a further 15% were part-time employees, and 10% were currently unemployed. South Island Māori had a higher proportions full-time employees (at 51%) and part-time employees (at 16%) compared to North Island Māori (44% for full-time employees and 13% for part-time employees). South Island Māori aged 15 years and over also had a lower proportion of those currently unemployed (at 6%) compared to their North Island counterparts (at 10%).

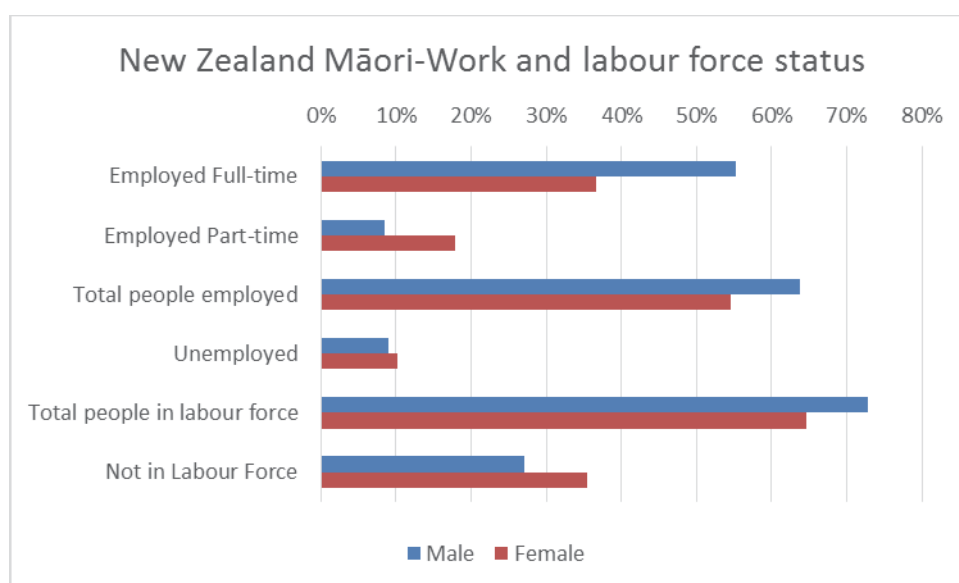
Figure 50: Māori work and labour force status





For those aged 15 years and over, across New Zealand a higher proportion of Māori males (73%) were in the labour force than Māori females (65%). Across New Zealand, over half (55%) of Māori males aged 15 years and over were employed full-time compared to around four in ten (37%) Māori females aged 15 years and over. However twice the proportion of Māori females aged 15 years and over (18%) were employed part-time compared to Māori males (9%) aged 15 years and over. Also a higher proportion of Māori females (37%) aged 15 years and over were not in the labour force compared to Māori males (25%) aged 15 years and over. Across New Zealand, for those aged 15 years and over the proportions of unemployment were similar for Māori males (9%) and Māori females (10%).

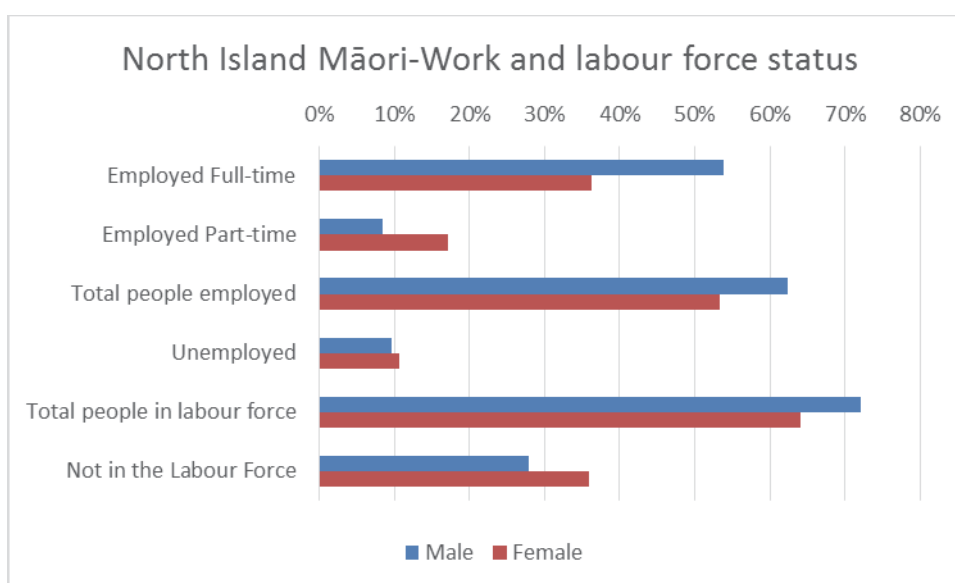
Figure 51: New Zealand Māori work and labour force status by gender





For those aged 15 years and over, across the North Island a higher proportion of Māori males (72%) were in the labour force than Māori females (64%). Over half (54%) of North Island Māori males aged 15 years and over were employed full-time compared to over one-third (36%) of North Island Māori females aged 15 years and over. However within the North Island almost twice the proportion of Māori females aged 15 years and over (17%) were employed part-time compared to Māori males (9%) aged 15 years and over. A higher proportion of North Island Māori females (36%) aged 15 years and over were not in the labour force compared to North Island Māori males (28%) aged 15 years and over. For those aged 15 years and over, within the North Island the proportions of unemployment were similar for Māori males (10%) and Māori females (11%).

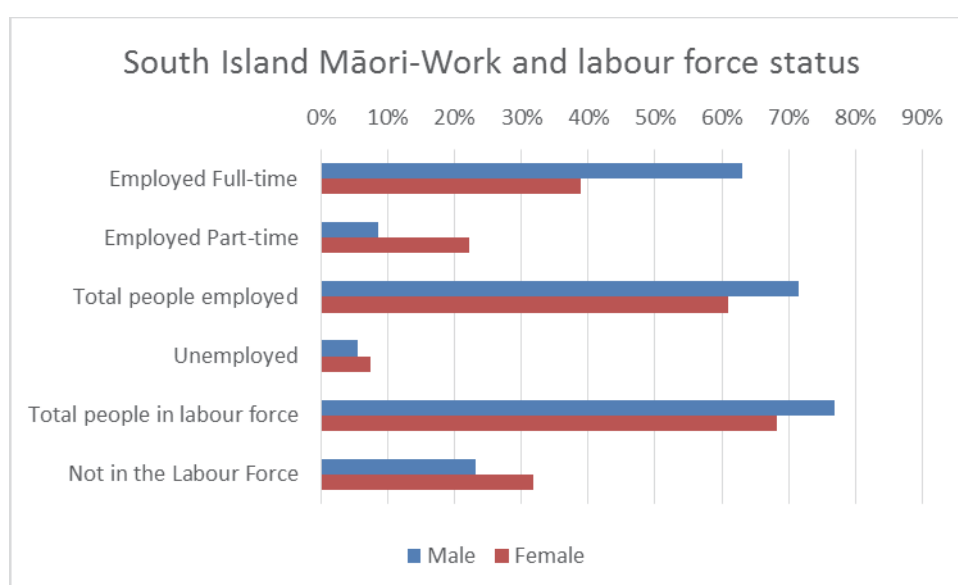
Figure 52: North Island Māori work and labour force status by gender





For those aged 15 years and over, within the South Island a higher proportion of Māori males (77%) were in the labour force than Māori females (68%). Across the South island close to two-thirds (63%) of Māori males aged 15 years and over were employed full-time compared to over one-third (39%) of Māori females aged 15 years and over. However more than twice the proportion of South Island Māori females aged 15 years and over (22%) were employed part-time compared to South Island Māori males (9%) aged 15 years and over. A higher proportion of South Island Māori females (32%) aged 15 years and over were not in the labour force compared to South Island Māori males (23%) aged 15 years and over. For those aged 15 years and over the proportions of unemployment were similar for South Island Māori males (5%) and South Island Māori females (7%).

Figure 53: South Island Māori work and labour force status by gender

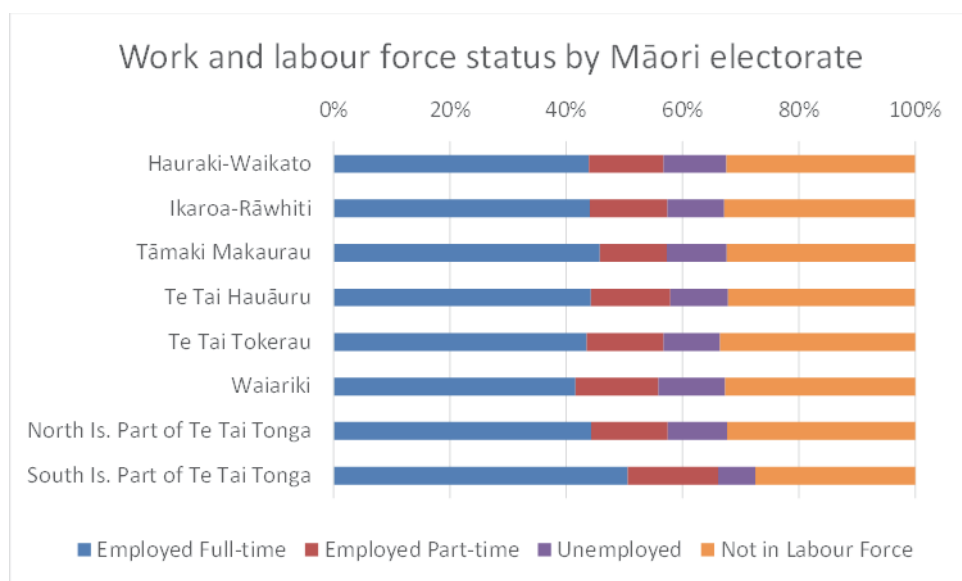




Work and Labour force status by Māori electorate

Most North Island Māori electorates had around two-thirds of their Māori population in the labour force and one-third not. Waiariki had a slightly lower proportion of those employed full-time (42%) compared to other North Island Māori electorates whose proportions ranged from 46% (Tāmaki Makaurau) down to 44% (all of the other North Island Māori electorates). The proportion of part-time employment and the proportions of unemployment were similar across all North Island Māori electorates.

Figure 54: Māori work and labour force status by Māori electorate

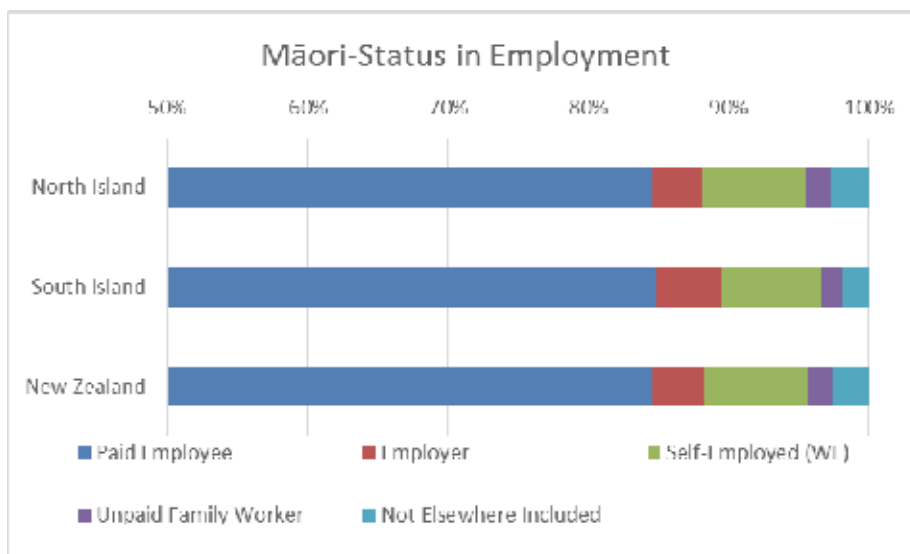




Status in employment by region

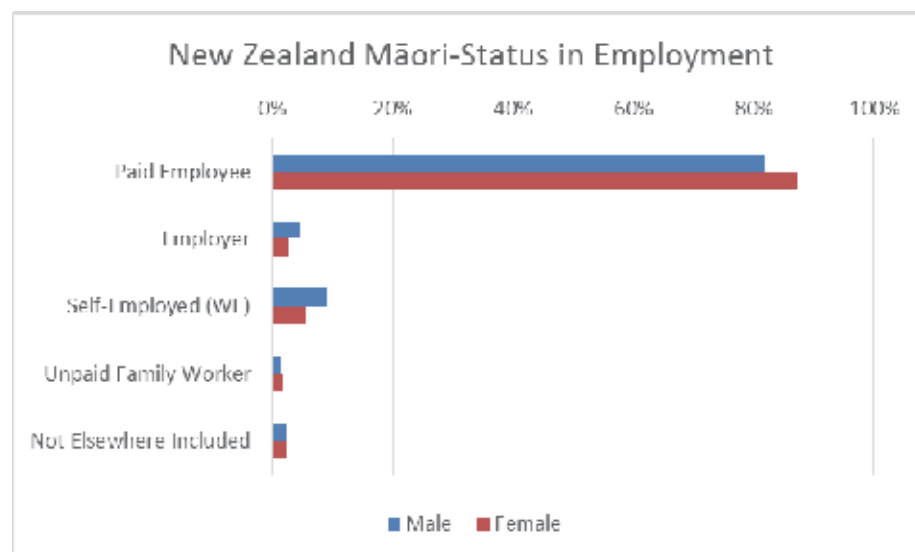
For those aged 15 years and over, across all of New Zealand (and as well as within the North Island and within the South Island), 85% of employed Māori were paid employees and 7% were Self-Employed (Without Employees). The only difference between the North Island and South Island was that 5% of South Island Māori were employers but only 3% of North Island Māori were employers.

Figure 55: New Zealand Māori status in employment by region



Across New Zealand higher proportions of Māori females were likely to be Paid Employees while a higher proportion of Māori males were likely to be Employers and Self-Employed (Without employees).

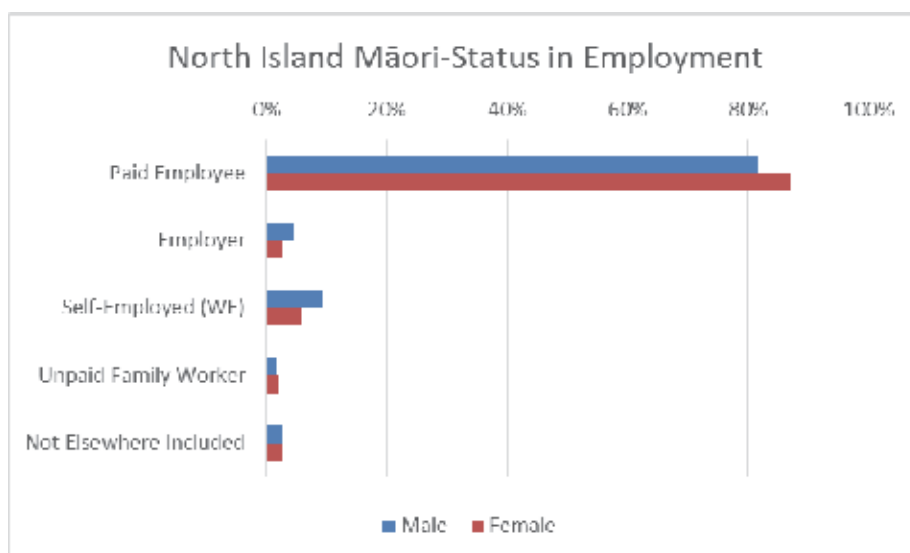
Figure 56: New Zealand Māori status in employment by gender





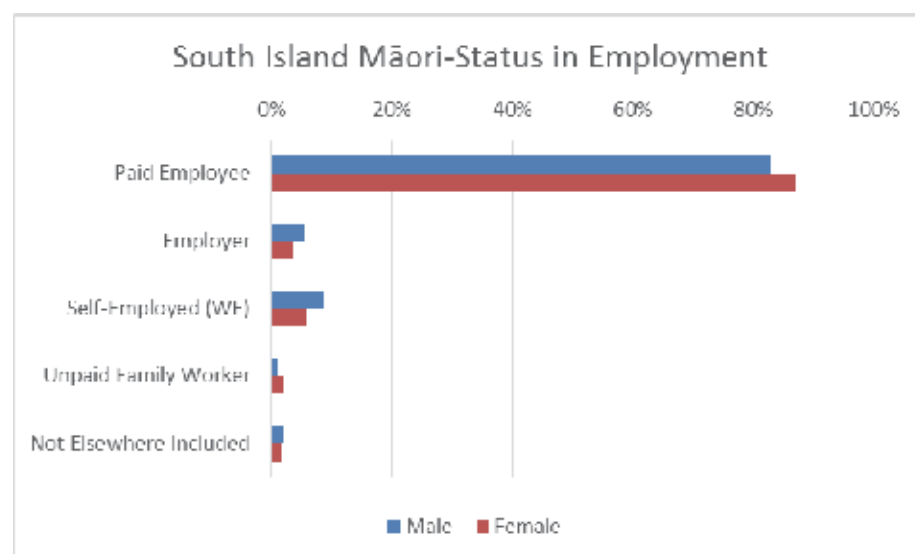
Across the North Island higher proportions of Māori females were likely to be Paid Employees while a higher proportion of Māori males were likely to be Employers and Self-Employed (Without employees).

Figure 57: North Island Māori status in employment by gender



Across the South Island higher proportions of Māori females were likely to be Paid Employees while a higher proportion of Māori males were likely to be Employers and Self-Employed (Without employees)

Figure 58: South Island Māori status in employment by gender

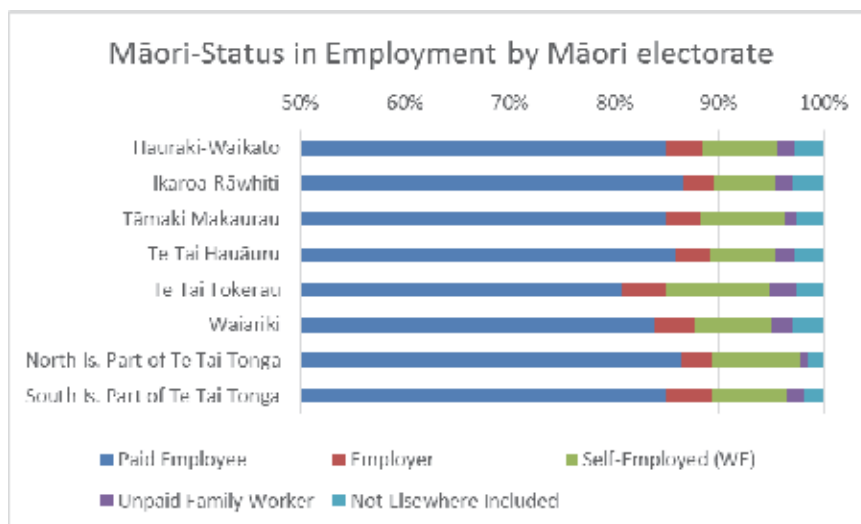




Status in employment by Māori electorate

Across the Māori electorates a lower proportion of Māori in Te Tai Tokerau were likely to be Paid Employees because within that electorate there is a larger proportion of Māori who are Self-Employed (Without employees).

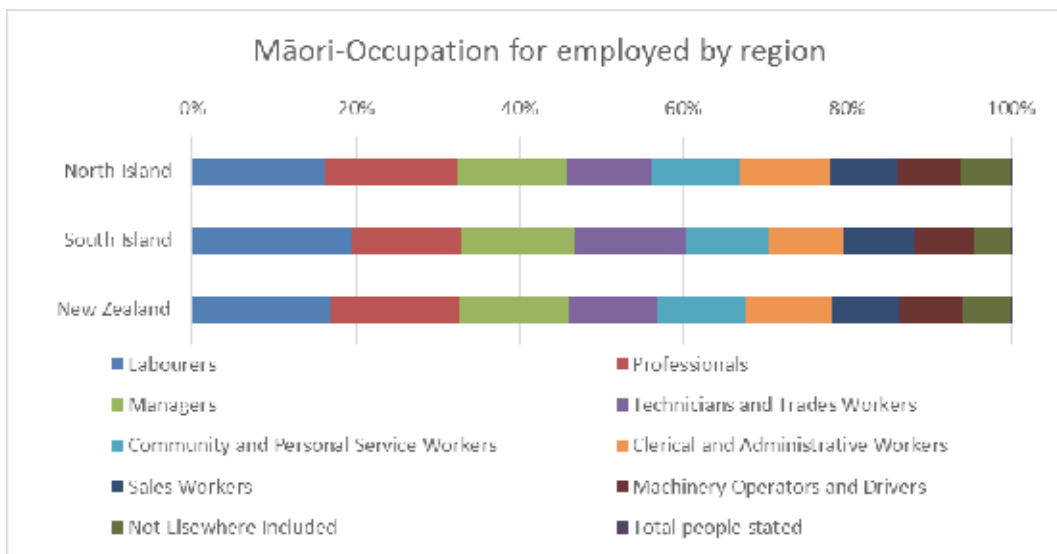
Figure 59: Māori status in employment by Māori electorate



Occupation groups by region

Across New Zealand the top six occupation categories for employed Māori were Labourers (16%), Professionals (13%), Managers (11%), Technicians and Trades Workers (11%), Community and Personal Service Workers (11%), and Clerical and Administrative Workers (11%). South Island Māori had a higher proportion of Labourers (20%) and Technicians and Trades Workers (14%) compared to North Island Māori (16% and 10% respectively). North Island Māori had a higher proportion of Professionals (16%) and Clerical and Administrative Workers (11%) compared to North Island Māori (13% and 9% respectively).

Figure 60: Māori occupation for employed by region





Occupation groups by gender

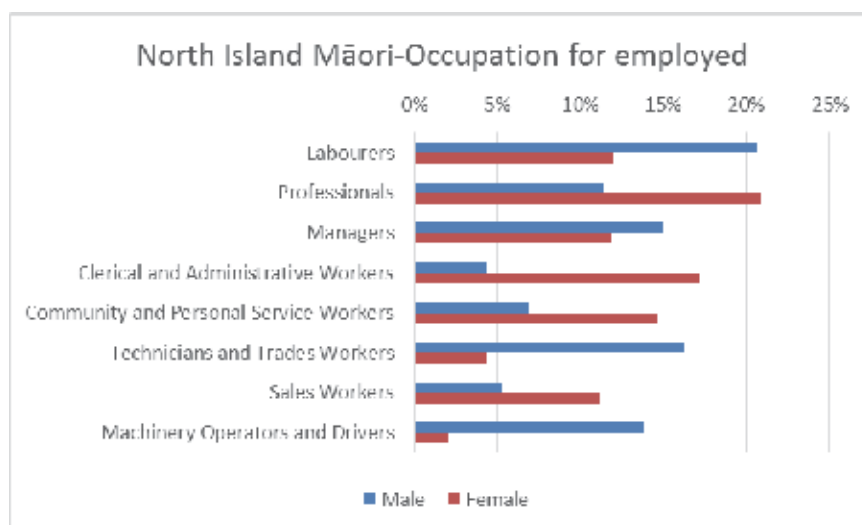
Across New Zealand Māori males were more likely to be employed as Labourers, Managers, Technicians and Trades Workers, and Machinery Operators and Drivers than Māori females. While Māori females were more likely to be employed as Professionals, Community and Personal Service Workers, Clerical and Administrative Workers, and Sales Workers.

Figure 61: New Zealand Māori occupation for employed by gender



Within the North Island Māori males were more likely to be employed as Labourers, Managers, Technicians and Trades Workers, and Machinery Operators and Drivers than Māori females. While Māori females were more likely to be employed as Professionals, Community and Personal Service Workers, Clerical and Administrative Workers, and Sales Workers.

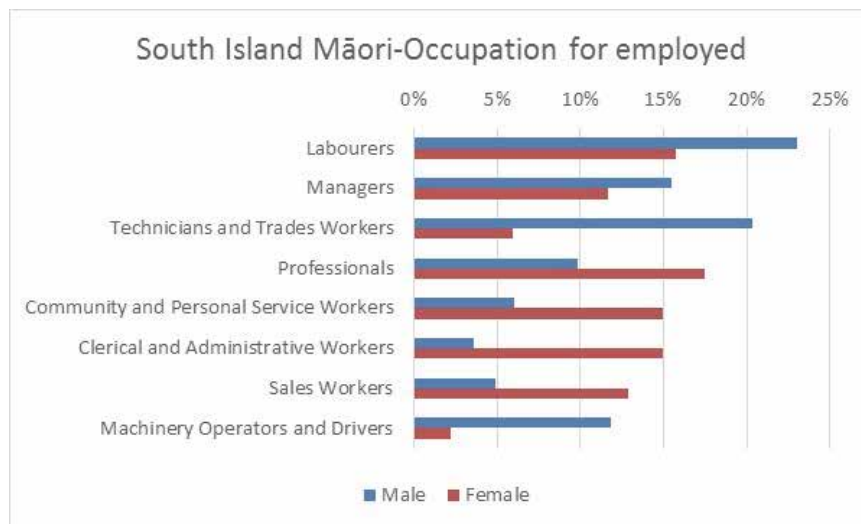
Figure 62: North Island Māori occupation for employed by gender





Within the South Island Māori males were more likely to be employed as Labourers, Managers, Technicians and Trades Workers and, Machinery Operators and Drivers than Māori females. While Māori females were more likely to be employed as Professionals, Community and Personal Service Workers, Clerical and Administrative Workers, and Sales Workers.

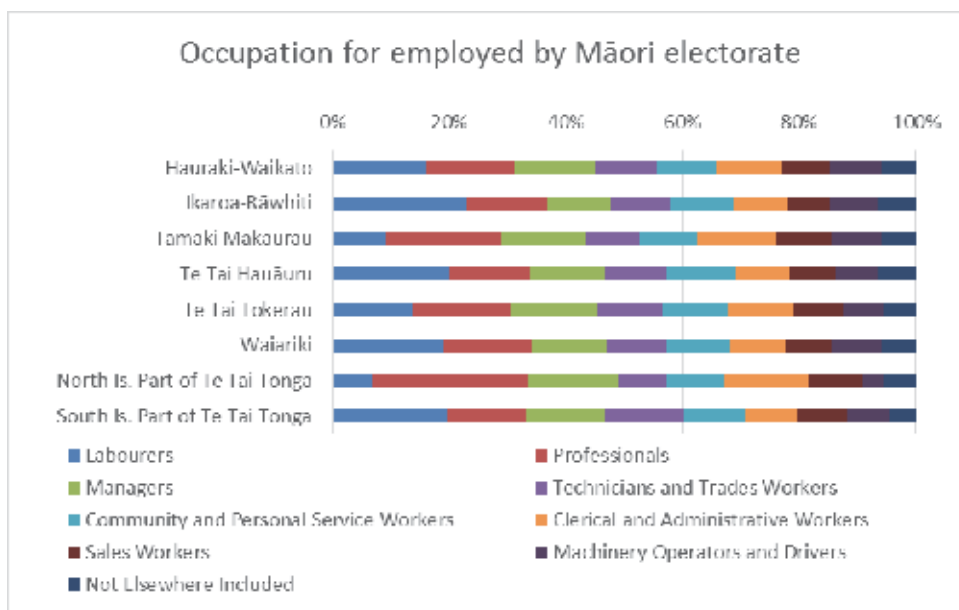
Figure 63: South Island Māori occupation for employed by gender



Occupation groups by Māori electorate

Within Tāmaki Makaurau and the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Māori are more likely to be employed in Professional Occupations and less likely to be labourers compared to Māori within other electorates (such as Ikaroa-Rāwhiti and Te Tai Hauāuru).

Figure 64: Māori occupation for employed by Māori electorate





Industry by region

Across New Zealand the top six industries of occupation for employed Māori were Manufacturing (11%), Health Care and Social Assistance (9%), Construction (9%), Retail Trade (9%), Education and Training (8%), and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (7%). Māori males were more likely to be employed within the industries of Manufacturing (15%), Construction (15%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (9%), while Māori females were more likely to be employed within the industries of Health Care and Social Assistance (15%), Education and Training (13%), and Retail Trade (11%).

Figure 65: New Zealand Māori industry of occupation

New Zealand	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manufacturing	20,454	8,958	29,412	15%	7%	11%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,846	20,274	24,120	3%	15%	9%
Construction	20,448	2,664	23,109	15%	2%	9%
Retail Trade	8,685	14,286	22,971	7%	11%	9%
Education and Training	5,469	16,842	22,311	4%	13%	8%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12,369	5,760	18,129	9%	4%	7%
Accommodation and Food Services	4,644	10,920	15,561	4%	8%	6%
Public Administration and Safety	7,515	7,776	15,291	6%	6%	6%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	9,402	4,104	13,509	7%	3%	5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	6,258	7,155	13,413	5%	5%	5%
Wholesale Trade	6,117	3,747	9,861	5%	3%	4%
Other Services	4,311	5,370	9,684	3%	4%	4%
Administrative and Support Services	4,332	5,340	9,669	3%	4%	4%
Financial and Insurance Services	2,412	4,047	6,459	2%	3%	2%
Arts and Recreation Services	2,436	2,784	5,223	2%	2%	2%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	2,454	2,640	5,094	2%	2%	2%
Information Media and Telecommunications	1,746	2,022	3,768	1%	2%	1%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	1,503	648	2,151	1%	0%	1%
Mining	864	108	972	1%	0%	0%
Total people stated	125,262	125,439	250,701	95%	96%	95%
Not Elsewhere Included	6,900	5,586	12,483	5%	4%	5%
Total people, New Zealand	132,162	131,022	263,184	100%	100%	100%



Within the North Island the top six industries of occupation for employed Māori were Manufacturing (11%), Health Care and Social Assistance (9%), Education and Training (9%), Retail Trade (8%), Construction (8%), and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (6%). Māori males were more likely to be employed within the industries of Manufacturing (15%), Construction (15%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (9%), while Māori females were more likely to be employed within the industries of Health Care and Social Assistance (16%), Education and Training (13%), and Retail Trade (10%).

Figure 66: North Island Māori industry of occupation

North Island	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manufacturing	16,536	7,161	23,697	15%	7%	11%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,309	17,283	20,592	3%	16%	9%
Education and Training	4,764	14,754	19,518	4%	13%	9%
Retail Trade	7,098	11,433	18,531	7%	10%	8%
Construction	15,915	2,103	18,018	15%	2%	8%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	9,825	4,311	14,139	9%	4%	6%
Public Administration and Safety	6,414	6,909	13,323	6%	6%	6%
Accommodation and Food Services	3,705	8,571	12,279	3%	8%	6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,238	6,180	11,421	5%	6%	5%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	7,839	3,516	11,352	7%	3%	5%
Wholesale Trade	5,061	3,222	8,283	5%	3%	4%
Administrative and Support Services	3,690	4,596	8,283	3%	4%	4%
Financial and Insurance Services	2,079	3,507	5,586	2%	3%	3%
Arts and Recreation Services	2,046	2,385	4,434	2%	2%	2%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	2,052	2,169	4,224	2%	2%	2%
Information Media and Telecommunications	1,542	1,743	3,288	1%	2%	2%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	1,305	558	1,863	1%	1%	1%
Mining	630	84	717	1%	0%	0%
Other Services	3,582	4,419	8,001	3%	4%	4%
Total people stated	102,633	104,913	207,546	95%	96%	95%
Not Elsewhere Included	5,868	4,875	10,746	5%	4%	5%
Total people	108,501	109,791	218,292	100%	100%	100%



Within the South Island the top six industries of occupation for employed Māori were Manufacturing (13%), Construction (11%), Retail Trade (10%), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (9%), Health Care and Social Assistance (8%), and Accommodation and Food Services (7%). Māori males were more likely to be employed within the industries of Construction (19%), Manufacturing (17%), and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (11%), while Māori females were more likely to be employed within the industries of Health Care and Social Assistance (14%), Retail Trade (13%), and Accommodation and Food Services (11%).

Figure 67: South Island Māori industry of occupation

South Island	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manufacturing	3,909	1,788	5,697	17%	8%	13%
Construction	4,527	561	5,085	19%	3%	11%
Retail Trade	1,584	2,847	4,434	7%	13%	10%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2,481	1,431	3,915	11%	7%	9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	540	2,985	3,525	2%	14%	8%
Accommodation and Food Services	930	2,334	3,264	4%	11%	7%
Education and Training	705	2,073	2,778	3%	10%	6%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,554	582	2,133	7%	3%	5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,017	972	1,989	4%	5%	4%
Public Administration and Safety	1,098	858	1,956	5%	4%	4%
Wholesale Trade	1,053	522	1,575	4%	2%	4%
Administrative and Support Services	642	744	1,386	3%	4%	3%
Financial and Insurance Services	333	537	870	1%	3%	2%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	399	471	867	2%	2%	2%
Arts and Recreation Services	387	399	786	2%	2%	2%
Information Media and Telecommunications	201	276	480	1%	1%	1%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	201	90	288	1%	0%	1%
Mining	231	21	255	1%	0%	1%
Other Services	729	948	1,677	3%	4%	4%
Total people stated	22,521	20,442	42,966	96%	97%	96%
Not Elsewhere Included	1,020	708	1,725	4%	3%	4%
Total people	23,544	21,150	44,688	100%	100%	100%



Industry by Māori electorate

Within the Hauraki-Waikato electorate the top six industries of occupation for employed Māori were Manufacturing (12%), Health Care and Social Assistance (10%), Construction (9%), Education and Training (9%), Retail Trade (9%), and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (6%). Māori males were more likely to be employed within the industries of Manufacturing (17%), Construction (17%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (7%), while Māori females were more likely to be employed within the industries of Health Care and Social Assistance (16%), Education and Training (13%), and Retail Trade (11%).

Figure 68: Hauraki-Waikato Māori industry of occupation

Hauraki-Waikato	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manufacturing	3,024	1,257	4,278	17%	7%	12%
Health Care and Social Assistance	585	2,799	3,384	3%	16%	10%
Construction	2,967	369	3,336	17%	2%	9%
Education and Training	789	2,334	3,123	4%	13%	9%
Retail Trade	1,125	1,896	3,018	6%	11%	9%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,263	699	1,959	7%	4%	6%
Accommodation and Food Services	531	1,353	1,884	3%	8%	5%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,248	579	1,827	7%	3%	5%
Public Administration and Safety	825	999	1,824	5%	6%	5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	738	957	1,692	4%	5%	5%
Wholesale Trade	915	531	1,446	5%	3%	4%
Administrative and Support Services	582	780	1,362	3%	4%	4%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	354	360	717	2%	2%	2%
Financial and Insurance Services	270	441	711	2%	3%	2%
Arts and Recreation Services	300	360	663	2%	2%	2%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	264	129	393	1%	1%	1%
Information Media and Telecommunications	141	183	324	1%	1%	1%
Mining	192	15	207	1%	0%	1%
Other Services	582	726	1,308	3%	4%	4%
Total people stated	16,698	16,764	33,465	94%	95%	95%
Not Elsewhere Included	1,002	789	1,794	6%	4%	5%
Total people, Hauraki-Waikato	17,700	17,556	35,256	100%	100%	100%



Within the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti electorate the top six industries of occupation for employed Māori were Manufacturing (14%), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (12%), Health Care and Social Assistance (10%), Education and Training (9%), Retail Trade (8%), and Construction (7%). Māori males were more likely to be employed within the industries of Manufacturing (18%), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (17%), and Construction (13%), while Māori females were more likely to be employed within the industries of Health Care and Social Assistance (17%), Education and Training (14%), and Retail Trade (10%).

Figure 69: Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Māori industry of occupation

Ikaroa-Rāwhiti	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manufacturing	2,844	1,572	4,416	18%	10%	14%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2,751	1,035	3,789	17%	6%	12%
Health Care and Social Assistance	441	2,805	3,246	3%	17%	10%
Education and Training	621	2,253	2,877	4%	14%	9%
Retail Trade	927	1,710	2,634	6%	10%	8%
Construction	2,007	240	2,247	13%	1%	7%
Public Administration and Safety	990	1,155	2,142	6%	7%	7%
Accommodation and Food Services	444	1,224	1,668	3%	7%	5%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,122	381	1,503	7%	2%	5%
Administrative and Support Services	534	621	1,155	3%	4%	4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	471	624	1,098	3%	4%	3%
Wholesale Trade	555	303	861	3%	2%	3%
Financial and Insurance Services	150	390	540	1%	2%	2%
Arts and Recreation Services	213	282	495	1%	2%	2%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	222	267	486	1%	2%	1%
Information Media and Telecommunications	132	168	300	1%	1%	1%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	150	51	204	1%	0%	1%
Mining	36	3	42	0%	0%	0%
Other Services	498	570	1,068	3%	3%	3%
Total people stated	15,111	15,660	30,771	94%	95%	95%
Not Elsewhere Included	918	756	1,677	6%	5%	5%
Total people, Ikaroa-Rāwhiti	16,029	16,416	32,448	100%	100%	100%



Within the Tāmaki Makaurau electorate the top six industries of occupation for employed Māori were Manufacturing (9%), Education and Training (9%), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (8%), Health Care and Social Assistance (8%), Construction (8%), and Retail Trade (8%). Māori males were more likely to be employed within the industries of Construction (14%), Manufacturing (12%), and Transport, Postal and Warehousing (10%); while Māori females were more likely to be employed within the industries of Health Care and Social Assistance (13%), Education and Training (13%), and Retail Trade (10%).

Figure 70: Tāmaki Makaurau Māori industry of occupation

Tāmaki Makaurau	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manufacturing	2,085	1,143	3,228	12%	6%	9%
Education and Training	744	2,265	3,009	4%	13%	9%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,443	1,497	2,940	8%	8%	8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	591	2,232	2,823	3%	13%	8%
Construction	2,397	366	2,763	14%	2%	8%
Retail Trade	1,110	1,614	2,727	6%	9%	8%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,632	1,068	2,697	10%	6%	8%
Wholesale Trade	1,299	996	2,295	8%	6%	7%
Accommodation and Food Services	630	1,002	1,632	4%	6%	5%
Public Administration and Safety	726	855	1,581	4%	5%	5%
Administrative and Support Services	693	828	1,518	4%	5%	4%
Financial and Insurance Services	603	858	1,464	4%	5%	4%
Information Media and Telecommunications	528	579	1,107	3%	3%	3%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	459	423	882	3%	2%	3%
Arts and Recreation Services	393	474	864	2%	3%	2%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	168	93	261	1%	1%	1%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	117	63	180	1%	0%	1%
Mining	18	3	21	0%	0%	0%
Other Services	636	690	1,326	4%	4%	4%
Total people stated	16,278	17,046	33,321	95%	95%	95%
Not Elsewhere Included	870	813	1,680	5%	5%	5%
Total people, Tāmaki Makaurau	17,142	17,856	34,998	100%	100%	100%



Education, Income, Work and the Labour force **continued**

Within the Te Tai Hauāuru electorate the top six industries of occupation for employed Māori were Manufacturing (14%), Health Care and Social Assistance (10%), Education and Training (9%), Retail Trade (9%), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (8%), and Construction (8%). Māori males were more likely to be employed within the industries of Manufacturing (20%), Construction (14%), and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (11%), while Māori females were more likely to be employed within the industries of Health Care and Social Assistance (17%), Education and Training (14%), and Retail Trade (11%).

Figure 71: Te Tai Hauāuru Māori industry of occupation

Te Tai Hauāuru	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manufacturing	3,666	1,488	5,151	20%	8%	14%
Health Care and Social Assistance	510	3,129	3,642	3%	17%	10%
Education and Training	819	2,532	3,351	4%	14%	9%
Retail Trade	1,236	2,076	3,309	7%	11%	9%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2,118	1,041	3,156	11%	6%	8%
Construction	2,547	309	2,856	14%	2%	8%
Public Administration and Safety	1,506	1,281	2,787	8%	7%	7%
Accommodation and Food Services	564	1,698	2,262	3%	9%	6%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,149	387	1,539	6%	2%	4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	534	735	1,269	3%	4%	3%
Administrative and Support Services	510	630	1,140	3%	3%	3%
Wholesale Trade	708	351	1,062	4%	2%	3%
Financial and Insurance Services	219	435	654	1%	2%	2%
Arts and Recreation Services	282	333	618	2%	2%	2%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	249	267	519	1%	1%	1%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	255	96	351	1%	1%	1%
Information Media and Telecommunications	138	204	339	1%	1%	1%
Mining	243	48	291	1%	0%	1%
Other Services	543	759	1,305	3%	4%	3%
Total people stated	17,793	17,799	35,595	95%	96%	95%
Not Elsewhere Included	960	786	1,746	5%	4%	5%
Total people, Te Tai Hauāuru	18,753	18,585	37,338	100%	100%	100%



Within the Te Tai Tokerau electorate the top six industries of occupation for employed Māori were Construction (10%), Health Care and Social Assistance (10%), Retail Trade (9%), Education and Training (9%), Manufacturing (8%), and Public Administration and Safety (6%). Māori males were more likely to be employed within the industries of Construction (17%), Manufacturing (12%), and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (8%), while Māori females were more likely to be employed within the industries of Health Care and Social Assistance (17%), Education and Training (13%), and Retail Trade (11%).

Figure 72: Te Tai Tokerau Māori industry of occupation

Te Tai Tokerau	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Construction	3,201	498	3,699	17%	3%	10%
Health Care and Social Assistance	585	3,072	3,657	3%	17%	10%
Retail Trade	1,374	1,914	3,288	7%	11%	9%
Education and Training	750	2,436	3,186	4%	13%	9%
Manufacturing	2,268	786	3,054	12%	4%	8%
Public Administration and Safety	1,119	1,038	2,157	6%	6%	6%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,515	609	2,121	8%	3%	6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	960	1,110	2,070	5%	6%	6%
Accommodation and Food Services	600	1,272	1,878	3%	7%	5%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,125	504	1,629	6%	3%	4%
Wholesale Trade	870	609	1,476	5%	3%	4%
Administrative and Support Services	594	750	1,344	3%	4%	4%
Financial and Insurance Services	390	717	1,107	2%	4%	3%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	378	432	810	2%	2%	2%
Arts and Recreation Services	339	390	729	2%	2%	2%
Information Media and Telecommunications	282	297	582	2%	2%	2%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	228	69	300	1%	0%	1%
Mining	63	3	66	0%	0%	0%
Other Services	645	771	1,419	4%	4%	4%
Total people stated	17,286	17,280	34,563	94%	95%	95%
Not Elsewhere Included	1,086	837	1,923	6%	5%	5%
Total people, Te Tai Tokerau	18,372	18,114	36,486	100%	100%	100%



Within the Waiariki electorate the top six industries of occupation for employed Māori were Manufacturing (10%), Education and Training (10%), Health Care and Social Assistance (10%), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (9%), Retail Trade (9%), and Construction (8%). Māori males were more likely to be employed within the industries of Manufacturing (15%), Construction (14%), and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (13%), while Māori females were more likely to be employed within the industries of Health Care and Social Assistance (16%), Education and Training (15%), and Retail Trade (11%).

Figure 73: Waiariki Māori industry of occupation

Waiariki	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manufacturing	2,385	792	3,177	15%	5%	10%
Education and Training	759	2,361	3,117	5%	15%	10%
Health Care and Social Assistance	444	2,598	3,042	3%	16%	10%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2,043	846	2,892	13%	5%	9%
Retail Trade	972	1,734	2,706	6%	11%	9%
Construction	2,163	273	2,436	14%	2%	8%
Accommodation and Food Services	588	1,605	2,190	4%	10%	7%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,257	417	1,674	8%	3%	5%
Public Administration and Safety	627	732	1,359	4%	5%	4%
Administrative and Support Services	573	723	1,296	4%	5%	4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	498	660	1,161	3%	4%	4%
Wholesale Trade	525	333	861	3%	2%	3%
Arts and Recreation Services	342	378	720	2%	2%	2%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	267	312	579	2%	2%	2%
Financial and Insurance Services	156	318	474	1%	2%	2%
Information Media and Telecommunications	117	150	270	1%	1%	1%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	183	84	264	1%	1%	1%
Mining	72	12	84	0%	0%	0%
Other Services	537	681	1,215	3%	4%	4%
Total people stated	14,505	15,009	29,517	94%	95%	95%
Not Elsewhere Included	900	771	1,671	6%	5%	5%
Total people, Waiariki	15,405	15,783	31,188	100%	100%	100%



Within the North Island Part of the Te Tai Tonga electorate the top six industries of occupation for employed Māori were Public Administration and Safety (14%), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (11%), Education and Training (8%), Retail Trade (8%), Health Care and Social Assistance (8%), and Accommodation and Food Services (7%). Māori males were most likely to be employed within the industries of Public Administration and Safety (12%), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (12%), and Construction (12%); while Māori females were most likely to be employed within the industries of Public Administration and Safety (15%), Health Care and Social Assistance (12%), and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (11%).

Figure 74: North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Māori industry of occupation

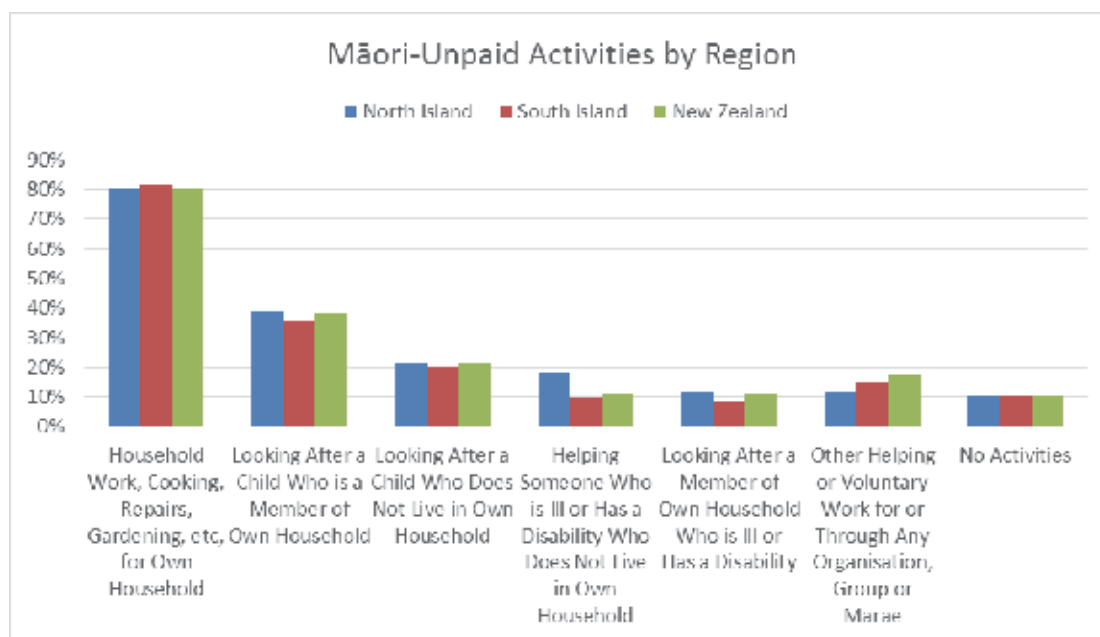
North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public Administration and Safety	624	849	1,470	12%	15%	14%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	594	600	1,194	12%	11%	11%
Education and Training	279	570	852	5%	10%	8%
Retail Trade	357	489	849	7%	9%	8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	147	651	798	3%	12%	8%
Accommodation and Food Services	348	417	765	7%	8%	7%
Construction	630	48	675	12%	1%	6%
Financial and Insurance Services	288	351	639	6%	6%	6%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	309	174	483	6%	3%	5%
Administrative and Support Services	204	264	465	4%	5%	4%
Manufacturing	267	129	396	5%	2%	4%
Information Media and Telecommunications	207	159	366	4%	3%	3%
Arts and Recreation Services	180	171	351	4%	3%	3%
Wholesale Trade	189	96	282	4%	2%	3%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	120	105	228	2%	2%	2%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	54	39	90	1%	1%	1%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	21	15	39	0%	0%	0%
Mining	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Other Services	141	222	363	3%	4%	3%
Total people stated	4,965	5,355	10,320	97%	98%	98%
Not Elsewhere Included	138	126	261	3%	2%	2%
Total people	5,100	5,481	10,578	100%	100%	100%



Unpaid activities by region

Across New Zealand Māori were involved in a number of unpaid activities, just over eight out of ten (81%) Māori did unpaid work for their own household, six out of ten (60%) Māori did unpaid work by looking after a child who was either a member of their own household or did not live in their own household, around two out of ten (22%) Māori did unpaid work by helping or looking after someone who was ill or had a disability who was either a member of their own household or did not live in their own household, and just under two out of ten (18%) Māori did other unpaid work by either helping or Volunteering for or Through Any Organisation, Group or Marae. North Island Māori were more likely to be involved in helping someone who was ill or had a disability who did not live in their own household (18%) than compared to South Island Māori (10%). South Island Māori were more likely to do Other Helping or Voluntary Work for or Through Any Organisation, Group or Marae (18%) than North Island Māori (11%).

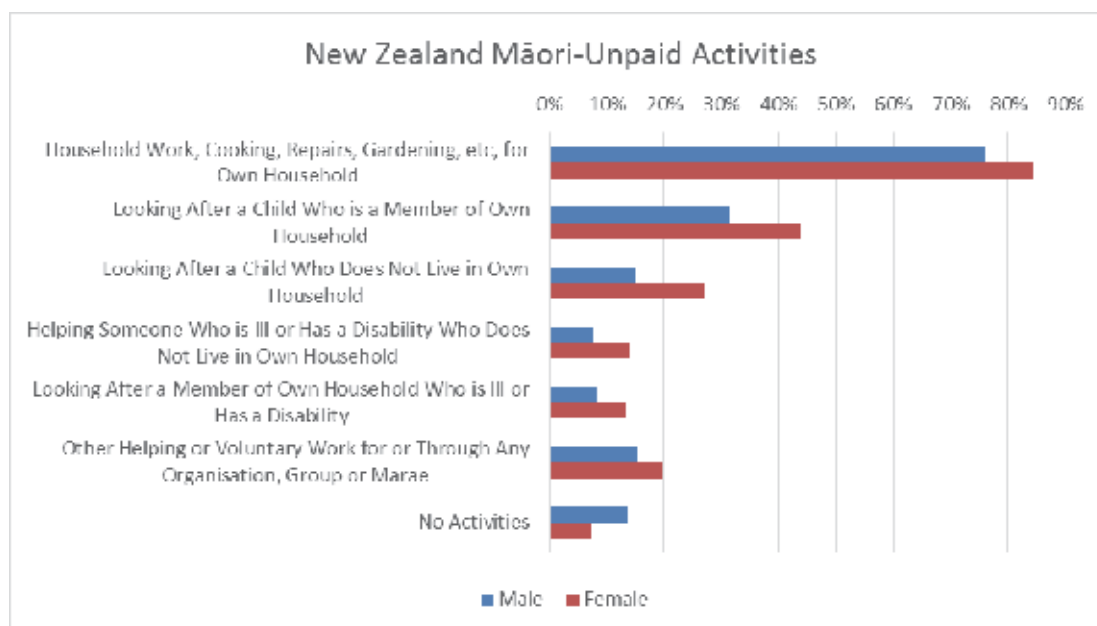
Figure 75: New Zealand Māori Unpaid Activities by Region





Across New Zealand for all of the unpaid activities listed below (except for the category of no activities) Māori females were more likely to participate in doing unpaid activities compared to Māori males. While Māori males were more likely to no unpaid activities compared to Māori females.

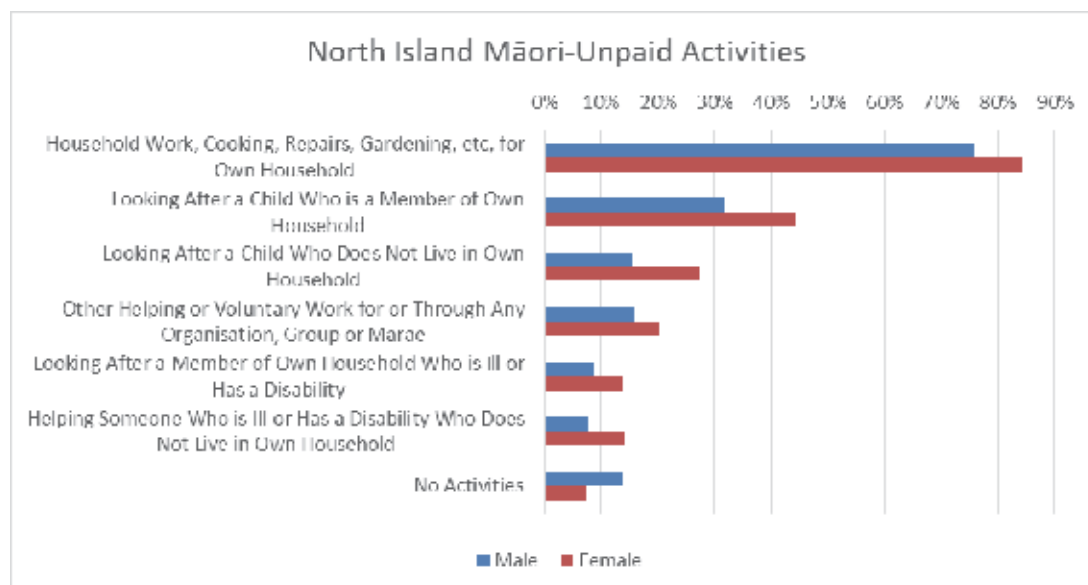
Figure 76: New Zealand Māori Unpaid Activities by gender





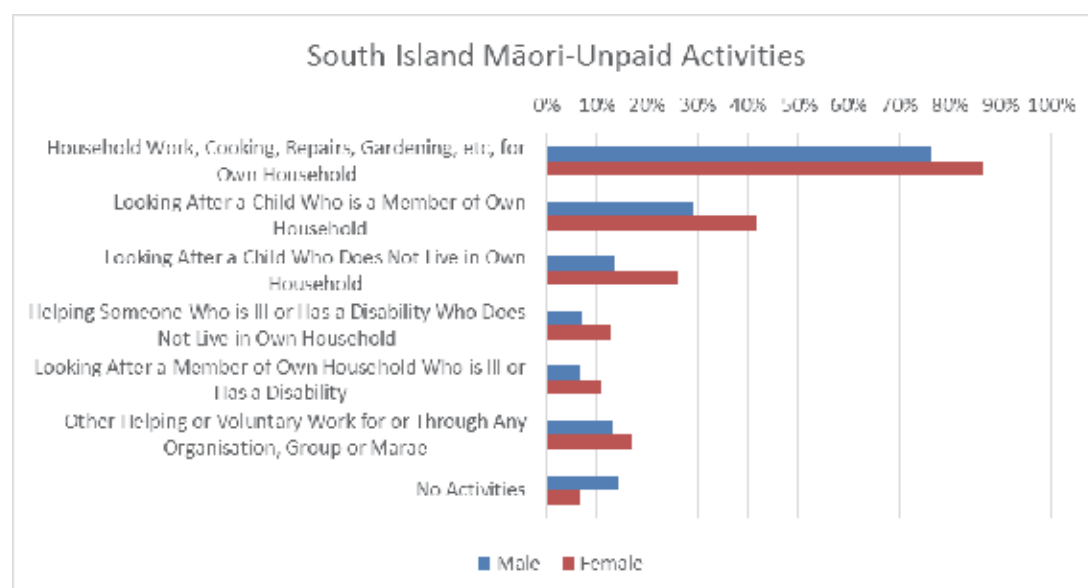
Within the North Island for all of the unpaid activities listed below (except for the category of no activities) Māori females were more likely to participate in doing these unpaid activities compared to Māori males. While Māori males were more likely to no unpaid activities compared to Māori females.

Figure 77: North Island Māori Unpaid Activities by gender



Within the South Island for all of the unpaid activities listed below (except for the category of no activities) Māori females were more likely to participate in doing these unpaid activities compared to Māori males. While Māori males were more likely to no unpaid activities compared to Māori females.

Figure 78: South Island Māori Unpaid Activities by gender

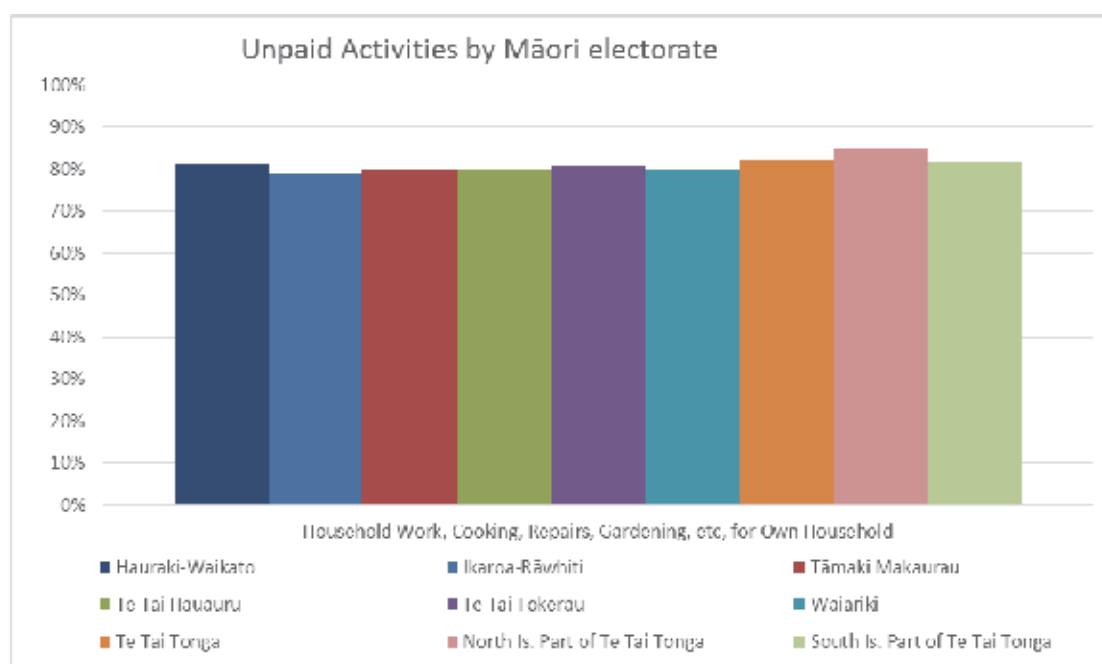




Unpaid activities by Māori electorate

The figure below shows only unpaid household work activities such as cooking, repairs, and gardening etc. Across all of the Māori electorates approximately eight out of ten Māori did unpaid activities, such as household work, cooking, repairs, and gardening etc., for their own household.

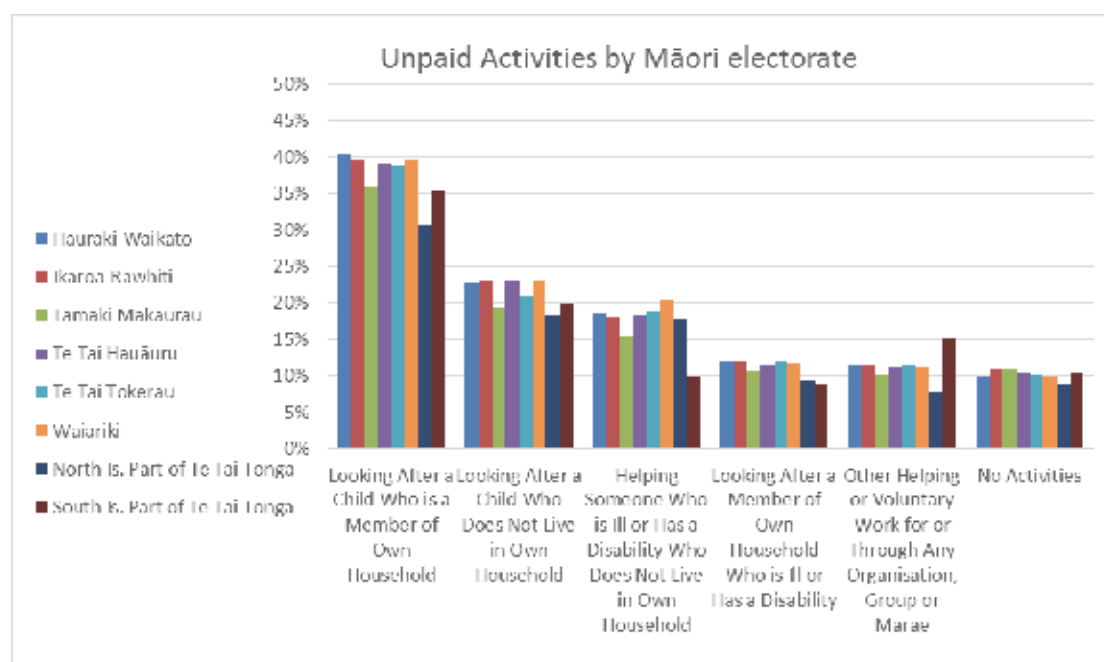
Figure 79: Unpaid activities by Māori electorate





The figure below excludes unpaid household work activities such as cooking, repairs, and gardening etc., but displays all other unpaid activities so that difference between Māori electorates can be seen more clearly. Māori within the Tāmaki Makaurau electorate and the North Island Part of the Te Tai Tonga electorate are less likely to be involved in the unpaid activity of looking after a child who was either a member of their own household or did not live in their own household compared with the other North Island Māori electorates.

Figure 80: Māori Unpaid Activities by Māori electorate



Māori Households

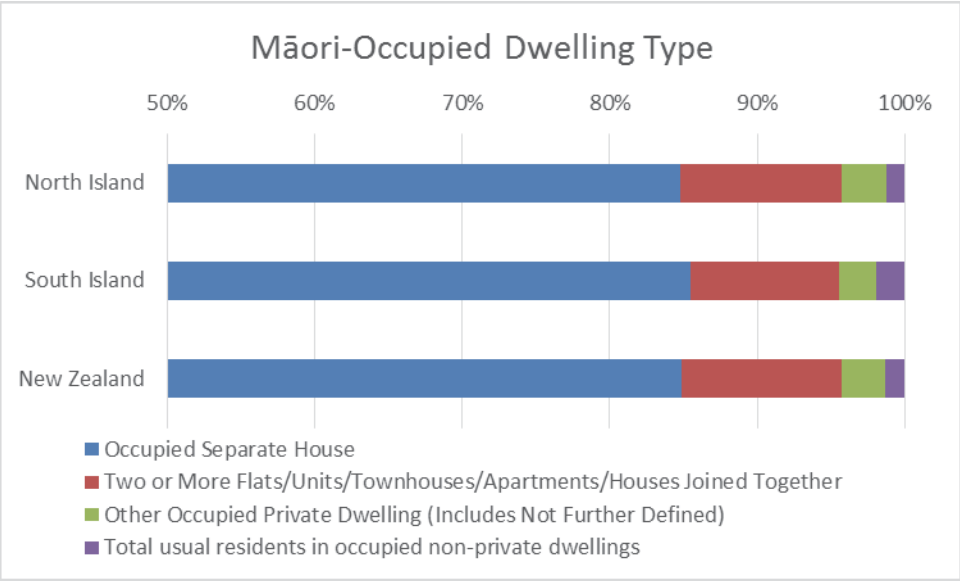


This section describes Māori households.

Occupied dwelling type by region

The majority of New Zealand Māori live in dwelling types that are separated houses (85%), a further 11% live in dwelling types that are joined to together such as two or more Flats/Units/Townhouses/Apartments/Houses. North Island and South Island Māori patterns are almost identical.

Figure 81: Māori occupied dwelling type by region

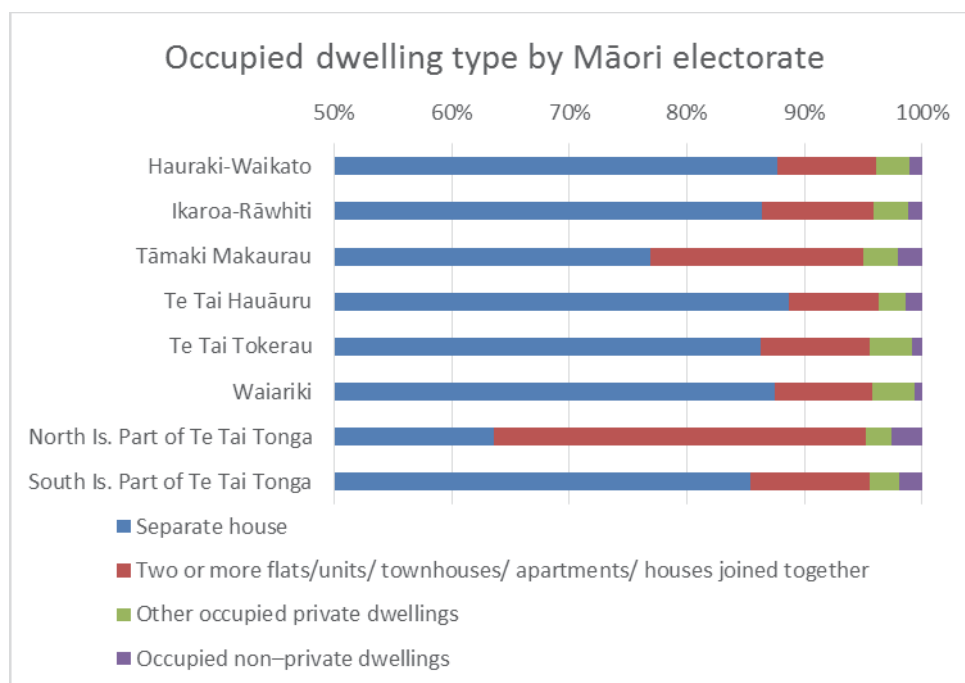




Occupied dwelling type by Māori electorate

Māori in the North Island Part of the Te Tai Tonga electorate are much less likely to live in dwelling types that are separated houses and more likely to live in dwelling types that are joined together such as two or more Flats/Units/Townhouses/Apartments/Houses than Māori within all other electorates. Māori within the Tāmaki Makaurau electorate are also much less likely to live in dwelling types that are separated houses and more likely to live in dwelling types that are joined together such as two or more Flats/Units/Townhouses/Apartments/Houses than Māori within all other electorates except Māori within the North Island Part of the Te Tai Tonga electorate.

Figure 82: Māori occupied dwelling type by Māori electorate

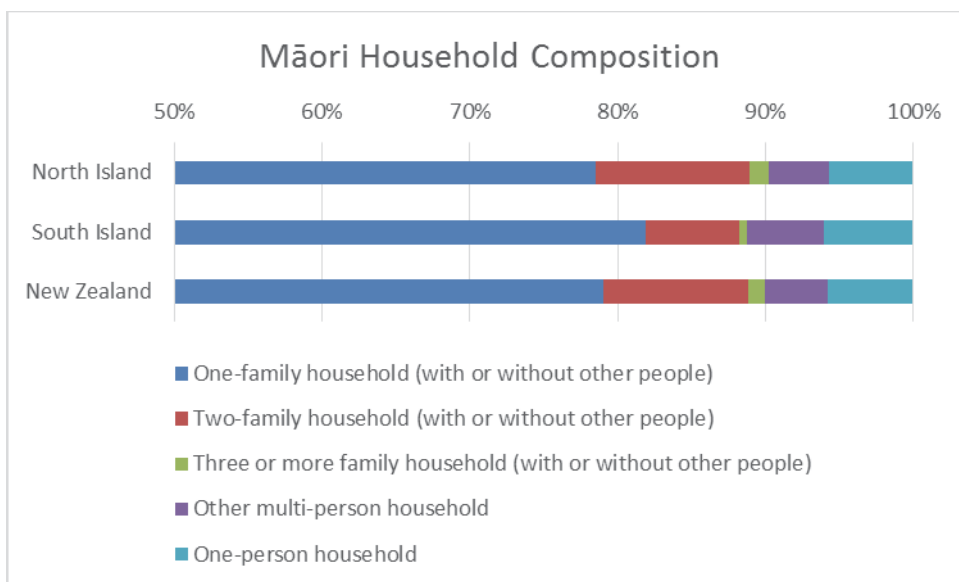




Household composition in private dwellings by region

The majority (approximately 80%) of New Zealand Māori households consist of one-family household (with or without other people), a further 10% consist of two-family household (with or without other people), and a further 6% consist of one-person households. Only 1% of New Zealand Māori households consist of three or more family households (with or without other people). The proportion of South Island Māori living in one-family households (with or without other people) was slightly higher (at 83%) than North Island Māori (79%), while the proportion of North Island Māori living in two-family households (with or without other people) was slightly higher (at 10%) than South Island Māori (6%).

Figure 83: Māori household composition by region

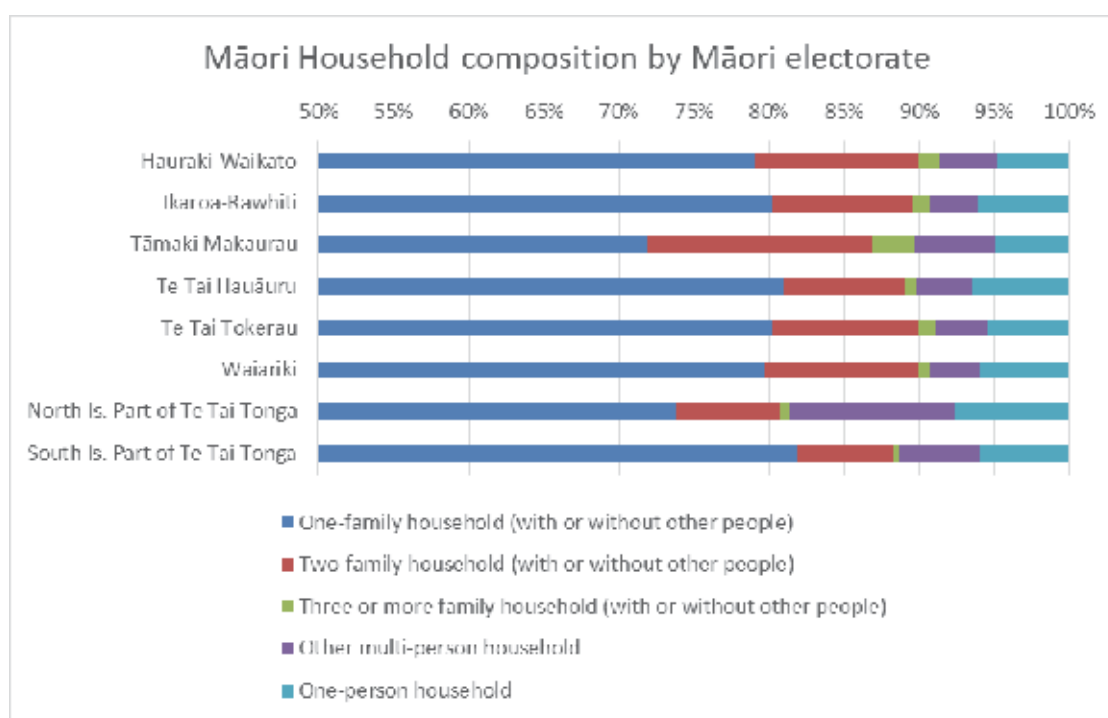




Household composition in private dwellings by Māori electorate

Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau electorate and the North Island Part of the Te Tai Tonga electorate were less likely (72% and 74% respectively) to live in one-family household (with or without other people) than Māori within all other electorates. Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau electorate were more likely to live in two-family household (with or without other people) and three or more family households (with or without other people) than Māori within all other electorates. Māori within the North Island Part of the Te Tai Tonga electorate were more likely to live in Other multi-person households and one-person households than Māori within all other electorates.

Figure 84: Māori household composition by Māori electorate

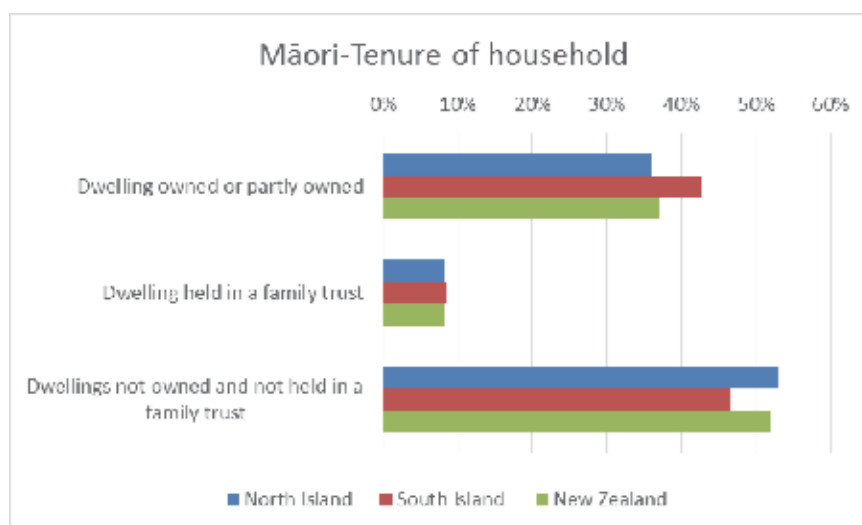




Tenure of dwelling by region

Less than half (45%) of New Zealand Māori households live in dwellings that are either owned or partly owned or are held in a family trust. South Island Māori households are more likely (at 46%) to live in dwellings that are owned or partly owned than North Island Māori households (36%), while North Island Māori households are more likely (at 53%) to live in dwellings that are not owned and not held in a family trust than South Island Māori households (47%).

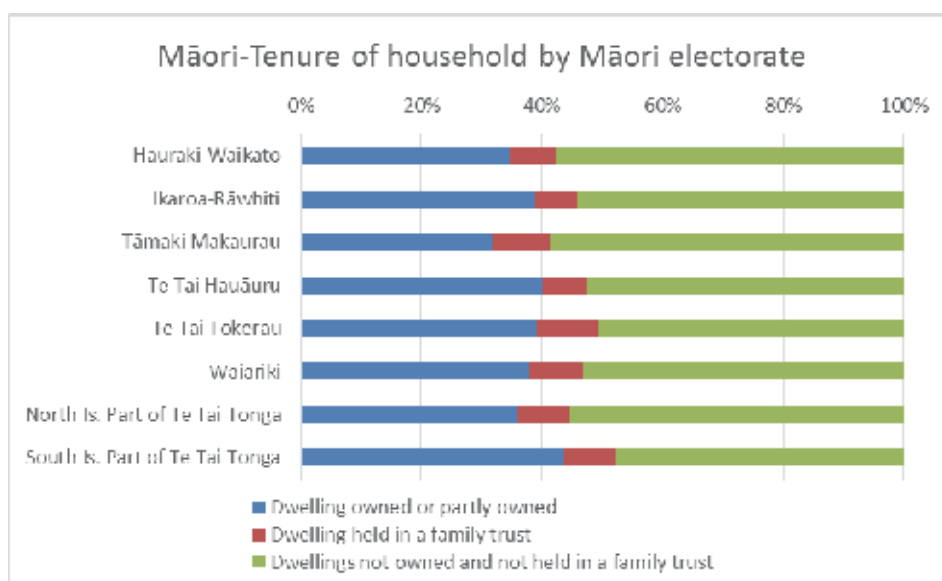
Figure 85: Māori tenure of dwelling by region



Tenure of dwelling by Māori electorate

Māori households in the Tāmaki Makaurau electorate had the lowest proportion of households living in a dwelling that was either owned or partly owned, while Māori households in Te Tai Hauāuru and the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga had the highest proportion.

Figure 86: Māori tenure of dwelling by Māori electorate

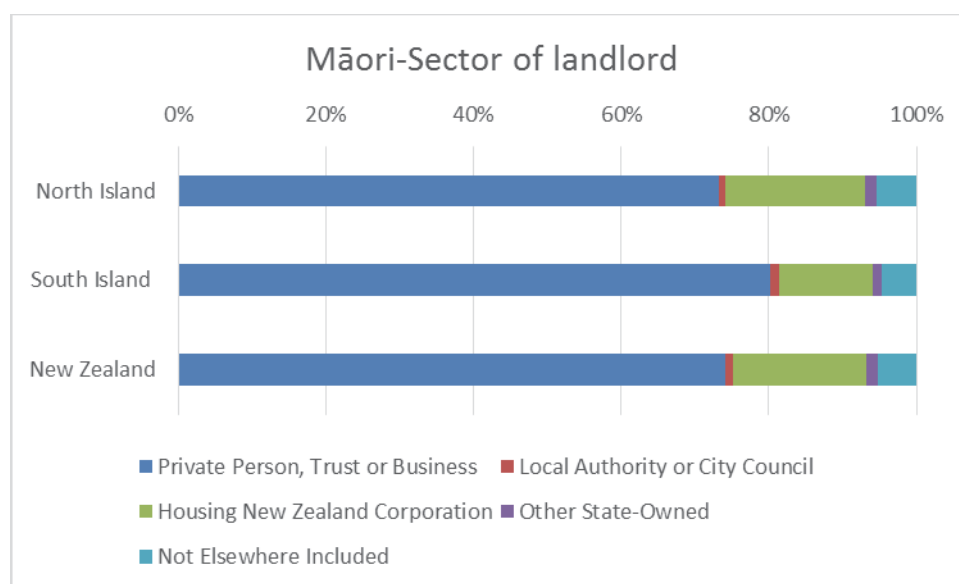




Sector of landlord by region

Across New Zealand the majority (approximately 75%) of Māori household landlords were Private People, Trusts or Businesses. A further 20% of Māori household landlords were either the Housing New Zealand Corporation (18%) or Other Stated-Owned organisations (2%). Only a small proportion (1%) of Māori Household landlords were local authorities or City Councils. South Island Māori household landlords were slightly more likely to be private people, Trusts or Businesses (80%) than North Island Māori household landlords (73%). North Island Māori household landlords were slightly more likely to be the Housing New Zealand Corporation (19%) than South Island Māori household landlords (13%).

Figure 87: Māori household sector of landlord by region

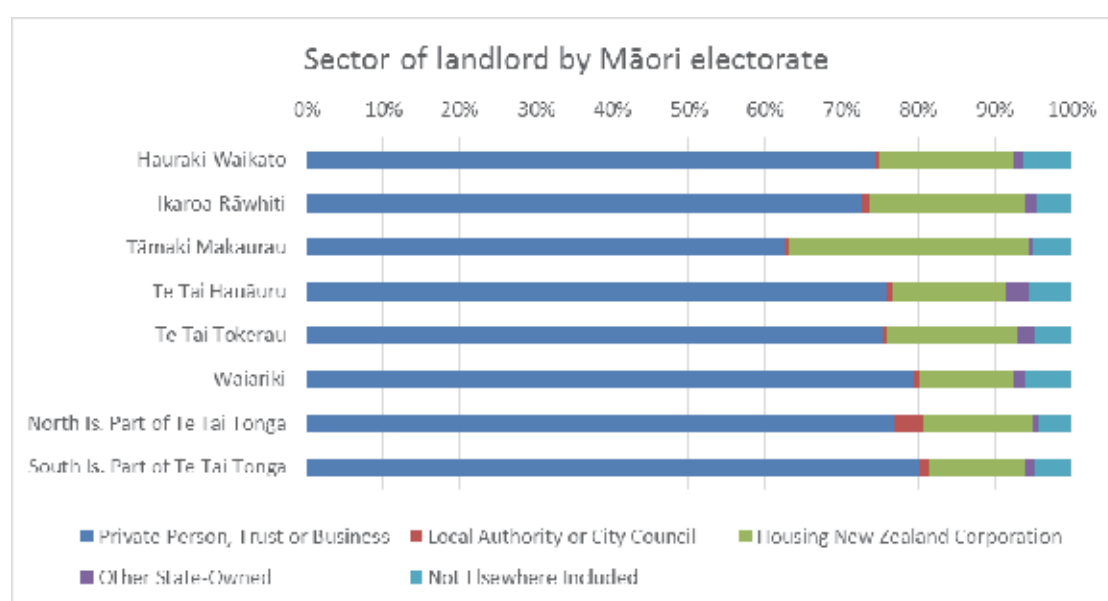




Sector of landlord by Māori electorate

Within Tāmaki Makaurau Māori household landlords were slightly less likely to be private people, Trusts or Businesses (63%) and more likely to be the Housing New Zealand Corporation (31%) than Māori household across all other Māori electorates. Māori households within the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga had a higher proportion of local authority or City Council landlords (at 4%) than Māori household across all other Māori electorates. Māori households within Te Tai Hauāuru had a higher proportion of Other Stated-Owned organisation landlords (at 3%) than Māori household across all other Māori electorates.

Figure 88: Māori household sector of landlord by Māori electorate

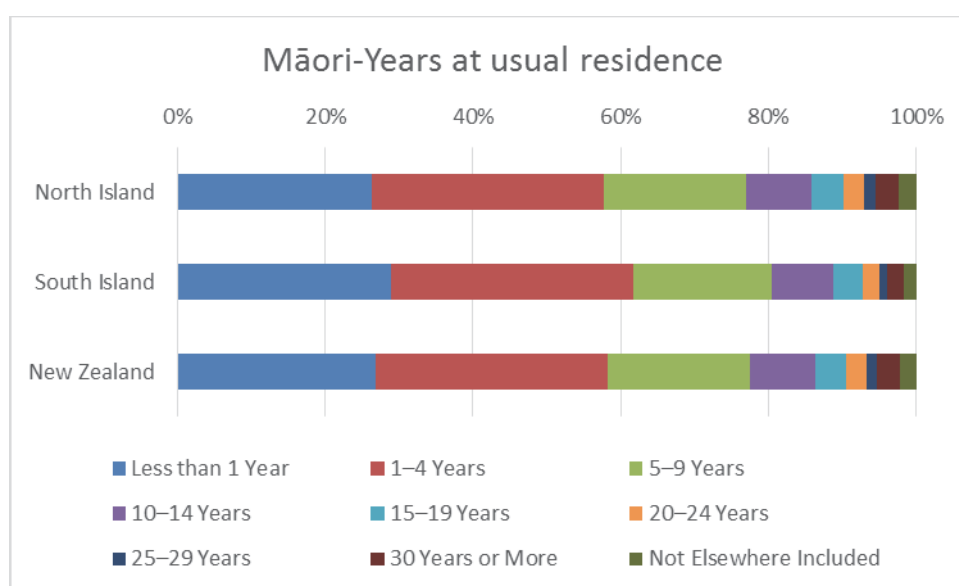




Years at usual residence by region

Across New Zealand approximately six out of ten (58%) Māori had been living at their usual residence for less than five years. A further three out of ten (32%) Māori had been living at their usual residence for between five and nineteen years. Close to one out of ten (7%) Māori had been living at their usual residence for twenty years or more. Patterns of years at usual residence were similar for North Island and South Island Māori, except slightly more South Island Māori (62%) had been living at their usual residence for less than five years than compared with North Island Māori (58%)

Figure 89: Māori years at usual residence by region

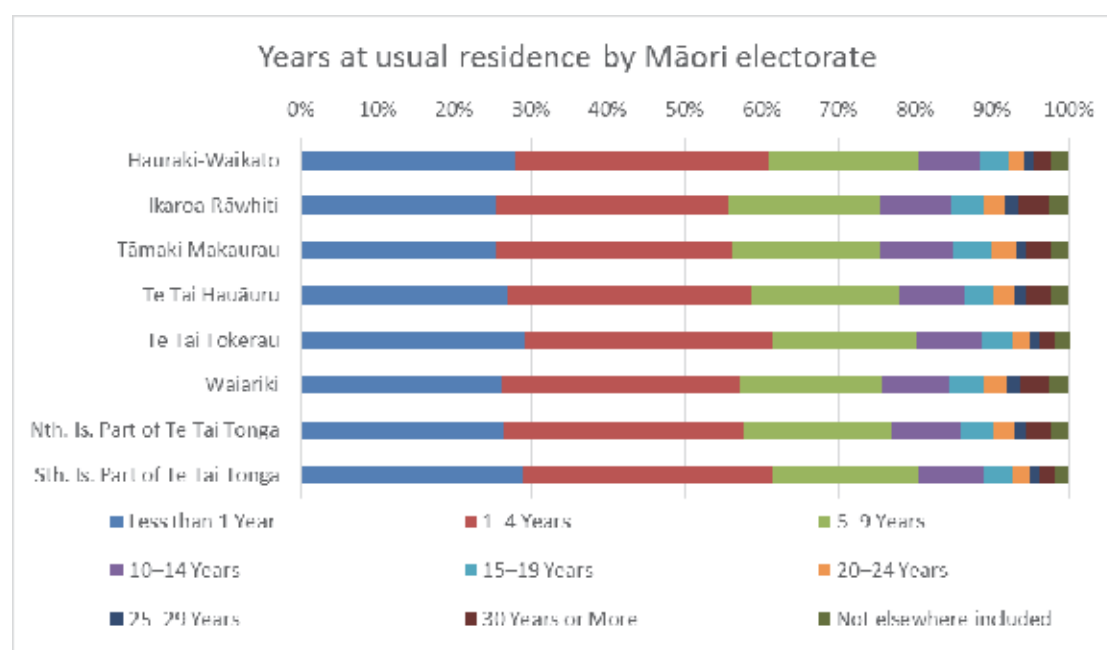




Years at usual residence by Māori electorate

Across all Māori electorates approximately six out of ten (ranging from 56% in Ikaroa-Rāwhiti and Tāmaki Makaurau, to 62% in Te Tai Tokerau and the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga) of all Māori have lived at their usual residence for less than five years. Across all Māori electorates approximately a further three out of ten (ranging from 31% to 34%) of all Māori had been living at their usual residence for between five and nineteen years. Across all Māori electorates approximately three out of ten (ranging from 25% to 29%) of all Māori have lived at their usual residence for less than one year.

Figure 90: Māori years at usual residence by Māori electorate



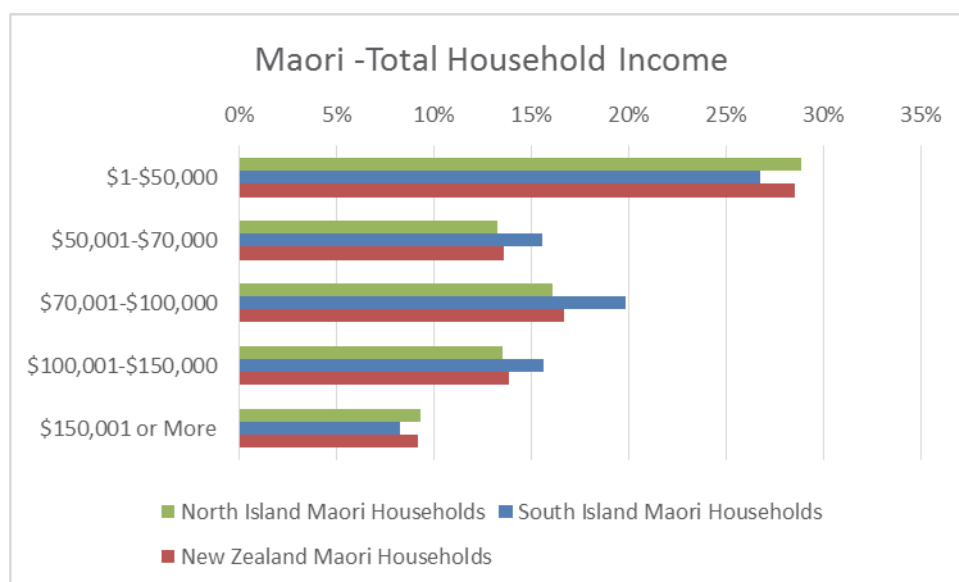


Socioeconomic Status

Household income by region

Across New Zealand approximately four out of ten (43%) Māori households had a total household income of \$70,000 or less, approximately a further two out of ten (17%) Māori households had a total household income of between \$70,001 and \$100,000, and a further two out of ten (23%) Māori households had a total household income of \$100,001 or more. North Island Māori households were more likely than South Island households to have a total household income in categories of less than \$50,000, and more than \$150,000. South Island Māori households were more likely than North Island households to have a total household income across all categories from \$50,001 up to \$150,000.

Figure 91: Māori household income by region

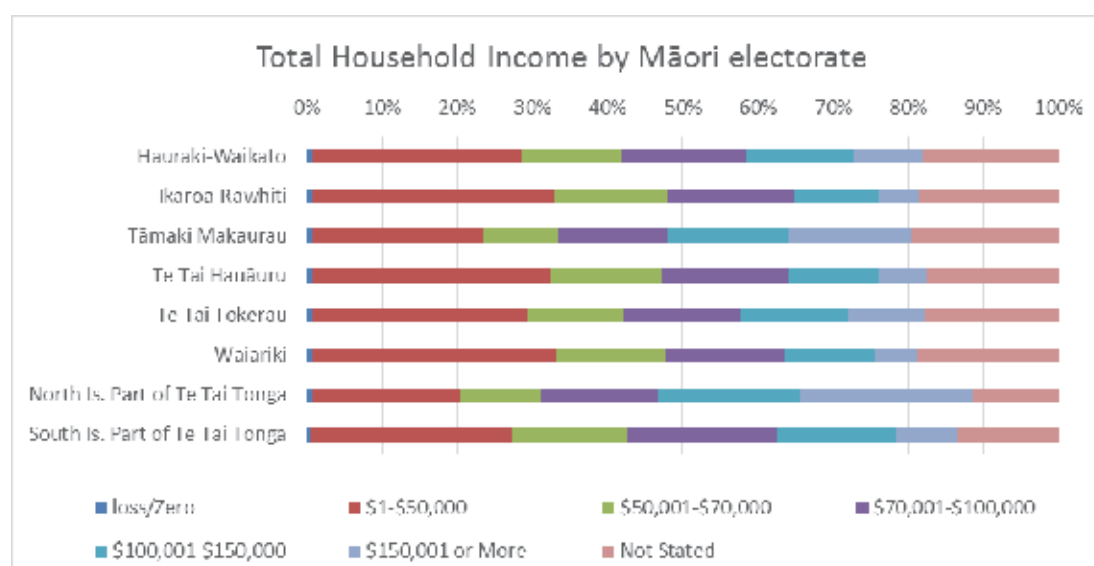




Household income by Māori electorate

There was considerable variation in total household income between Māori electorates. Within the Tāmaki Makaurau electorate close to one-third (32%) of Māori households had a total household income of over \$100,000 this compared to a quarter and under in all other Māori electorates (except the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga which had an even higher proportion of Māori households having a total household income of over \$100,000 at 42%). While almost half (48%) of Māori households within Ikaroa-Rāwhiti, Te Tai Hauāuru, and Waiariki Māori electorates had a total household income of \$70,000 or less.

Figure 92: Māori household income by Māori electorate

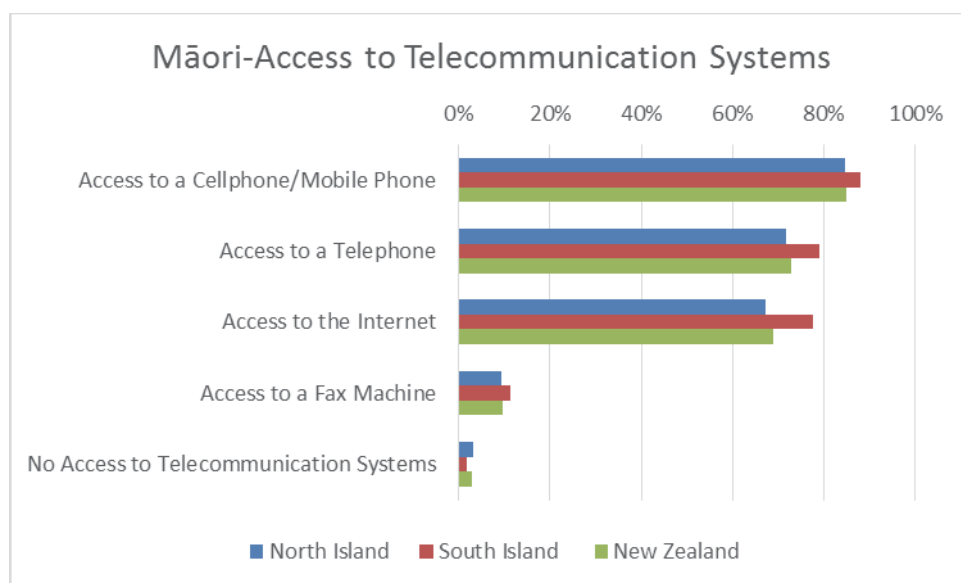




Access to telecommunications by region

Across New Zealand, over eight out of ten (85%) Māori households had access to a cellphone/mobile phone, around seven out of ten (73%) Māori households had access to a telephone, just under seven out of ten (69%) Māori households had access to the internet, and one in ten (10%) had access to a fax machine. A small proportion (3%) of Māori households had no access to telecommunication systems. South Island Māori households had slightly higher proportions of access to all each of the telecommunication systems listed compared to North Island Māori households. The largest differences were for access to the internet and access to a telephone.

Figure 93: Māori household access to telecommunication systems by region

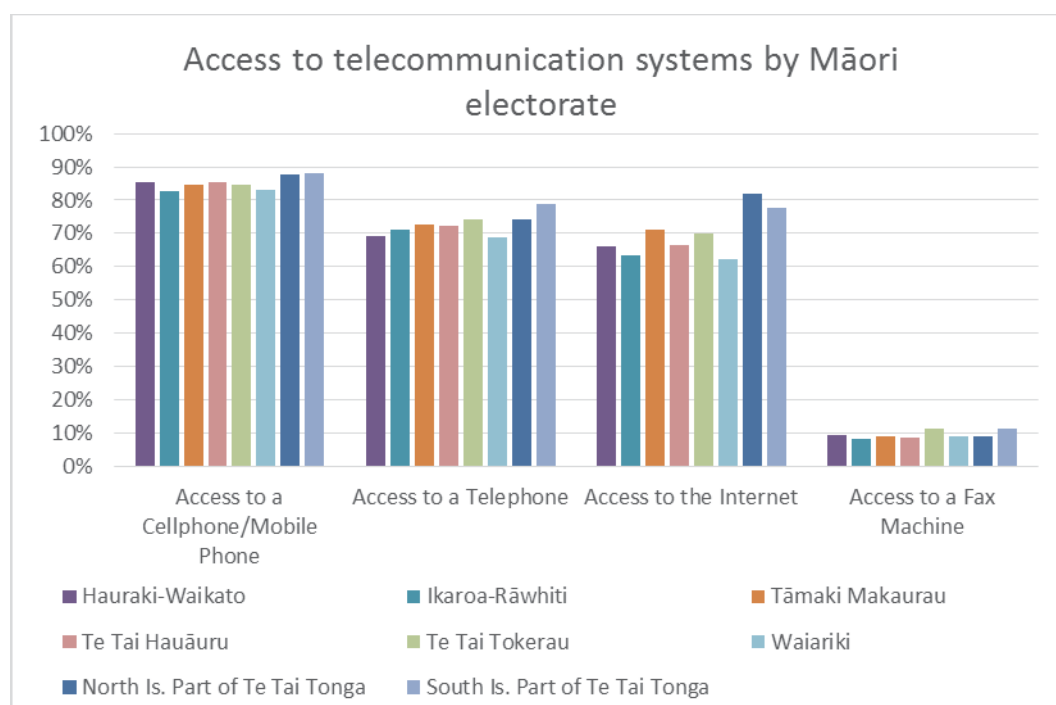




Access to telecommunications by Māori electorate

Across Māori electorates, more than eight out of ten (ranging from 83% in Ikaroa-Rāwhiti to 88% in the North Island and South Island parts of Te Tai Tonga) Māori households had access to a cellphone/mobile phone, at least seven out of ten (ranging from 70% in Waiariki to 79% in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga) Māori households had access to a telephone, and at least six out of ten (ranging from 62% in Waiariki to 82% in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga) Māori households had access to the internet, and close to one in ten (10%) had access to a fax machine. Māori households within Hauraki-Waikato and Waiariki were the least likely (at 69%) to have access to a telephone, while Māori households within the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga were the most likely to have access to a telephone (at 78%) and for the North Island: Te Tai Tokerau and the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga, were the most likely to have access to a telephone (at 74%). Māori households within Waiariki were the least likely (at 62%) to have access to the internet, while Māori households within the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga, were the most likely to have access to the internet (at 82%).

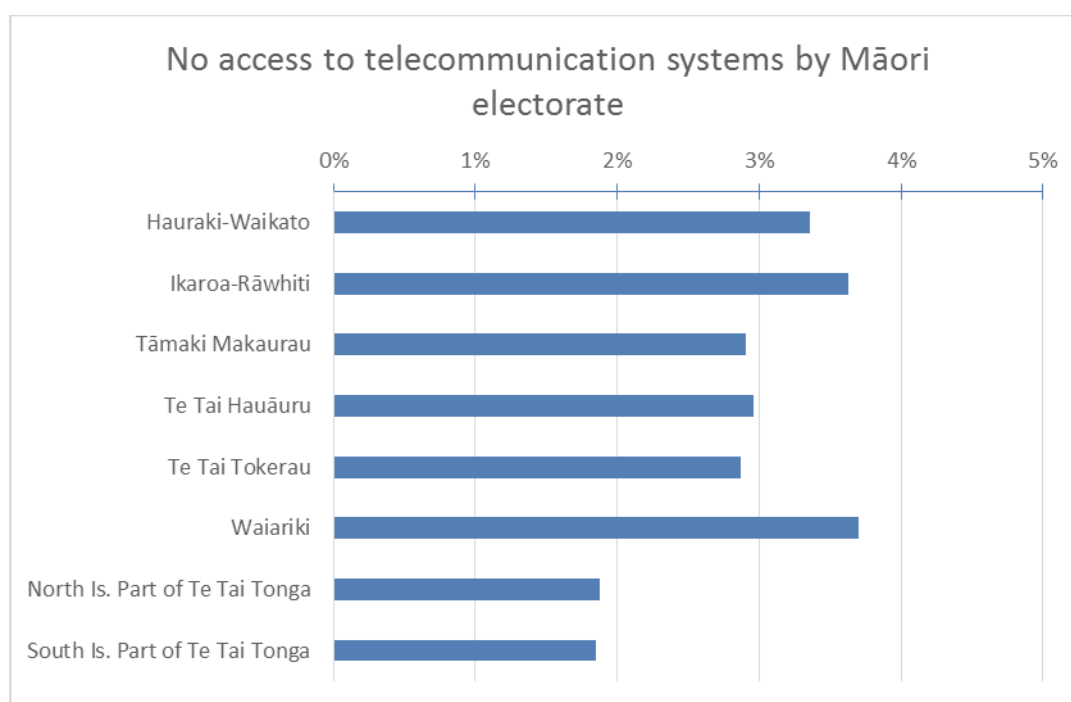
Figure 94: Māori household access to telecommunication systems by Māori electorate





Across Māori electorates, Māori households within Hauraki-Waikato, Ikaroa-Rāwhiti and Waiariki were the only Māori electorates who had more than 3% of their households with no access to telecommunications. The North Island and South Island parts of Te Tai Tonga were the only Māori electorates who had less than 2% of their households with no access to telecommunications.

Figure 95: Māori household-No access to telecommunication systems by Māori electorate

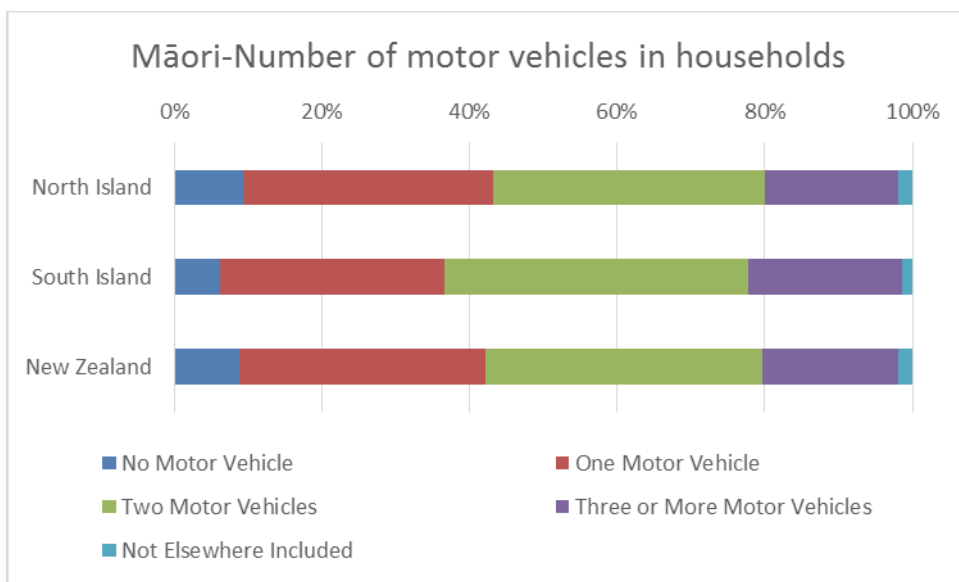




Number of motor vehicles in households by region

Across New Zealand, one-third (33%) of Māori households had access to one motor vehicle, approximately four out of ten (38%) Māori households had access to two motor vehicles, and approximately two out of ten (18%) Māori households had access to three or more motor vehicles. Approximately one in ten (9%) Māori households had no motor vehicle access. Māori households within the South Island were slightly more likely to have access to two motor vehicles and to three or more motor vehicles than Māori households within the North Island. Māori households within the North Island were slightly more likely to have no access to motor vehicles than Māori households within the South Island.

Figure 96: Māori households-Number of motor vehicles in household by region

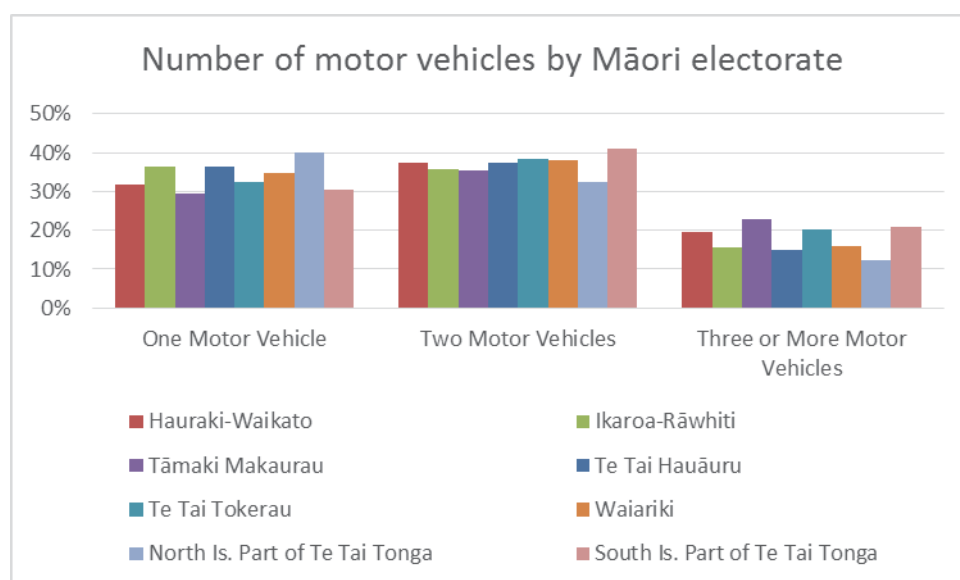




Number of motor vehicles in households by Māori electorate

Across Māori electorates, at least three in ten (ranging from 30% in Tāmaki Makaurau to 40% in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga) Māori households had access to a one motor vehicle and at least one-third (ranging from 33% in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga to 41% in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga) of Māori households had access to two motor vehicles. Māori households with access to one motor vehicle or access to three or more motor vehicles showed the most variation across Māori electorates. Māori households within Tāmaki Makaurau were the most likely (at 23%) to have access to three or more vehicles and least likely (at 29%) to have access to only one motor, while Māori households within the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga were the most likely (at 40%) to have access to one motor vehicle and least likely (at 12%) to have access to three or more vehicles.

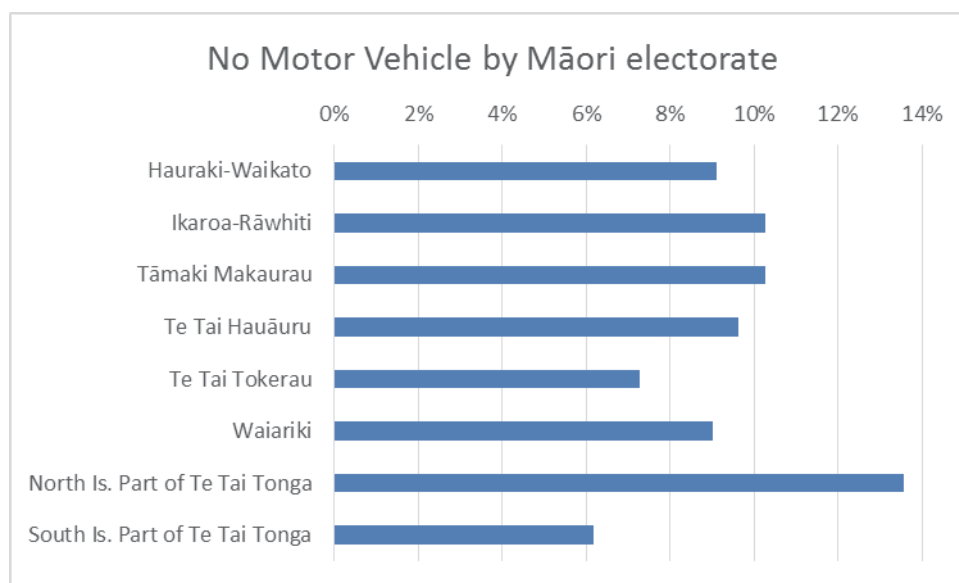
Figure 97: Māori households-Number of motor vehicles in household by Māori electorate





Across Māori electorates, Māori households within Ikaroa-Rāwhiti, Tāmaki Makaurau and the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga were the only Māori electorates who had more than 10% of their households with no motor vehicle access.

Figure 98: Māori households-No motor vehicles in household by Māori electorate

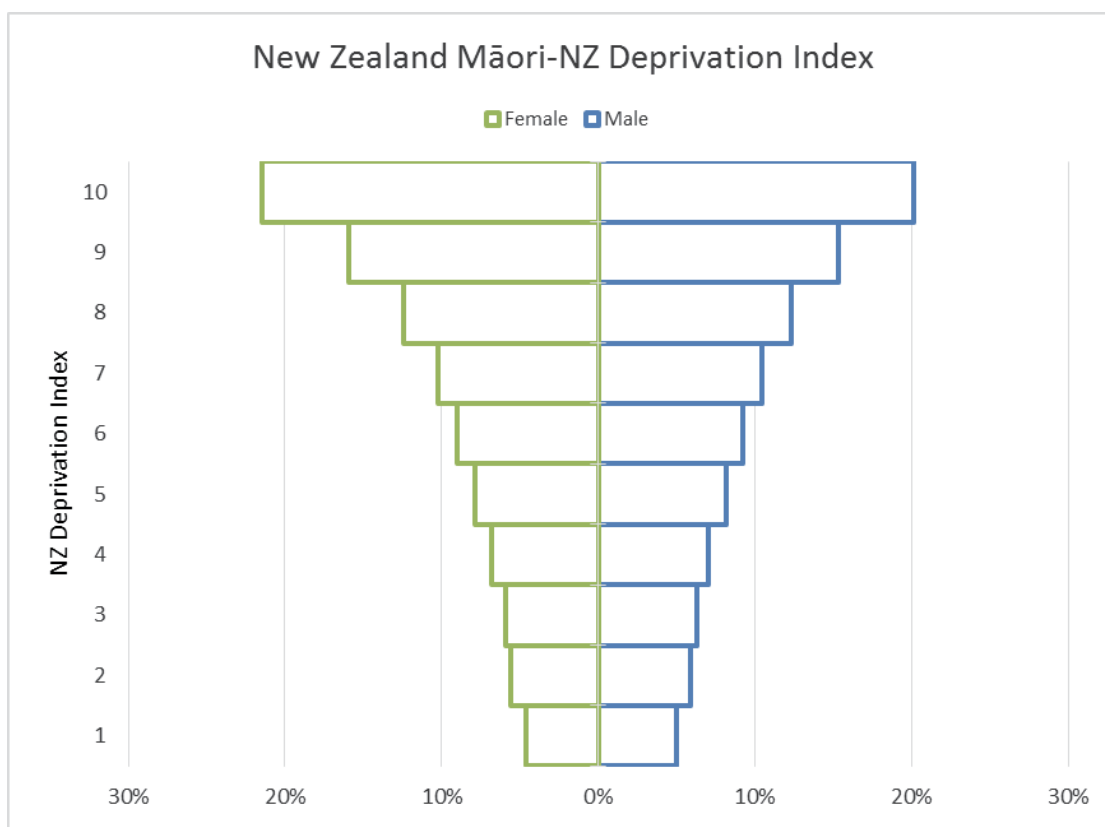




Index of Deprivation by region

According to the area based New Zealand Deprivation 2013 (NZDep2013) index more than one-third (36% or 244,000) of the Māori descent population are residents in the most highly deprived areas (NZDep2013 index 9 & 10 areas) of New Zealand.

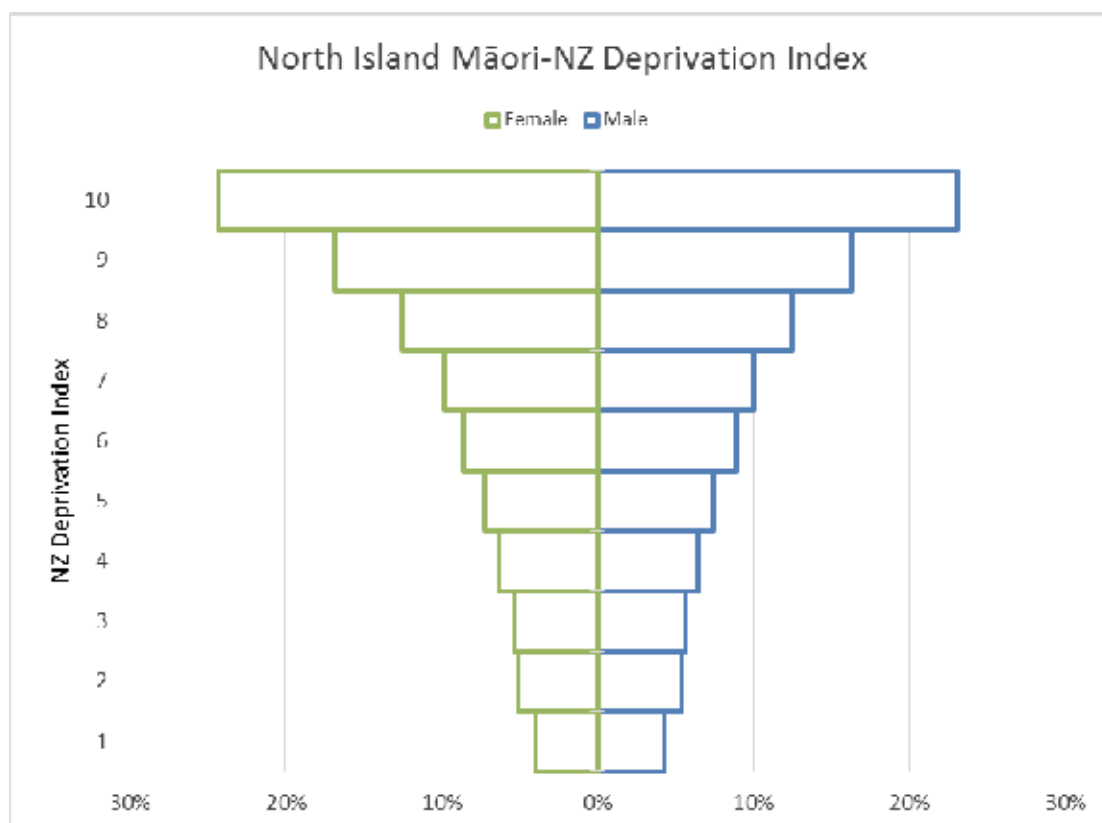
Figure 99: New Zealand Māori by New Zealand Deprivation Index





For the North Island Māori descent population four out of ten (40% or 228,000) of the usually resident population live in the most highly deprived areas (NZDep2013 index 9 & 10 areas) of the North Island.

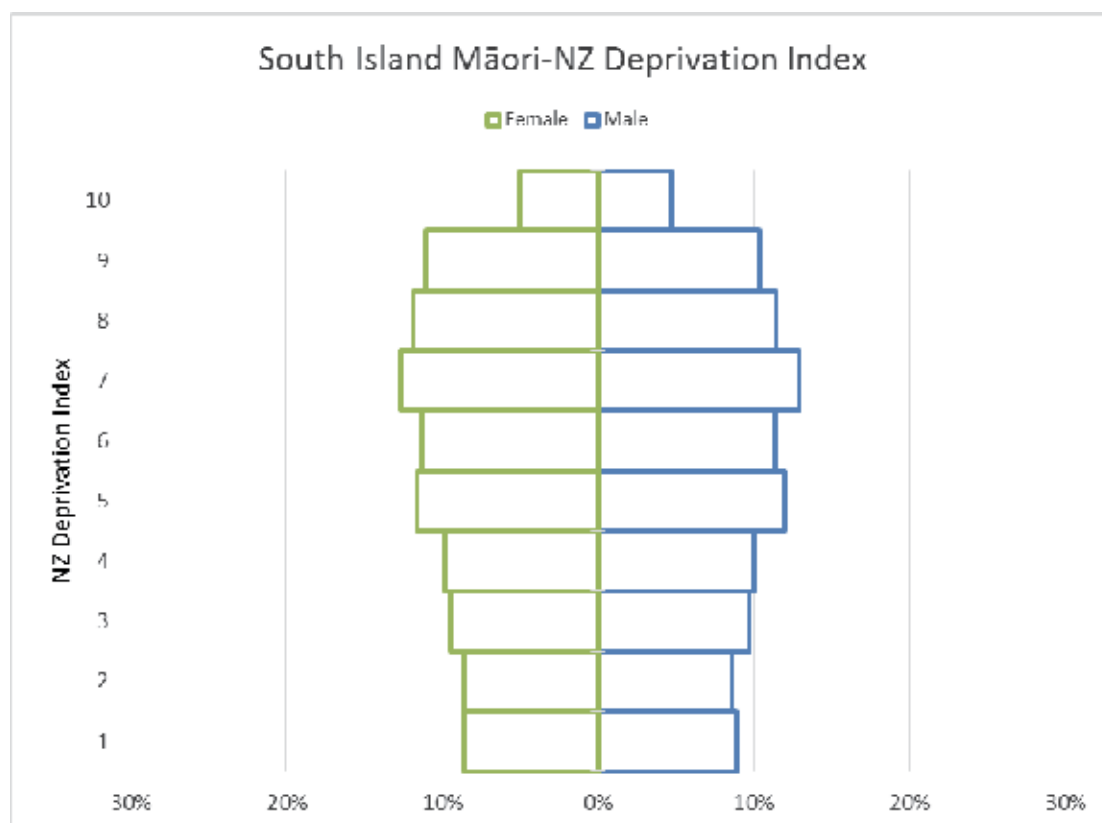
Figure 100: North Island Māori by New Zealand Deprivation Index





For the South Island Māori descent population four out of twenty-five (16% or 16,000) of the usually resident population live in the most highly deprived areas (NZDep2013 index 9 & 10 areas) of the South Island.

Figure 101: South Island Māori by New Zealand Deprivation Index

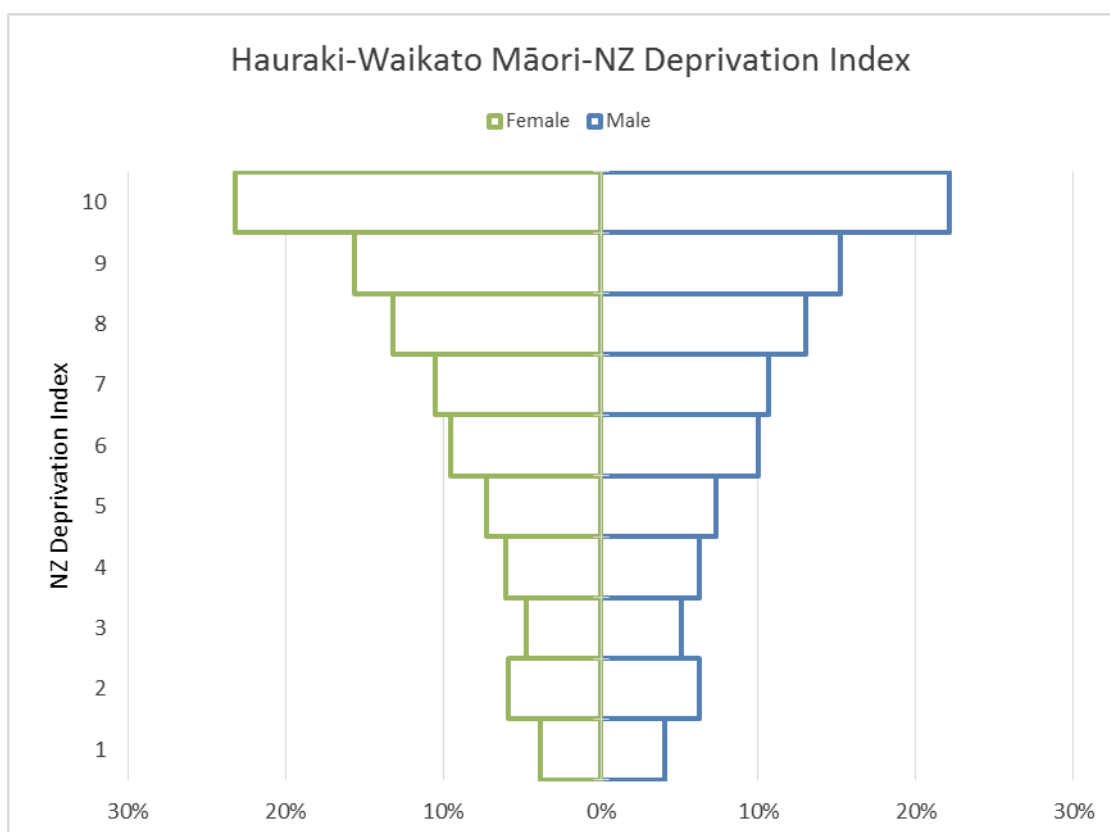




Index of Deprivation by Māori electorate

For the Hauraki-Waikato Māori descent population almost four out of ten (38% or 36,000) of the usually resident population live in the most highly deprived areas (NZDep2013 index 9 & 10 areas) of the Hauraki-Waikato Māori electorate.

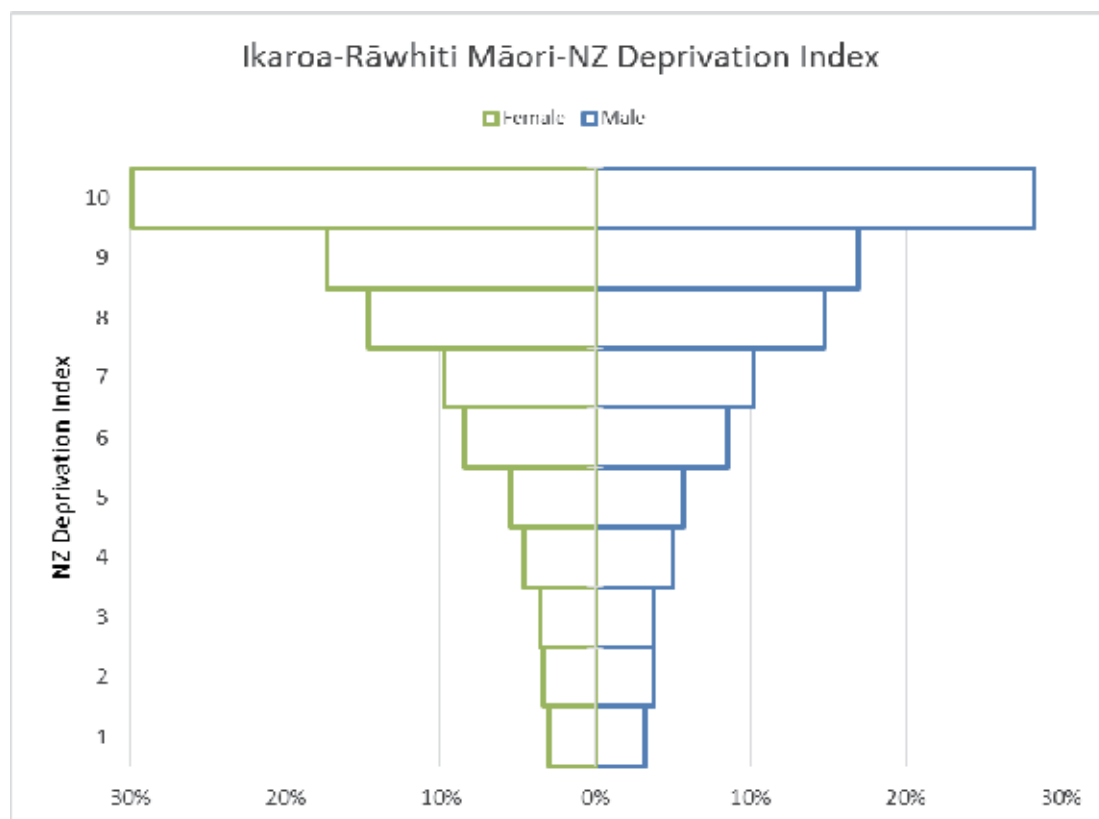
Figure 102: Hauraki-Waikato Māori by New Zealand Deprivation Index





For the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Māori descent population close to five out of ten (46% or 39,400) of the usually resident population live in the most highly deprived areas (NZDep2013 index 9 & 10 areas) of the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Māori electorate.

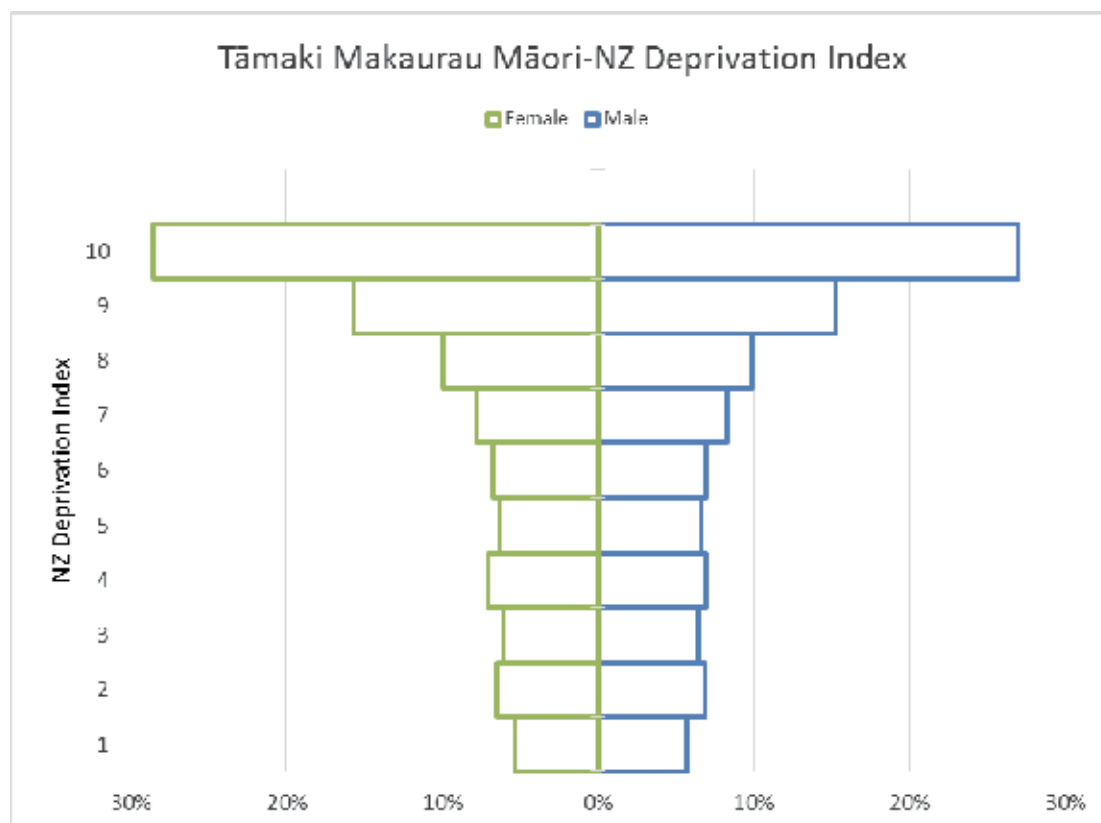
Figure 103: Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Māori by New Zealand Deprivation Index





For the Tāmaki Makaurau Māori descent population over four out of ten (43% or 38,600) of the usually resident population live in the most highly deprived areas (NZDep2013 index 9 & 10 areas) of the Tāmaki Makaurau Māori electorate.

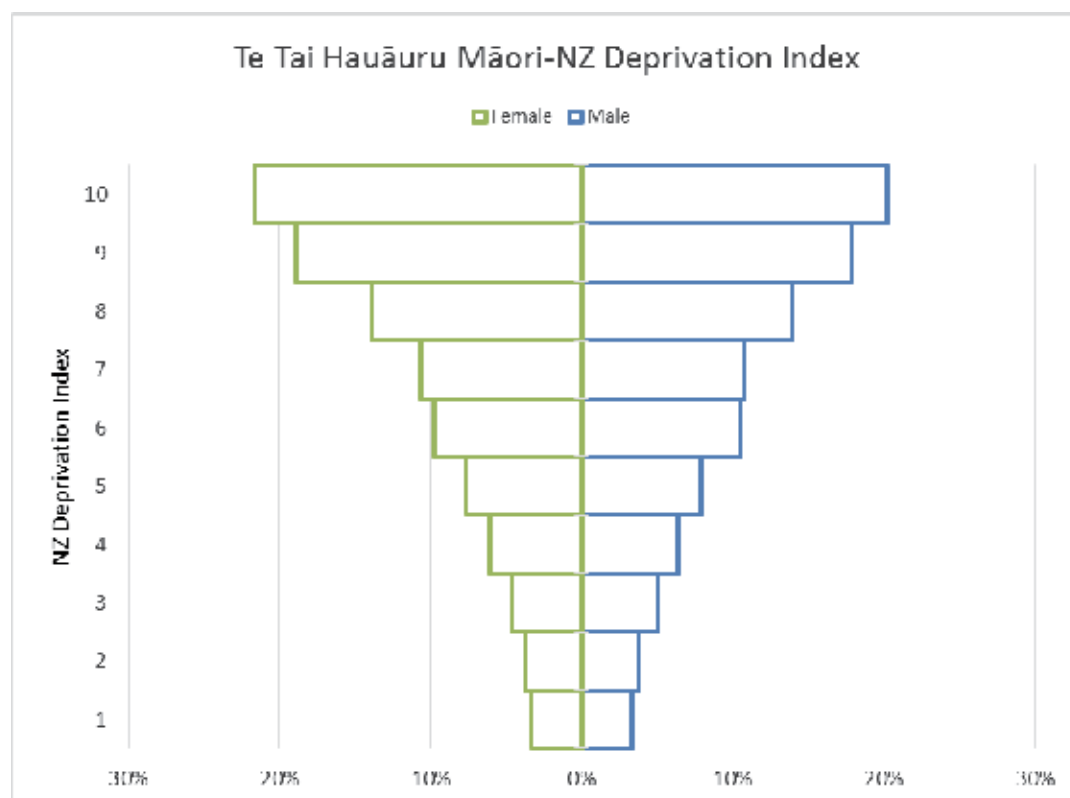
Figure 104: Tāmaki Makaurau Māori by New Zealand Deprivation Index





For the Te Tai Hauāuru Māori descent population close to four out of ten (39% or 38,500) of the usually resident population live in the most highly deprived areas (NZDep2013 index 9 & 10 areas) of the Te Tai Hauāuru Māori electorate.

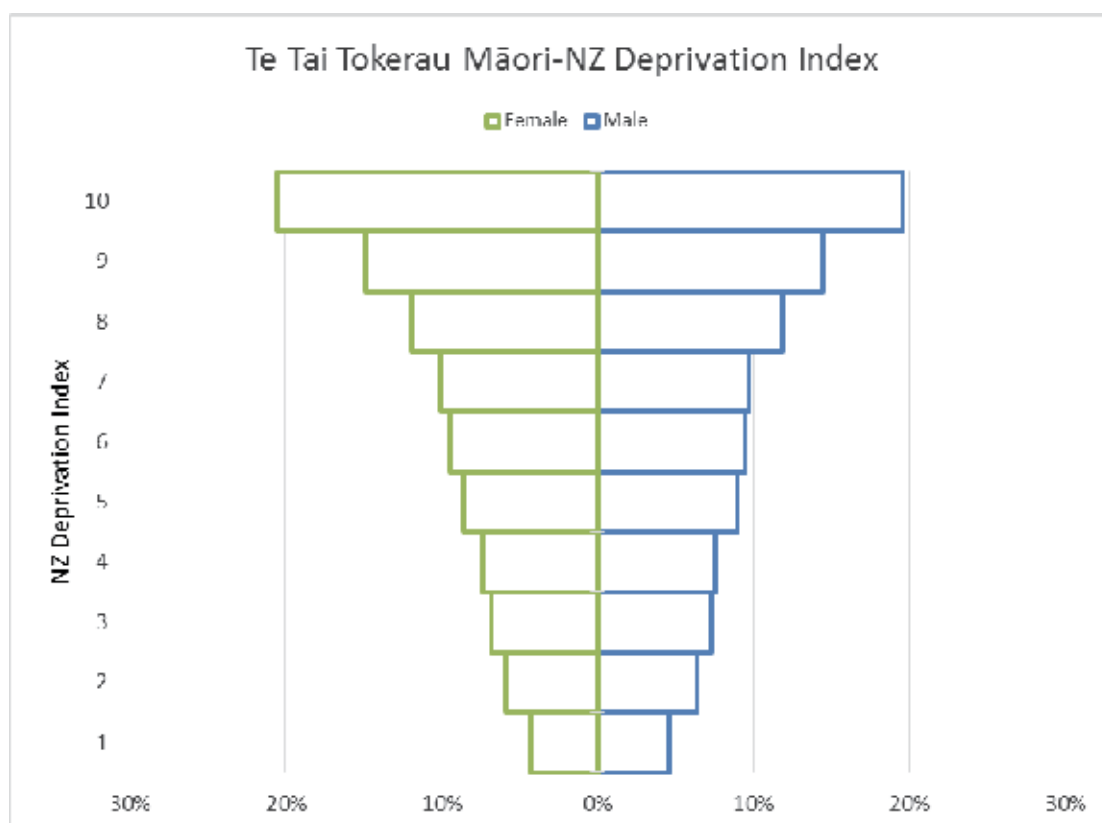
Figure 105: Te Tai Hauāuru Māori by New Zealand Deprivation Index





For the Te Tai Tokerau Māori descent population over three out of ten (35% or 33,500) of the usually resident population live in the most highly deprived areas (NZDep2013 index 9 & 10 areas) of the Te Tai Tokerau Māori electorate.

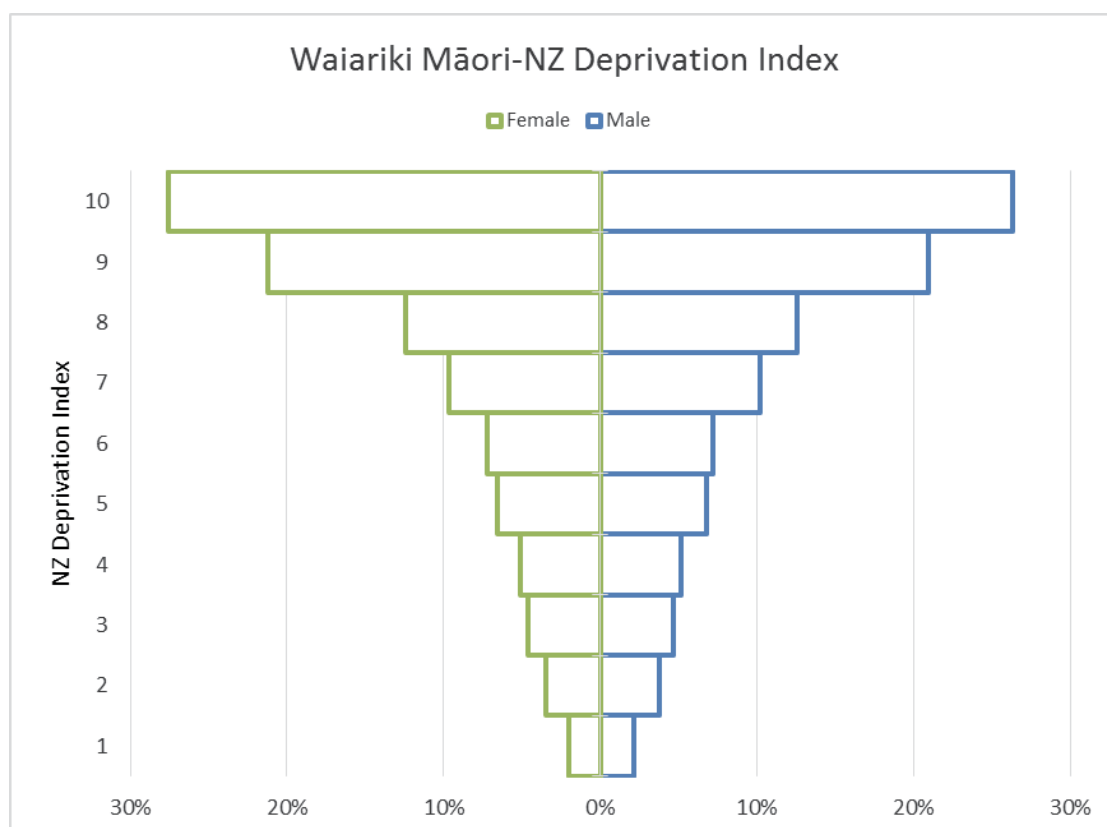
Figure 106: Te Tai Tokerau Māori by New Zealand Deprivation Index





For the Waiariki Māori descent population close to half (48% or 40,000) of the usually resident population live in the most highly deprived areas (NZDep2013 index 9 & 10 areas) of the Waiariki Māori electorate.

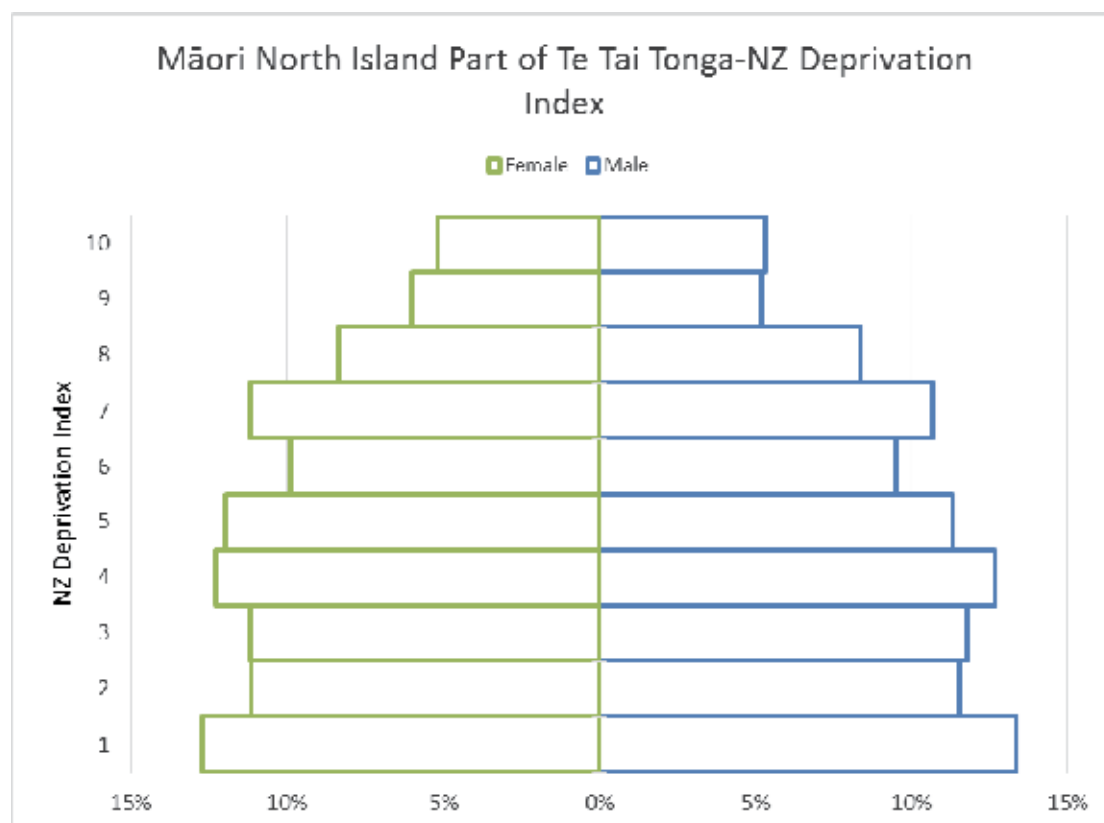
Figure 107: Waiariki Māori by New Zealand Deprivation Index





For the Māori descent population within the North Island part of Te Tai Tonga only around one in ten (11% or 2,300) of the usually resident population live in the most highly deprived areas (NZDep2013 index 9 & 10 areas) of the North Island part of Te Tai Tonga.

Figure 108: North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Māori by New Zealand Deprivation Index

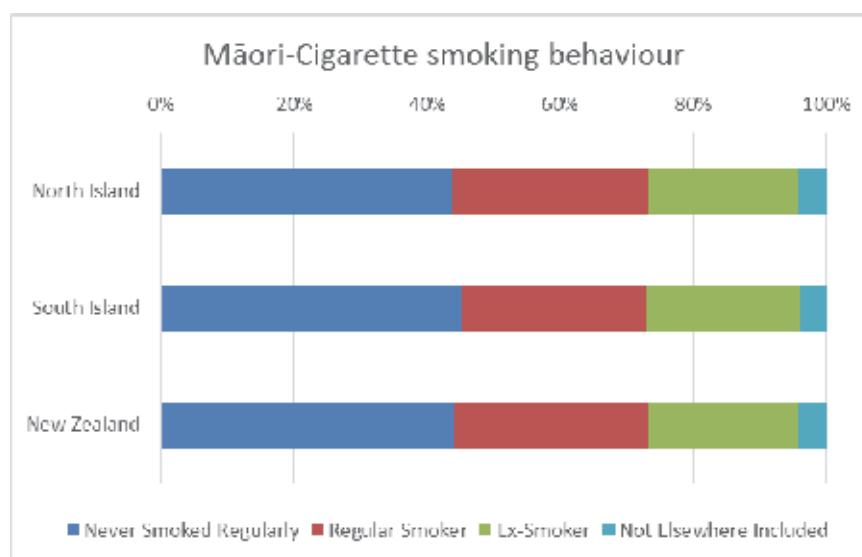




Cigarette Smoking behaviour by region

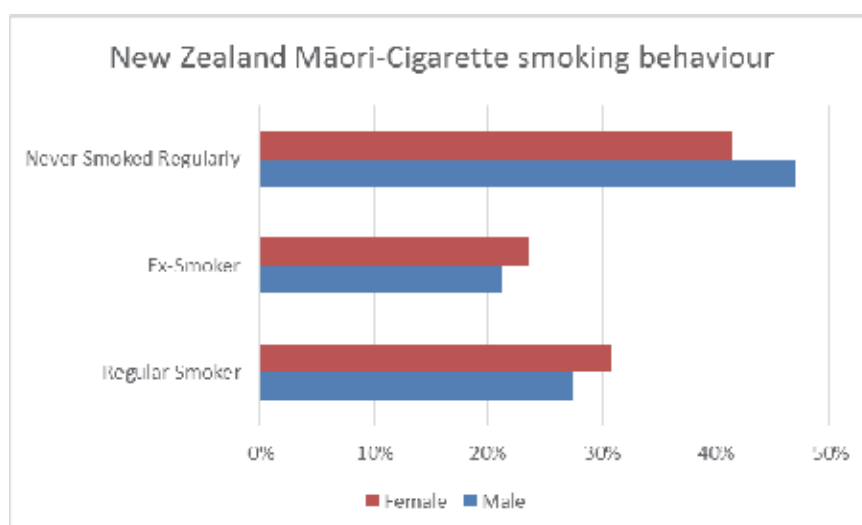
Across New Zealand just under half (44%) of Māori never smoked regularly and approximately one quarter (23%) were now ex-smokers. However, approximately three out of ten (29%) Māori were currently regular smokers. Cigarette smoking behaviour was similar for North Island and South Island Māori descent populations.

Figure 109: Māori Cigarette smoking behaviour by region



Across New Zealand Māori males were more likely to have never smoked regularly compared to their female counterparts. While, Māori females were more likely to be regular smokers compared to their male counterparts.

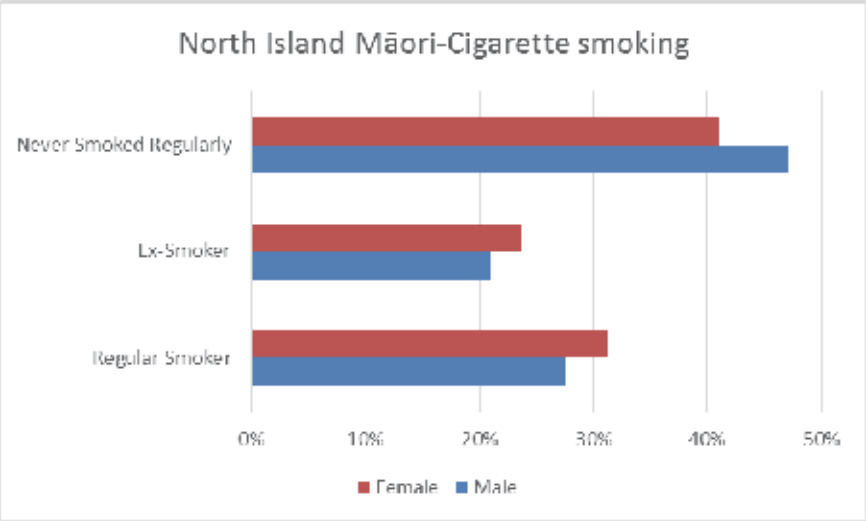
Figure 110: New Zealand Māori Cigarette smoking behaviour by gender





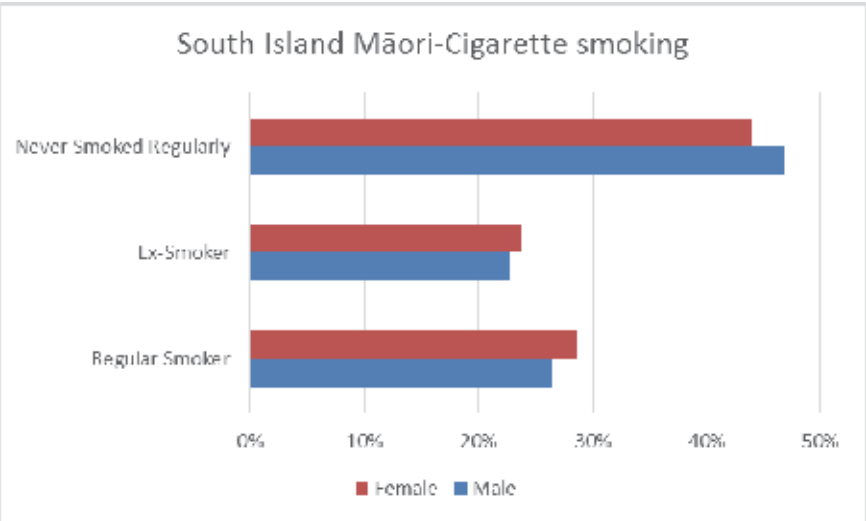
Across the North Island Māori males were more likely to have never smoked regularly compared to their female counterparts. Māori females were more likely to be regular smokers compared to their male counterparts.

Figure 111: North Island Māori Cigarette smoking behaviour by gender



Across the South Island Māori males were more likely to have never smoked regularly compared to their female counterparts. Māori females were more likely to be regular smokers compared to their male counterparts.

Figure 112: South Island Māori Cigarette smoking behaviour by gender

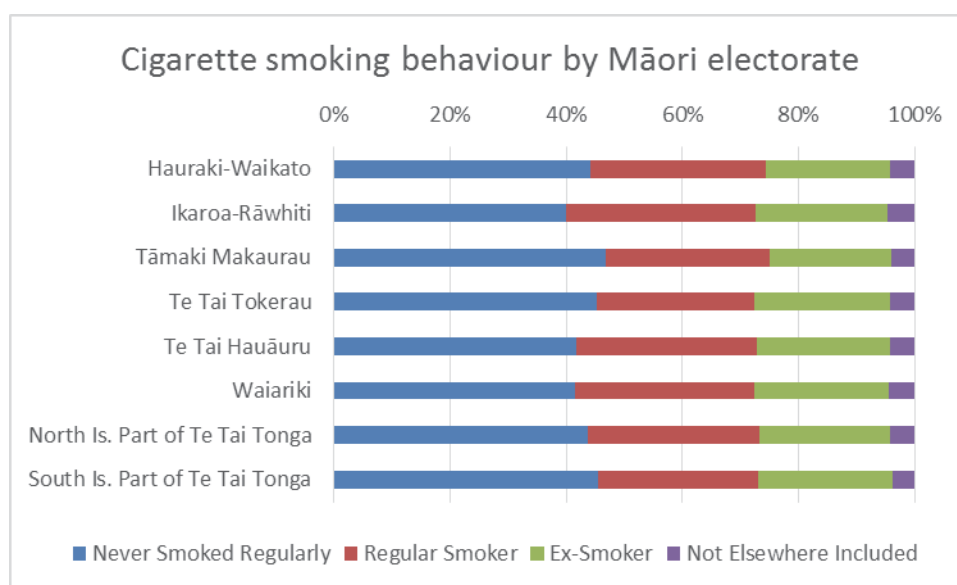




Cigarette Smoking behaviour by Māori electorate

Tāmaki Makaurau Māori were more likely to have never smoked regularly compared to their counterparts in other Māori electorates. Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Māori were more likely to be regular smokers compared to their counterparts in all other Māori electorates. Across all Māori electorates around two out of ten Māori were ex-smokers.

Figure 113: Māori Cigarette smoking behaviour by Māori electorate



Conclusions



The North Island compared to the South Island

The Māori descent population within the North Island was different from the South Island on a number of key demographic and social status variables, including having a much larger population size (more than five and a half times larger than the South Island), having greater proportions who identify with Māori ethnicity and speak Te Reo, having a much larger proportion of the population living in the high deprivation areas, having males with a lower median personal income, having a higher proportion of the population receiving income support, having proportionally less of the population in the labour force, having a higher proportion of the population being involved in the unpaid activity of helping or looking after someone who is ill or has a disability, having a higher proportion of the population living in two-family households, having a lower proportion of the population living in dwellings that they either own or partly own, having a higher proportion of the population with Housing New Zealand Corporation as their landlord, and having a higher proportion of households with a total household income less than \$50,000, and households with less access to telecommunications, and less access to a motor vehicle.

Comparisons across the Māori electorates

The Māori descent population varied across Māori electorates in a number of key demographic and social status variables, including population size (Te Tai Hauāuru and the South Island part of Te Tai Tonga were the largest electorates and the North Island part of Te Tai Tonga were the smallest), in proportions of those who identify with Māori ethnicity and speak Te Reo (Waiariki had the highest proportions), the proportion of the population living in the high deprivation areas (Waiariki had the largest proportion while the North Island part of Te Tai Tonga had the smallest), Iwi affiliation (Ikaroa-Rāwhiti and Waiariki electorates had the largest proportions of those having at least one Iwi affiliation), the proportion of Māori who were affiliated with Māori Christian religions (Waiariki electorate had the largest proportion), the proportion of Māori families with no dependent children (Tāmaki Makaurau had the highest), median personal income (the North Island part of Te Tai Tonga had females and males with the highest), the proportion of the population receiving income support (Hauraki-Waikato and Ikaroa-Rāwhiti had the highest), occupation type for employed (Tāmaki Makaurau and the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Māori were more likely to be employed in Professional Occupations and less likely to be Labourers), proportions of the population being involved in the unpaid activity of looking after a child (Tāmaki Makaurau and the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Māori were less likely to be involved in this type of unpaid activity), the proportion of the population living in two-family and three or more family households (Tāmaki Makaurau had the highest proportion), the proportion of the population living in dwellings that are owned or partly owned (Tāmaki Makaurau had the lowest proportion and Te Tai Hauāuru and the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga had the highest), the proportion of the population having the Housing New Zealand Corporation as their landlord, the proportion of households with a total household income of \$70,000 or less (Ikaroa-Rāwhiti, Te Tai Hauāuru, and Waiariki Māori electorates had the highest proportions), the proportion of households with no access to telecommunications (Ikaroa-Rāwhiti and Waiariki Māori electorates had the highest proportions), and the proportion of households with no access to a motor vehicle (Ikaroa-Rāwhiti, Tāmaki Makaurau and the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga electorates had the highest proportions).



Graphical Data Appendix - Additional graphs by Māori electorate

Hauraki-Waikato

Map of boundaries

Figure 114: Boundary Map of Hauraki-Waikato Māori Electorate.

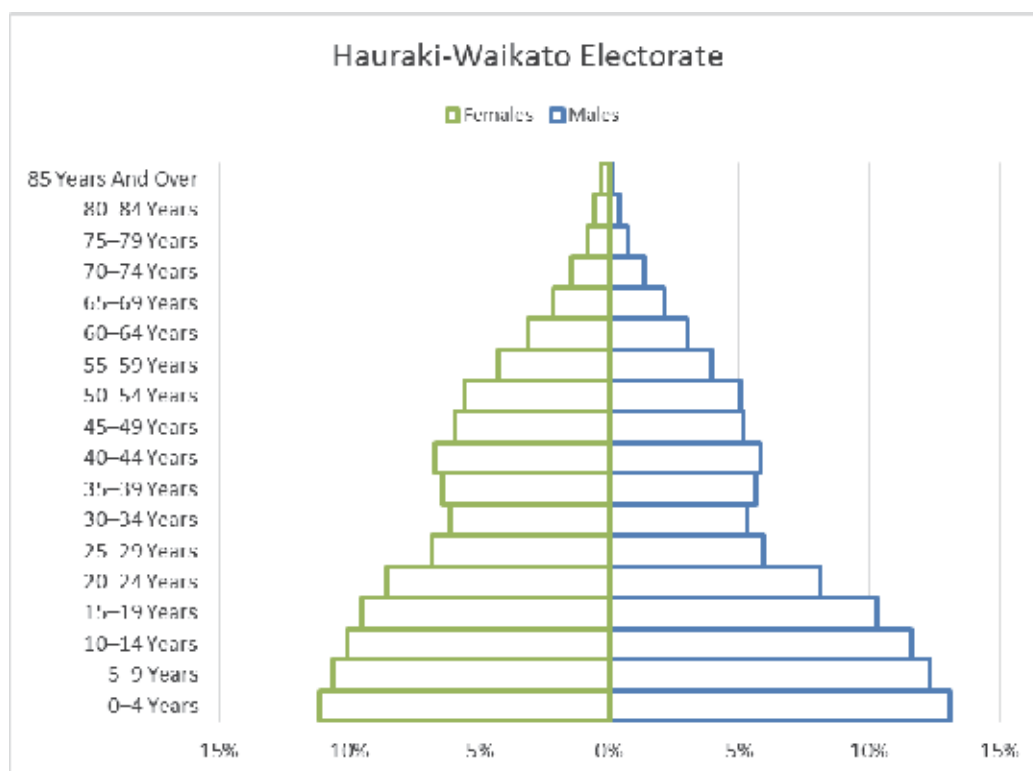


Source: New Zealand Parliamentary Library, Hauraki-Waikato: Electorate Profile, Sept, 2012.



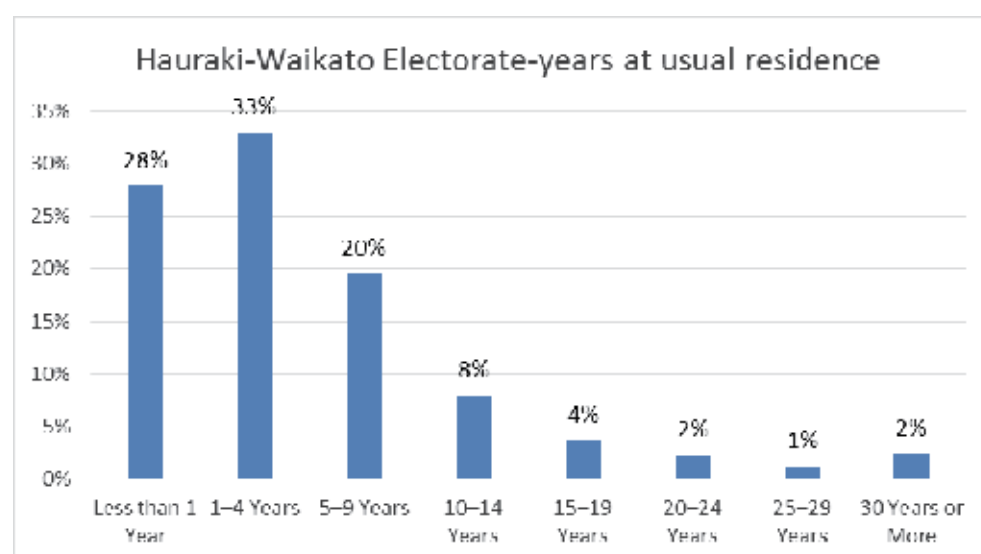
Age and gender

Figure 115: Age and gender for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.



Years at usual residence

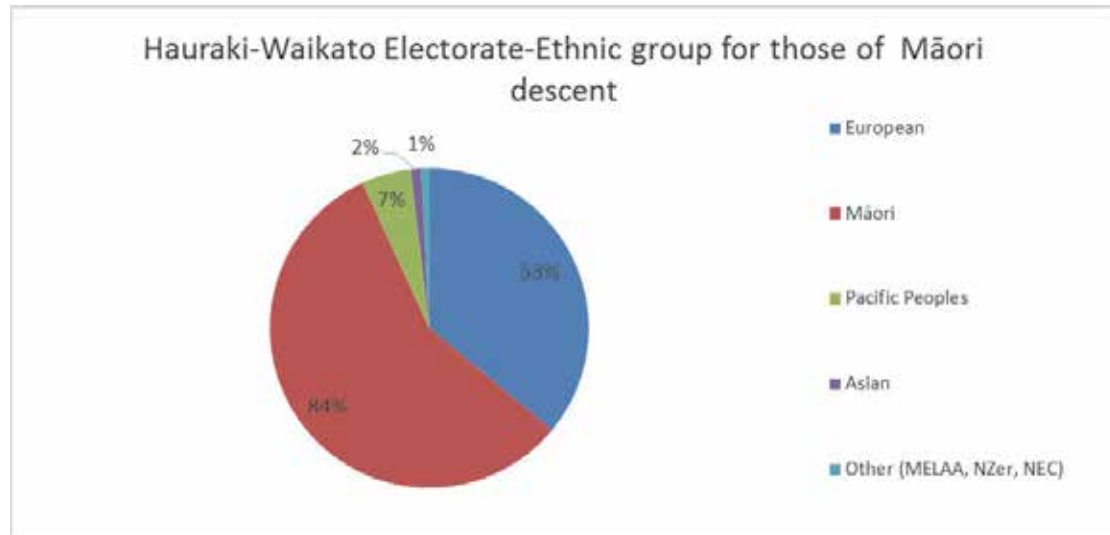
Figure 116: Years at usual residence for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.





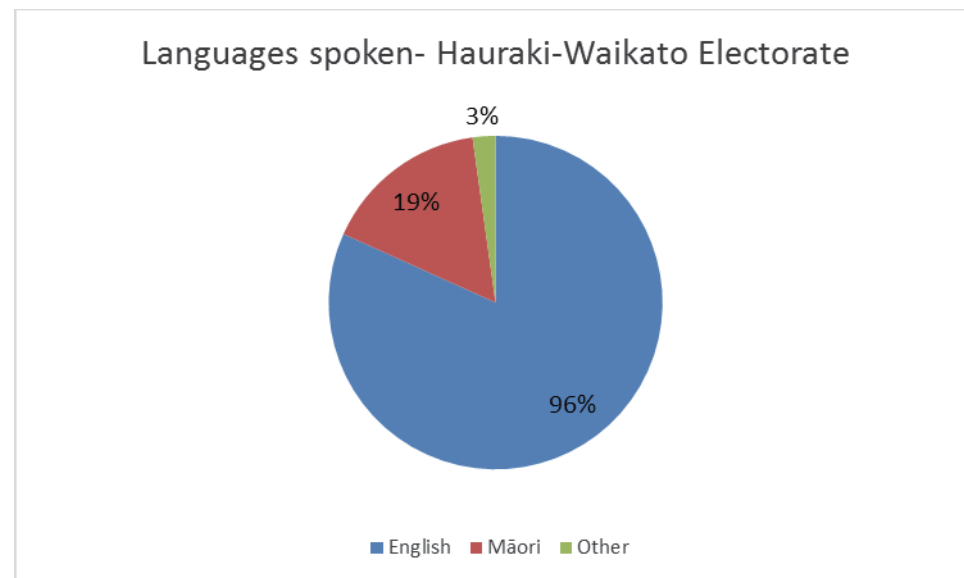
Ethnicity

Figure 117: Ethnicity for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.



Languages Spoken

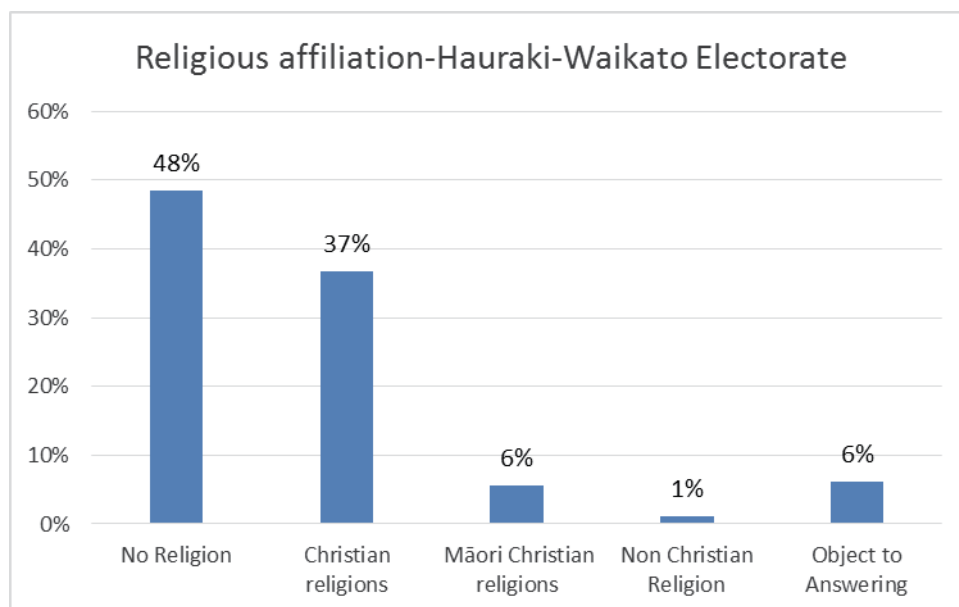
Figure 118: Languages spoken for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.





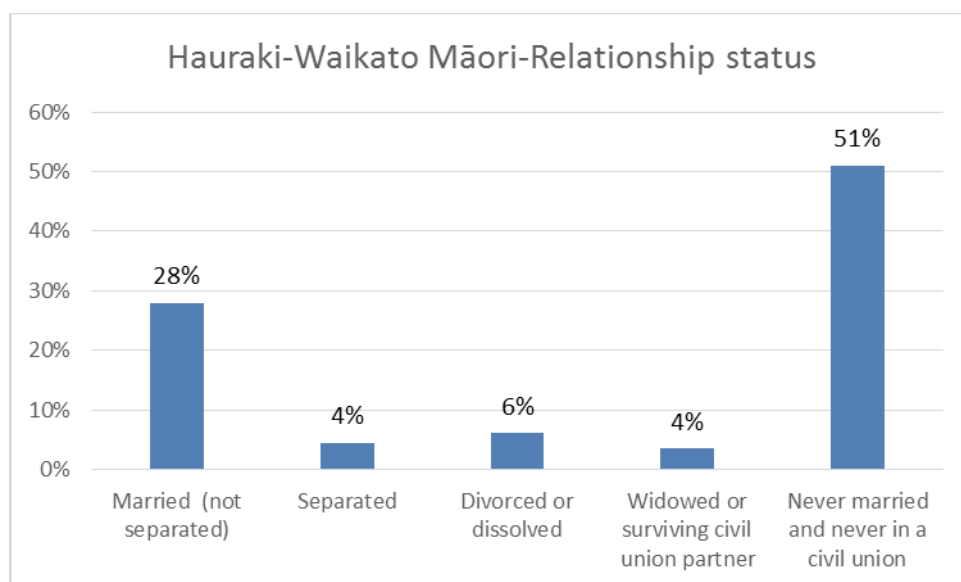
Religious affiliation

Figure 119: religious affiliation for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.



Relationship status

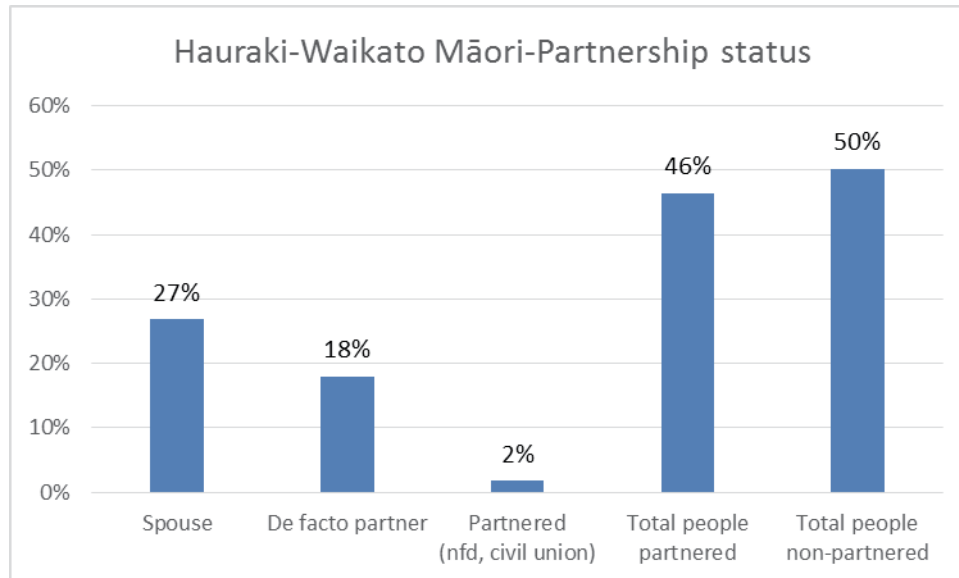
Figure 120: Relationship status for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.





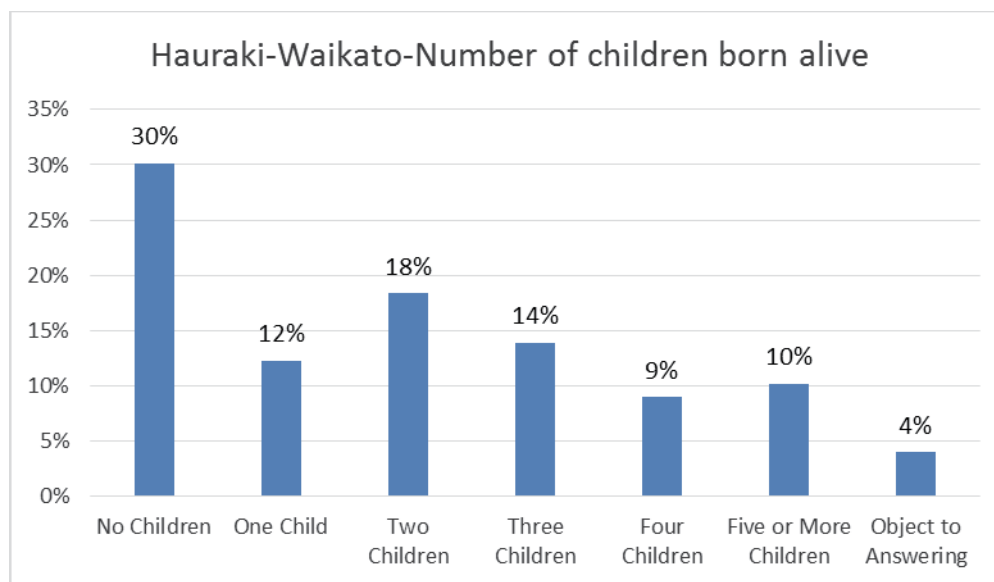
Partnership status

Figure 121: Partnership status for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.



Number of children

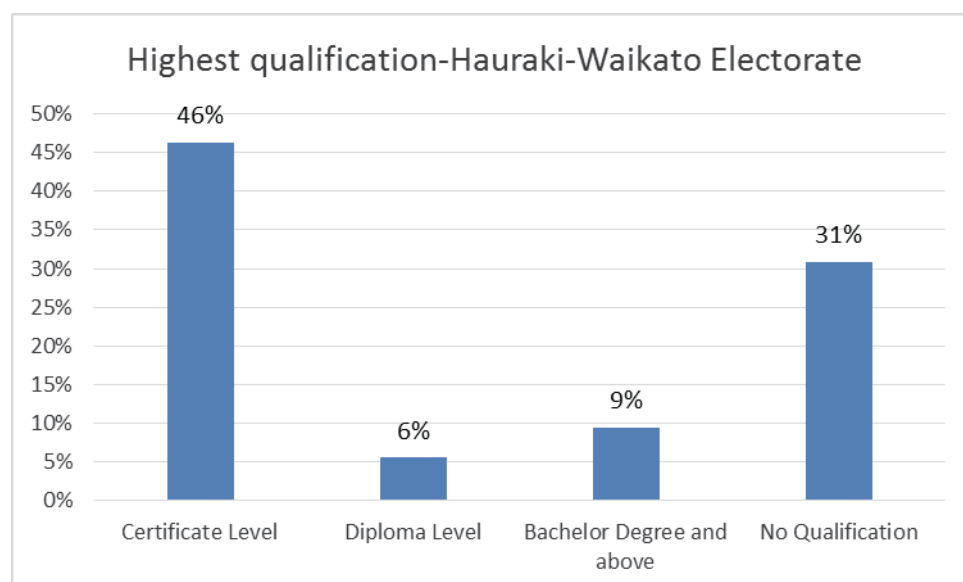
Figure 122: Number of children for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.





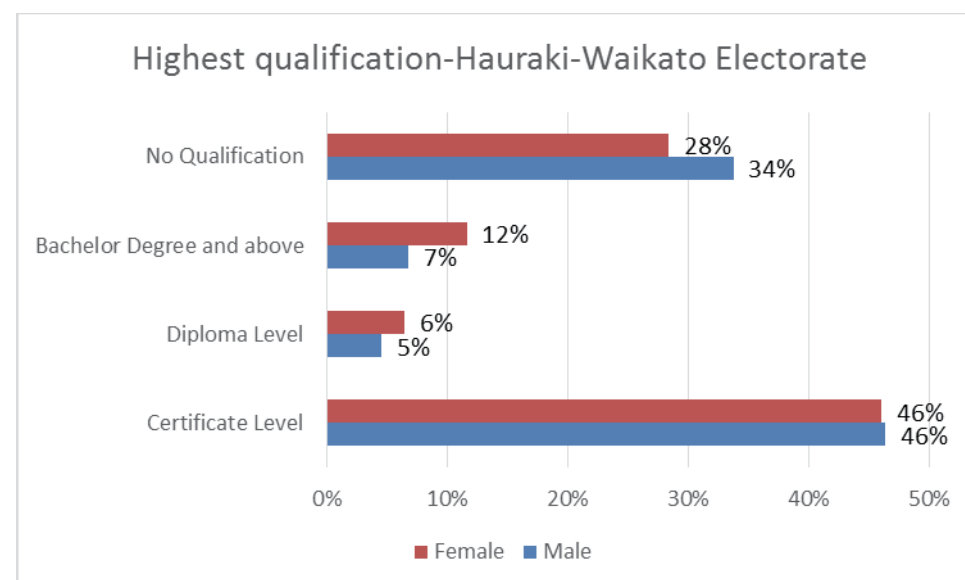
Highest qualification

Figure 123: Highest qualification for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.



Highest qualification by gender

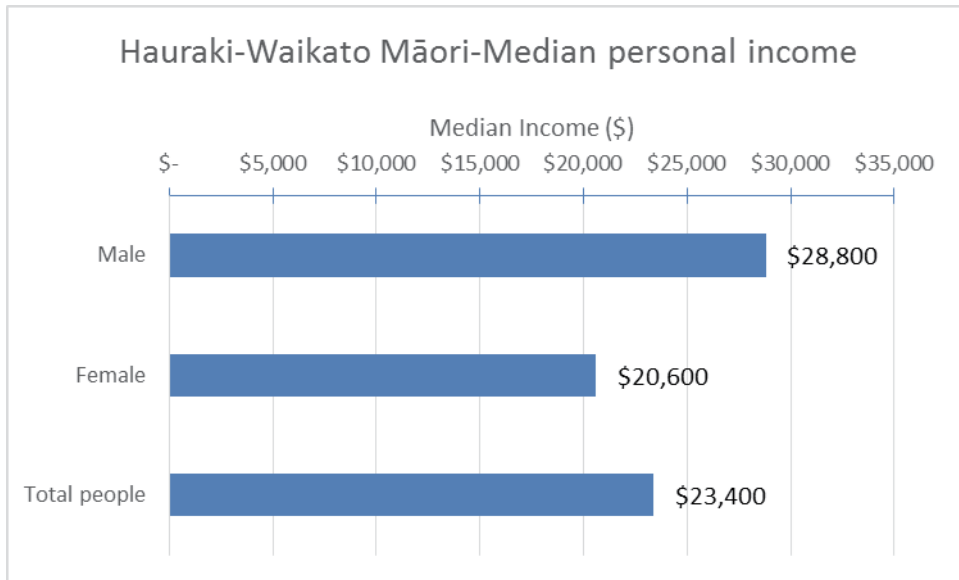
Figure 124: Highest qualification by gender for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.





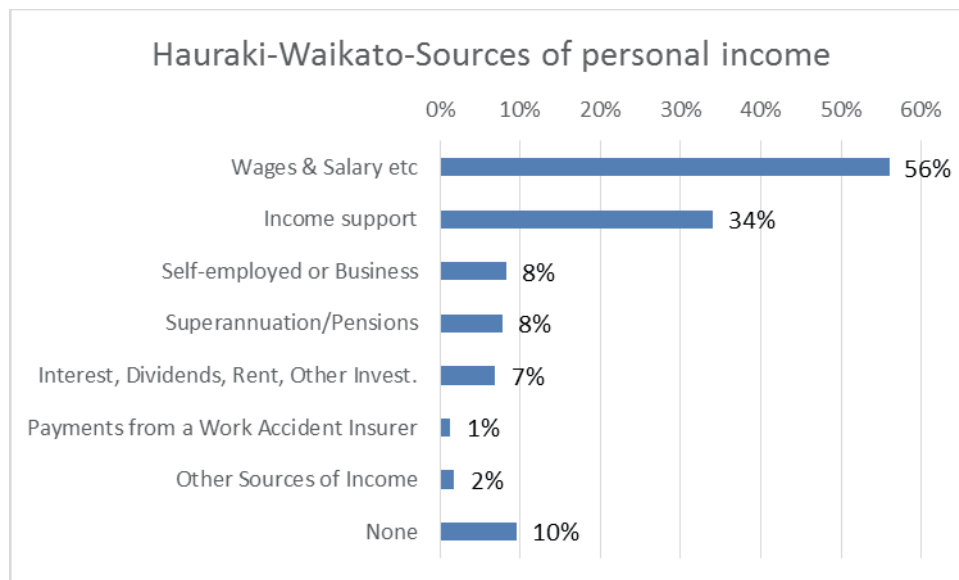
Median personal income

Figure 125: Median personal income for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.



Sources of personal income

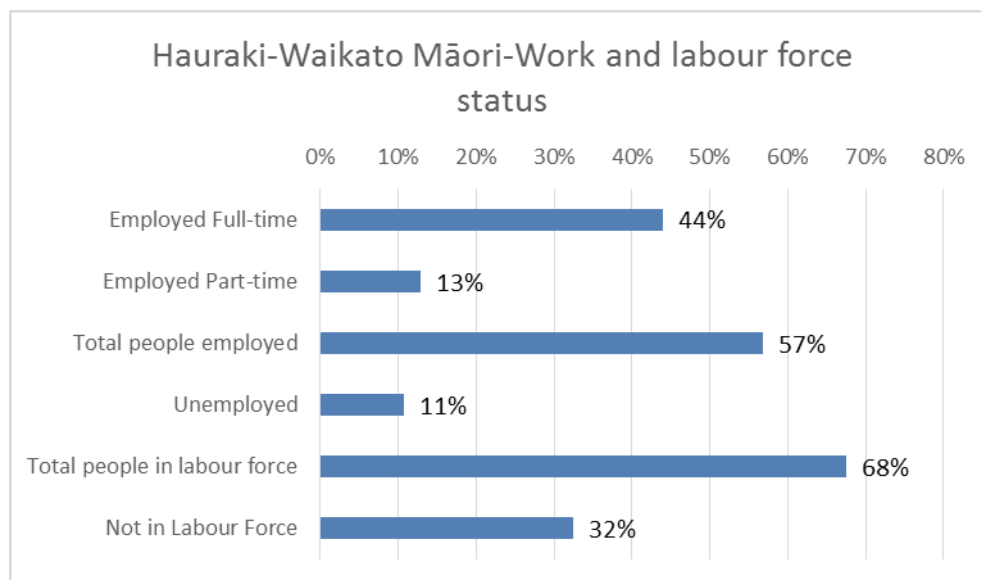
Figure 126: Sources of personal income for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.





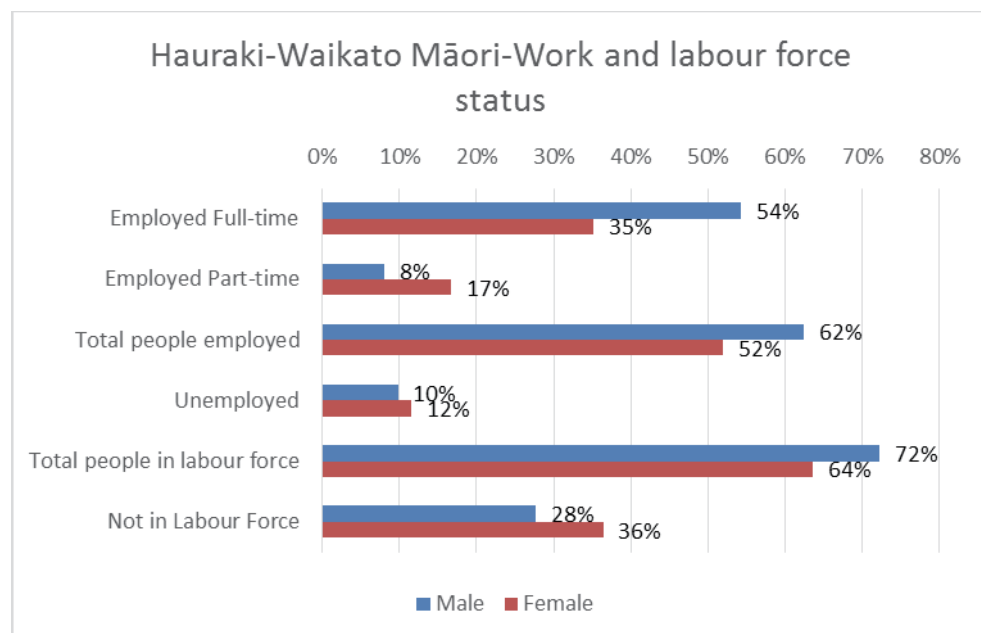
Work and labour force status

Figure 127: Work and labour force status for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.



Work and labour force status by gender

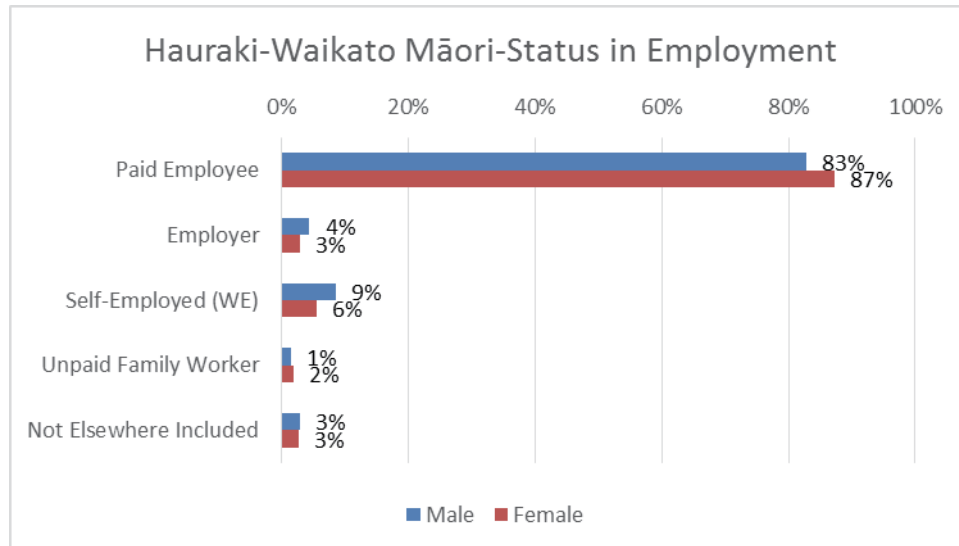
Figure 128: Work and labour force status by gender for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.





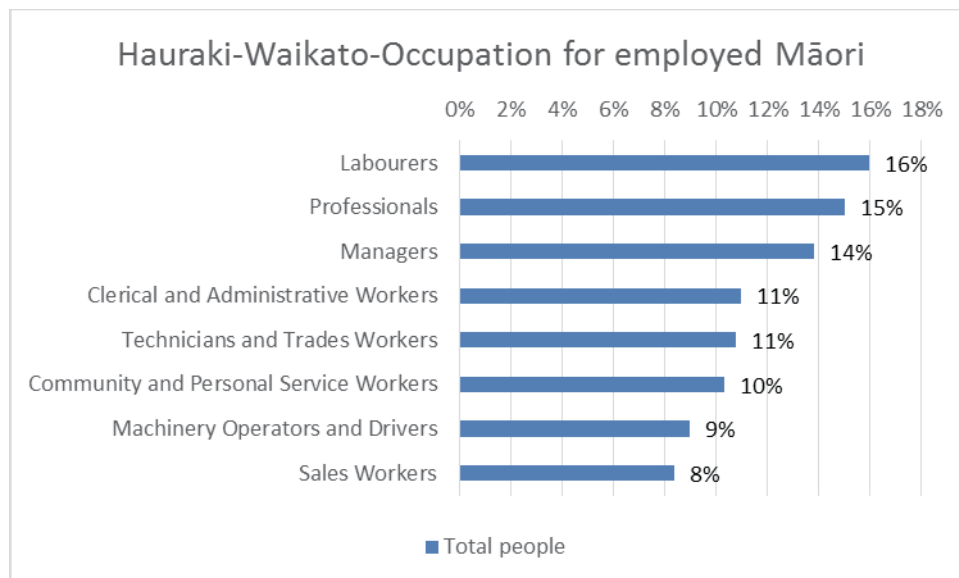
Status in employment by gender

Figure 129: Status in employment by gender for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.



Occupation for employed

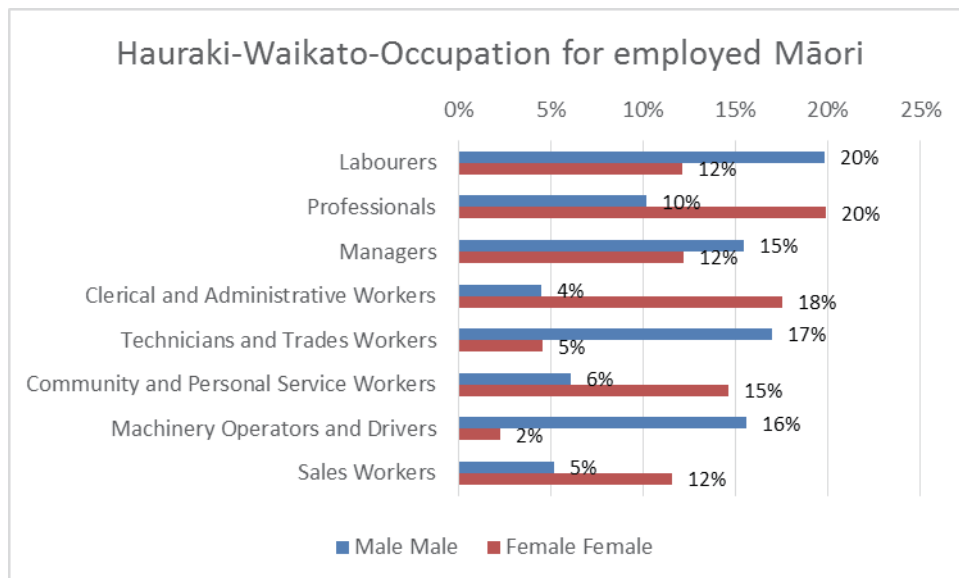
Figure 130: Occupation for employed for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.





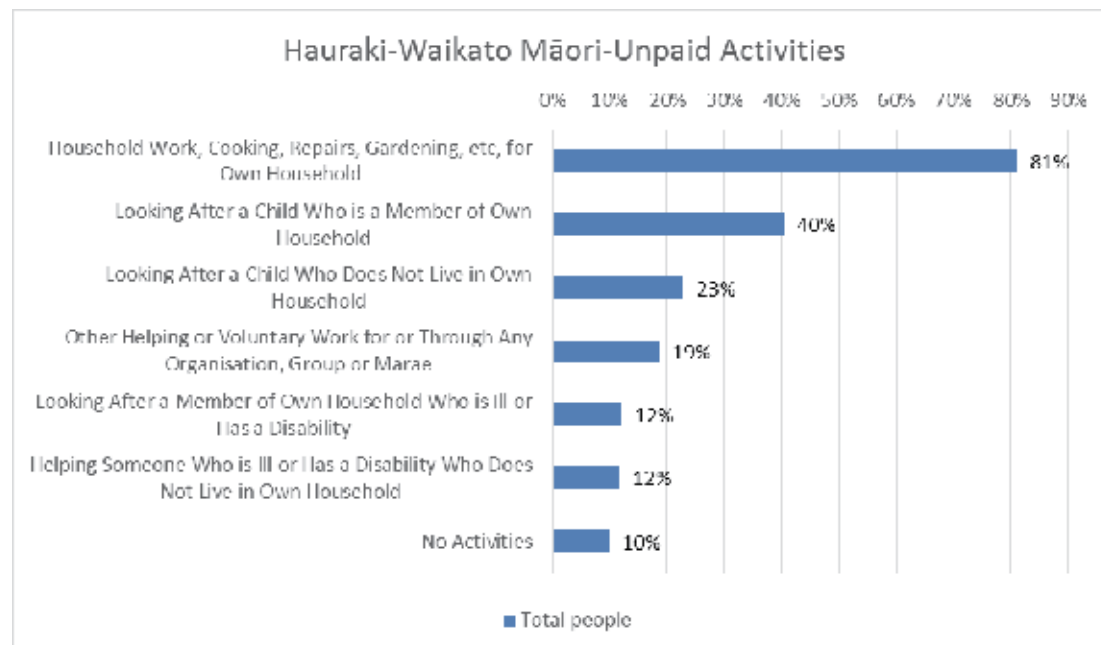
Occupation for employed by gender

Figure 131: Occupation for employed by gender for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.



Unpaid activities

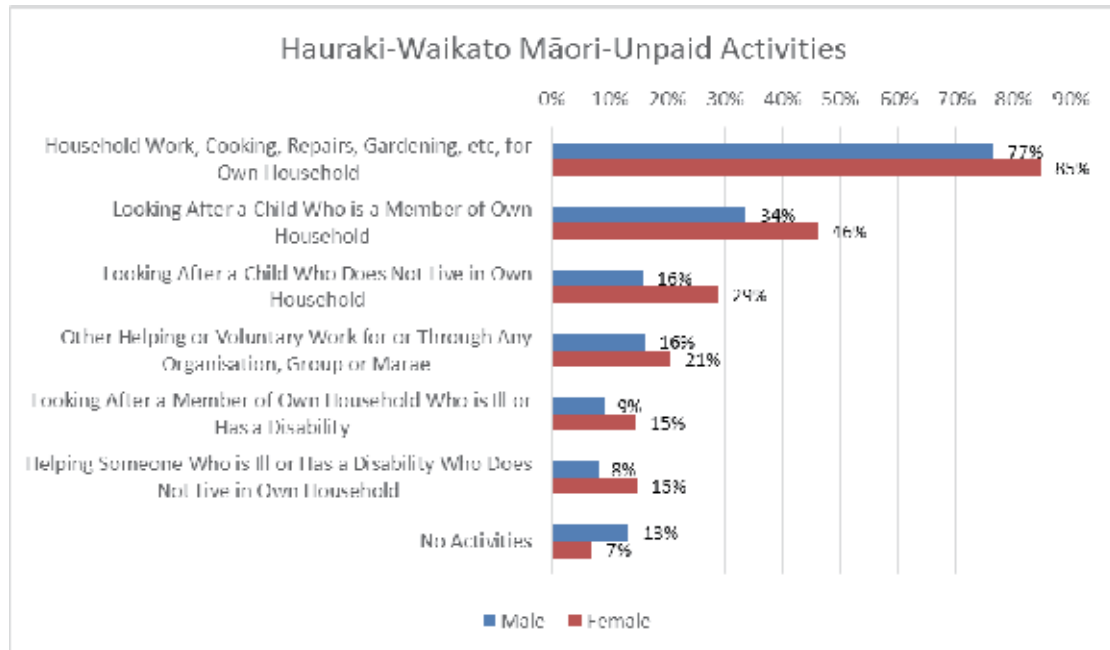
Figure 132: Unpaid activities for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.





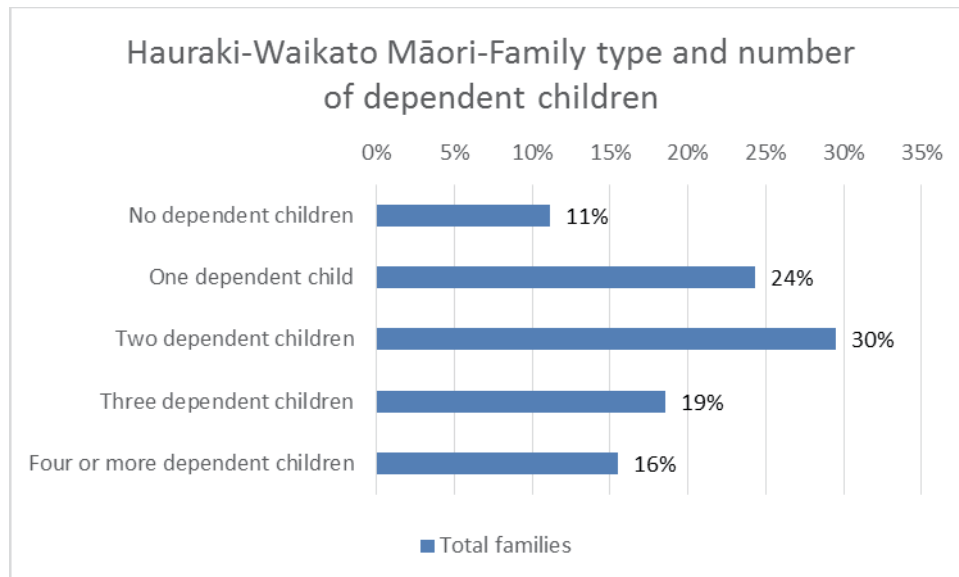
Unpaid activities by gender

Figure 133: Unpaid activities by gender for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.



Number of dependent children

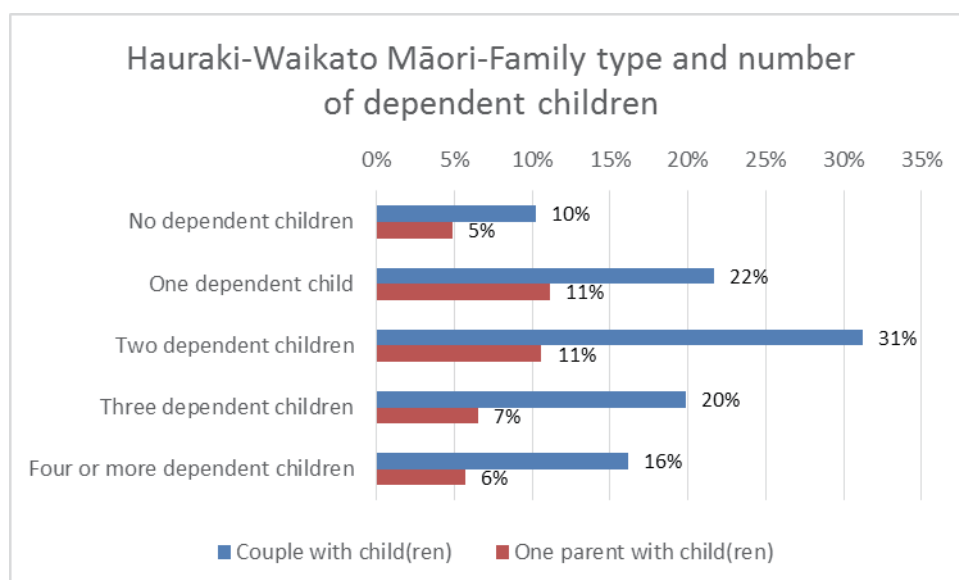
Figure 134: Number of dependent children for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.





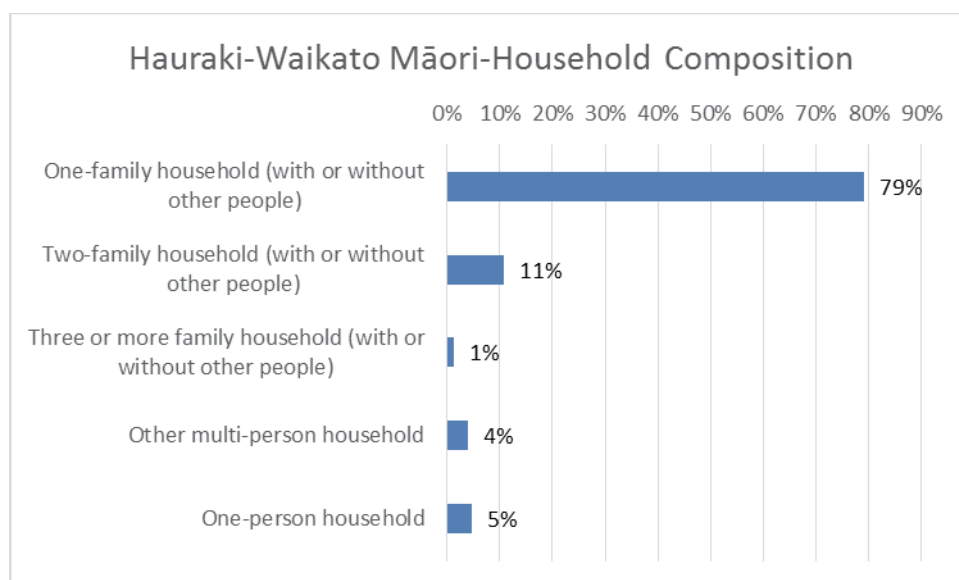
Family type and number of dependent children

Figure 135: Family type and number of dependent children for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.



Household composition

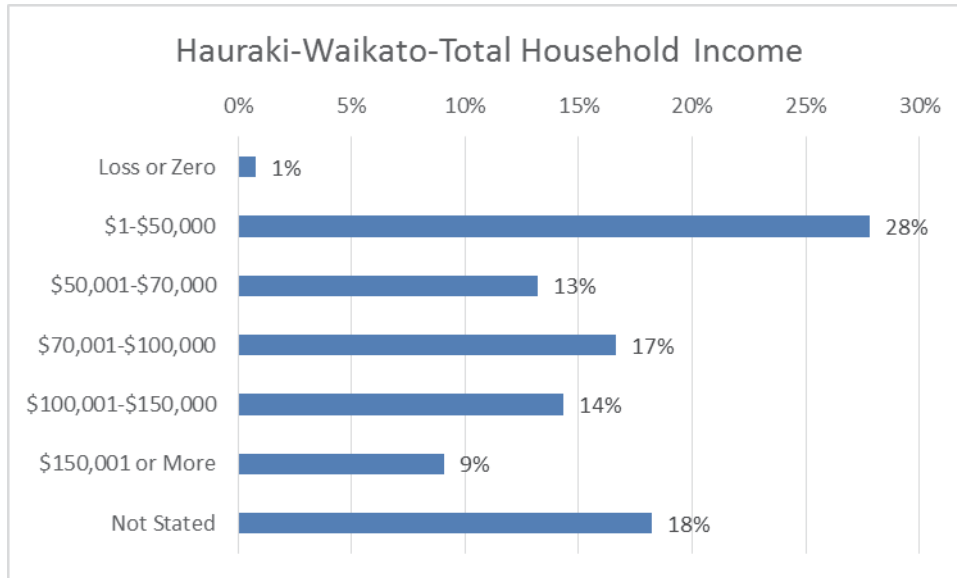
Figure 136: Household composition for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.





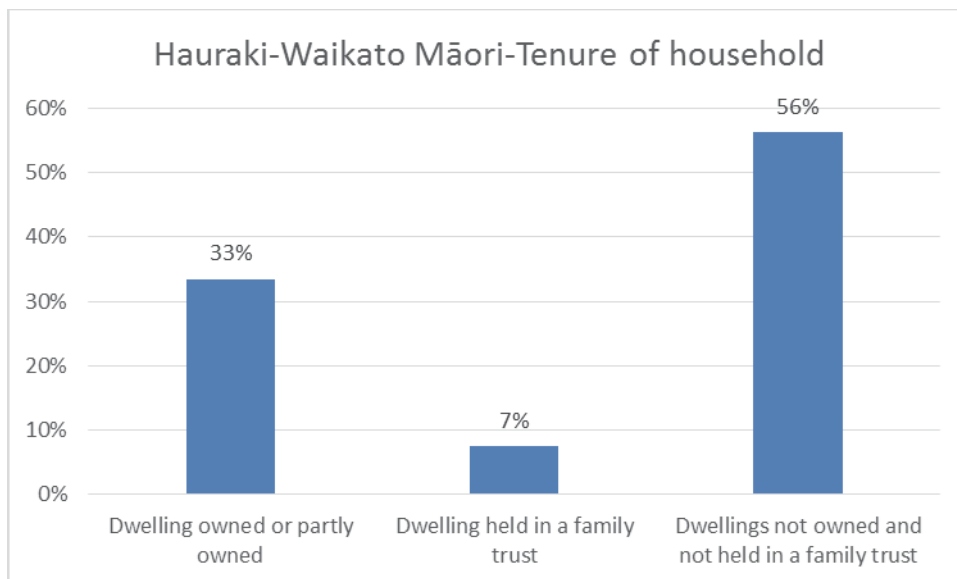
Household income

Figure 137: Household income for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.



Tenure of household

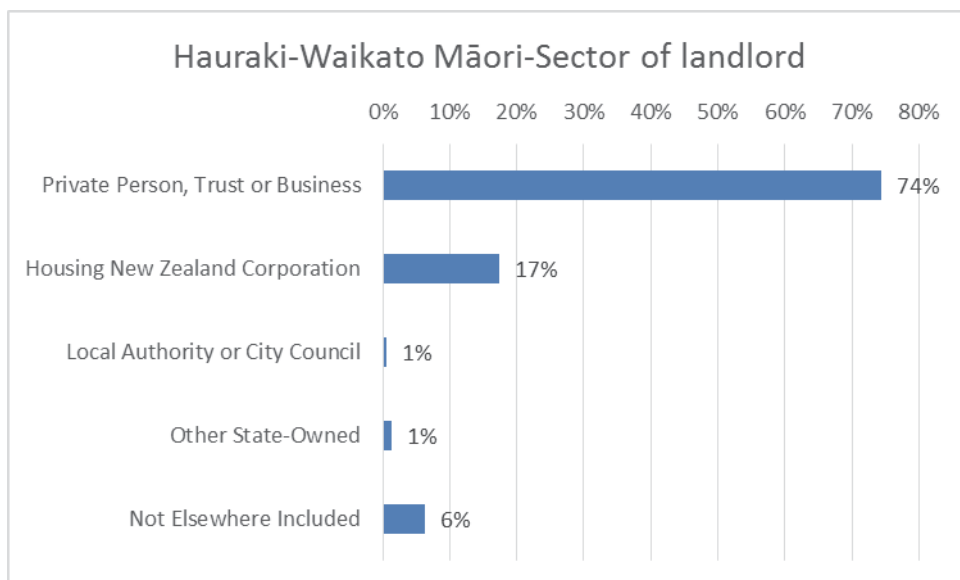
Figure 138: Tenure of household for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.





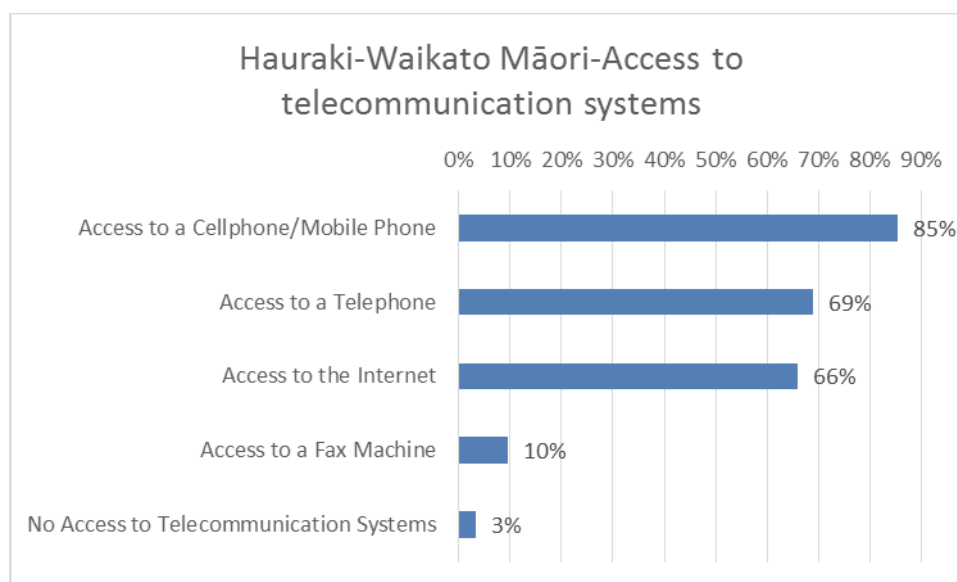
Sector of landlord

Figure 139: Sector of landlord for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.



Access to telecommunication systems

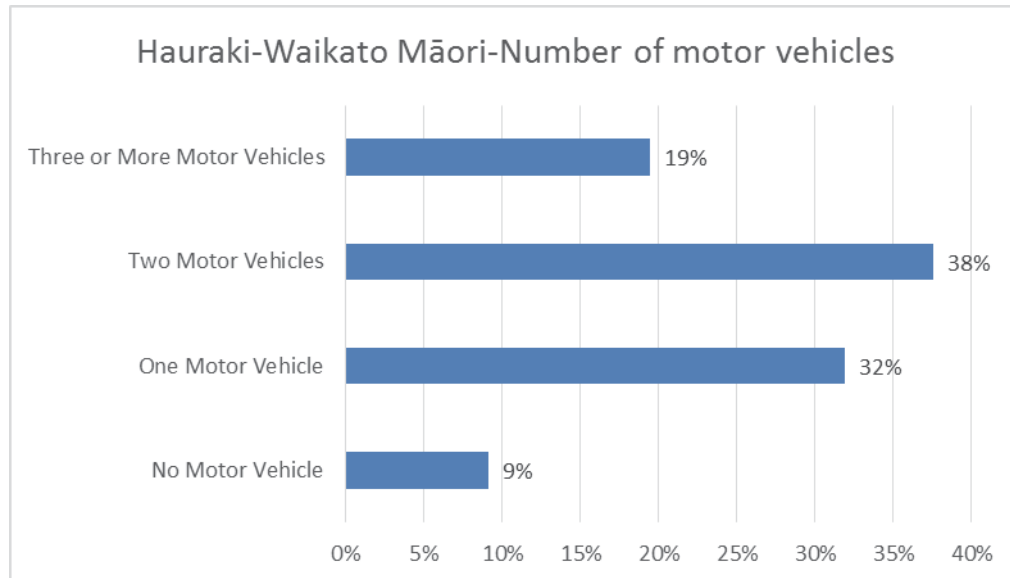
Figure 140: Access to telecommunication systems for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.





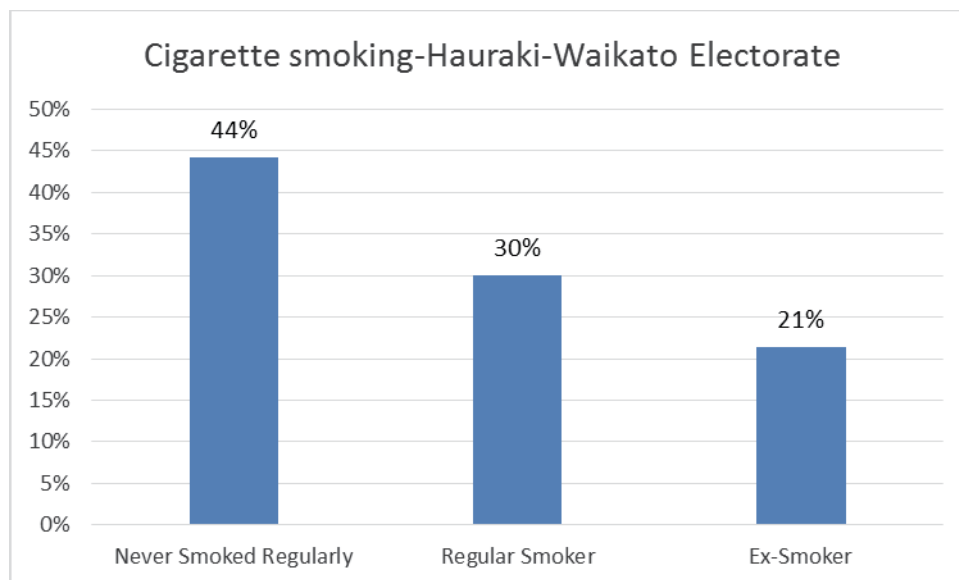
Number of motor vehicles

Figure 141: Number of motor vehicles for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.



Cigarette smoking behaviour

Figure 142: Cigarette smoking behaviour for Māori in the Hauraki-Waikato Electorate.





Ikaroa-Rāwhiti

Map of boundaries

Figure 143: Boundary Map of the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.

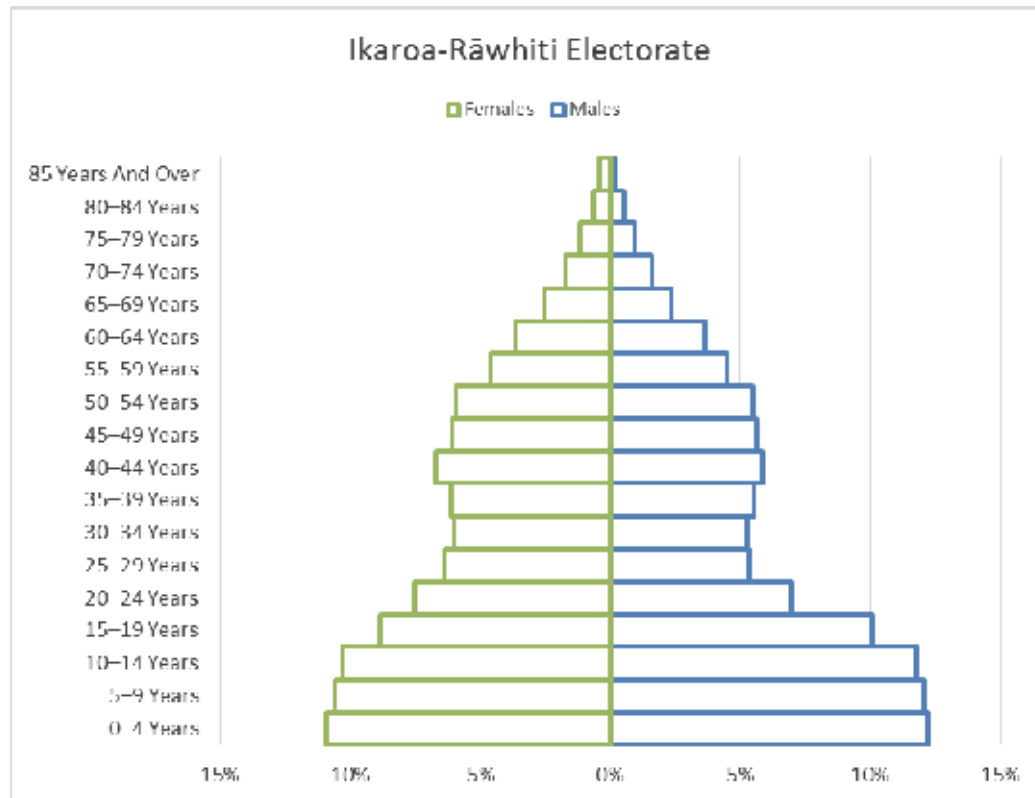


Source: New Zealand Parliamentary Library, Ikaroa-Rāwhiti: Electorate Profile, Sept, 2012.



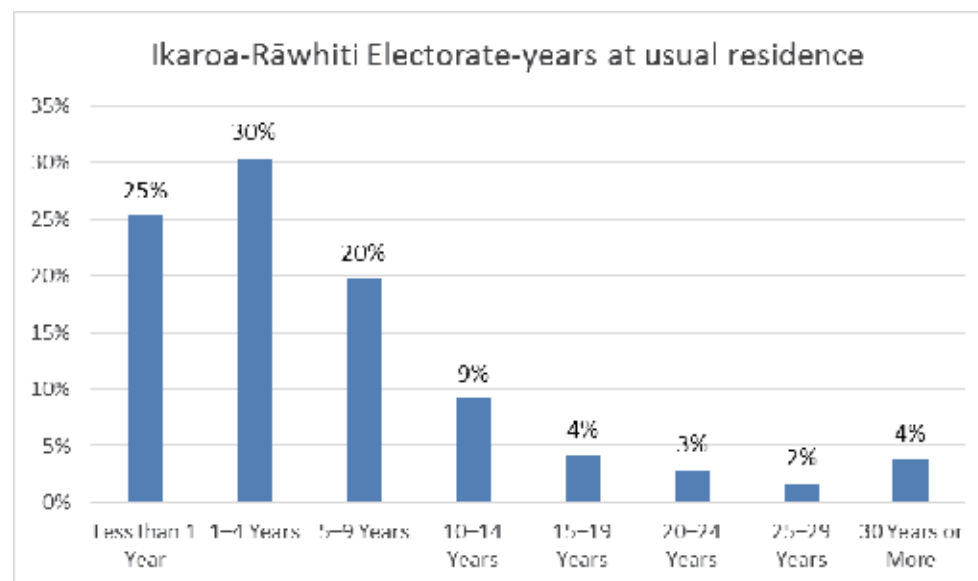
Age and gender

Figure 144: Age and gender for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.



Years at usual residence

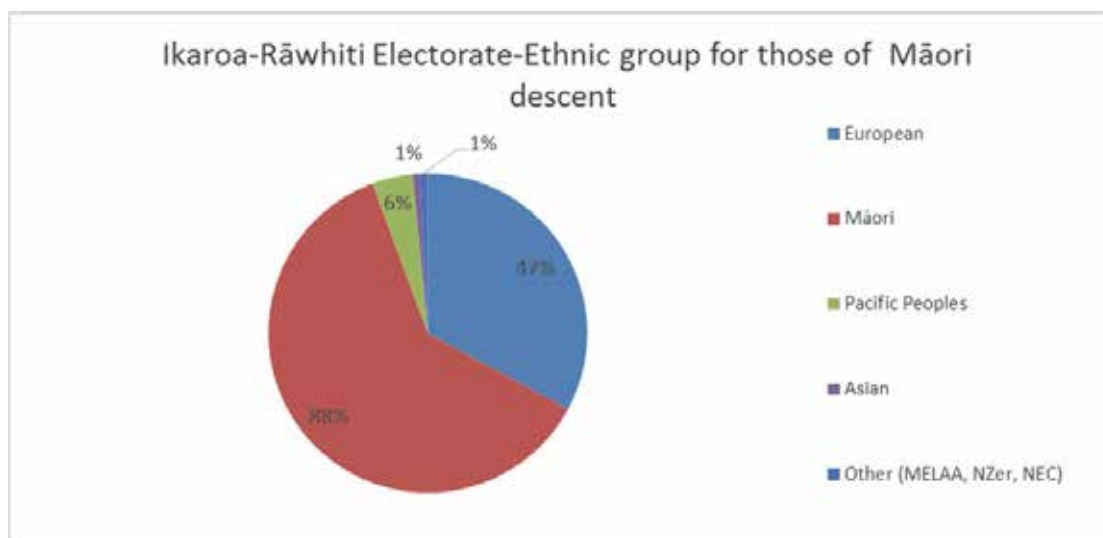
Figure 145: Years at usual residence for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.





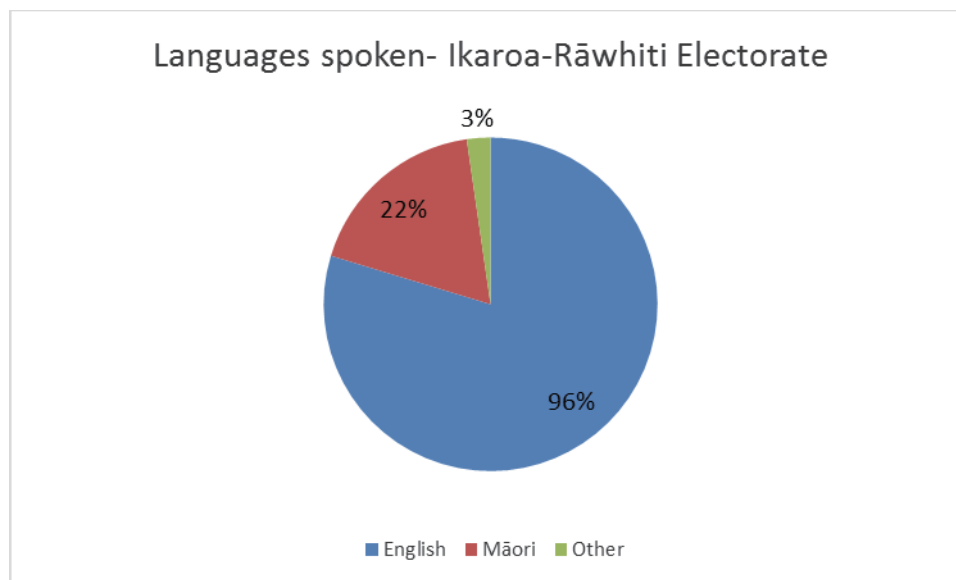
Ethnicity

Figure 146: Ethnicity for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.



Languages Spoken

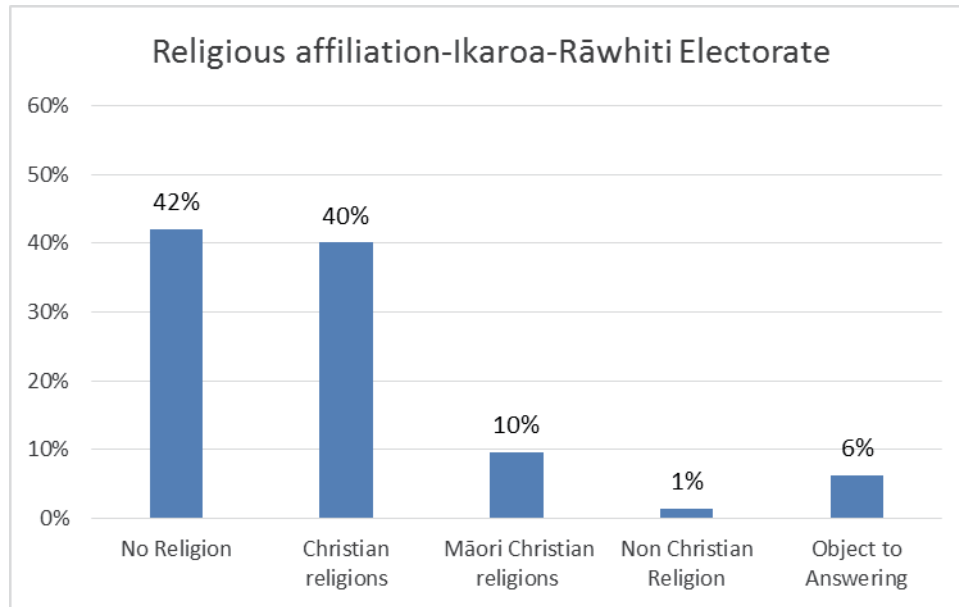
Figure 147: Languages Spoken for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.





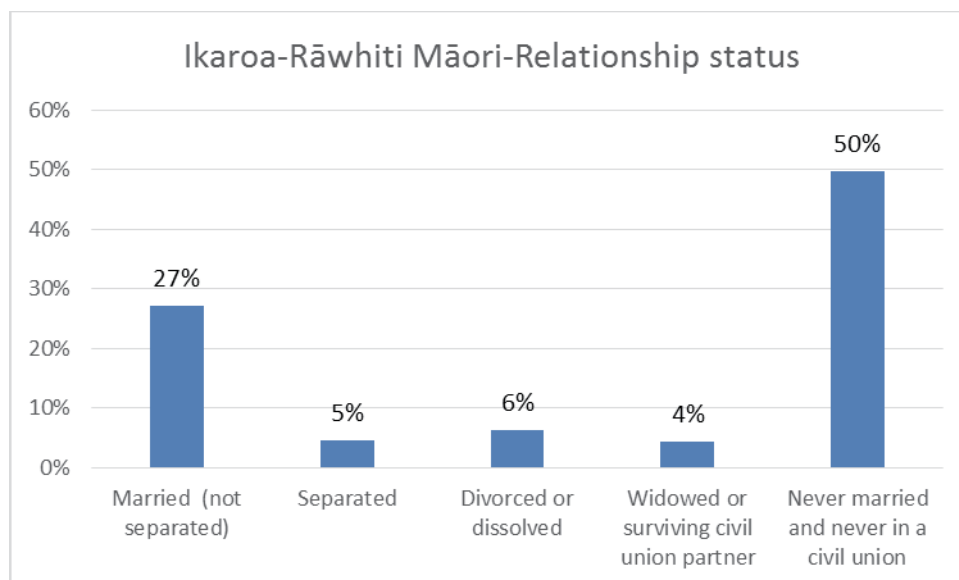
Religious affiliation

Figure 148: Religious affiliation for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.



Relationship status

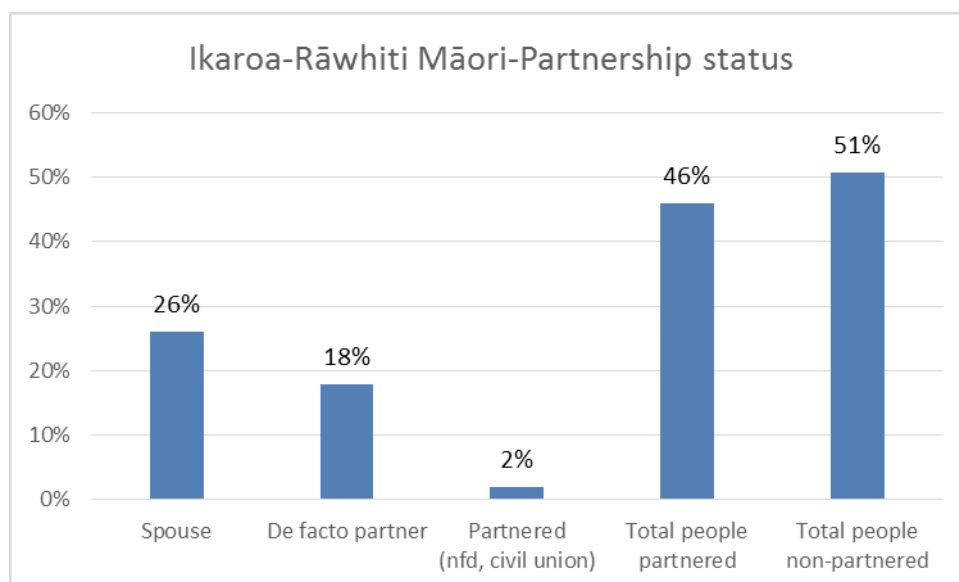
Figure 149: Relationship status for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.





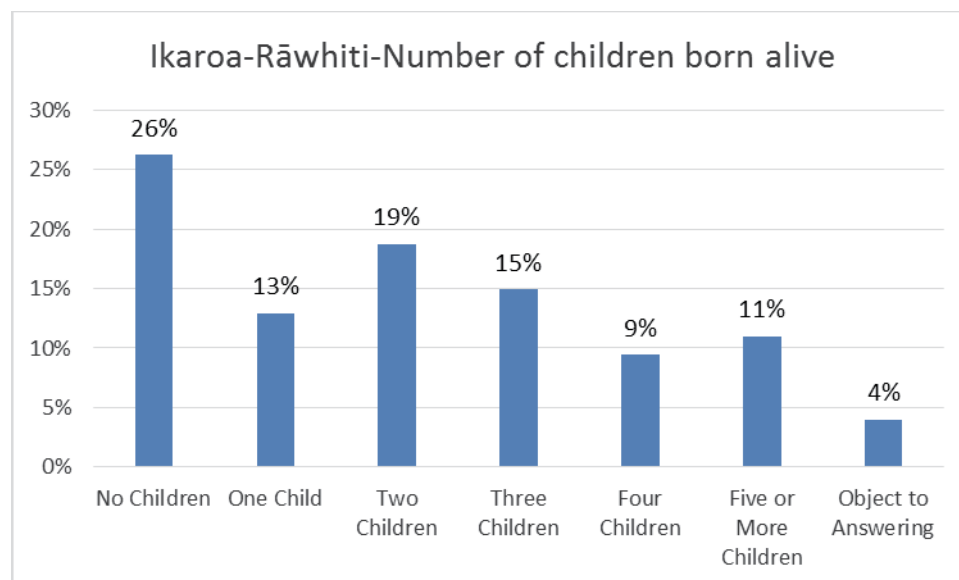
Partnership status

Figure 150: Partnership status for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.



Number of children

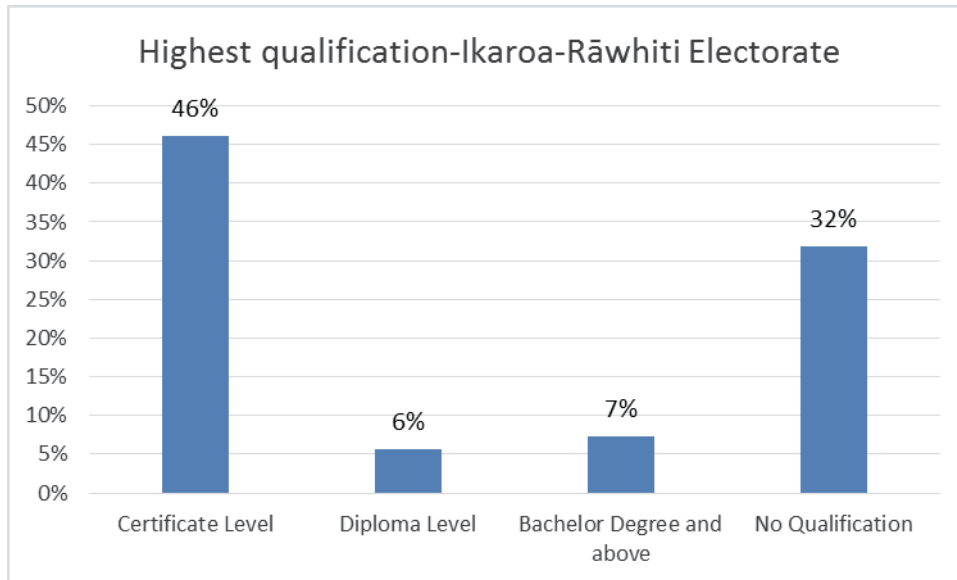
Figure 151: Number of children for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.





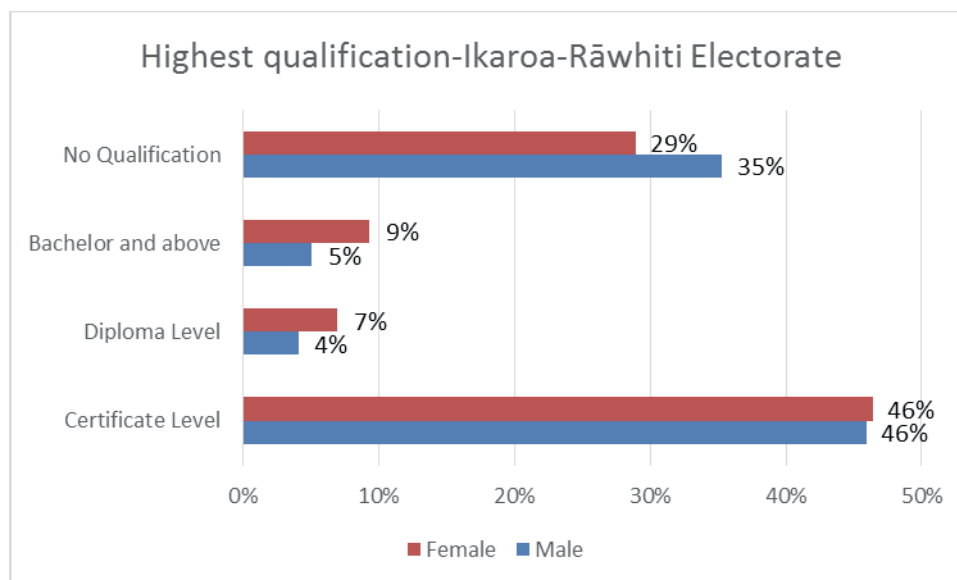
Highest qualification

Figure 152: Highest qualification for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.



Highest qualification by gender

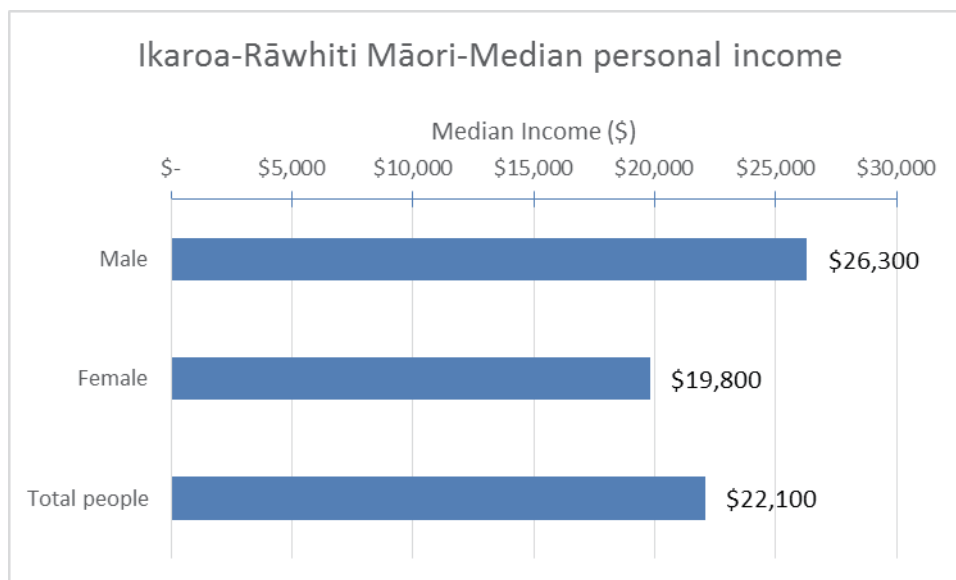
Figure 153: Highest qualification by gender for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.





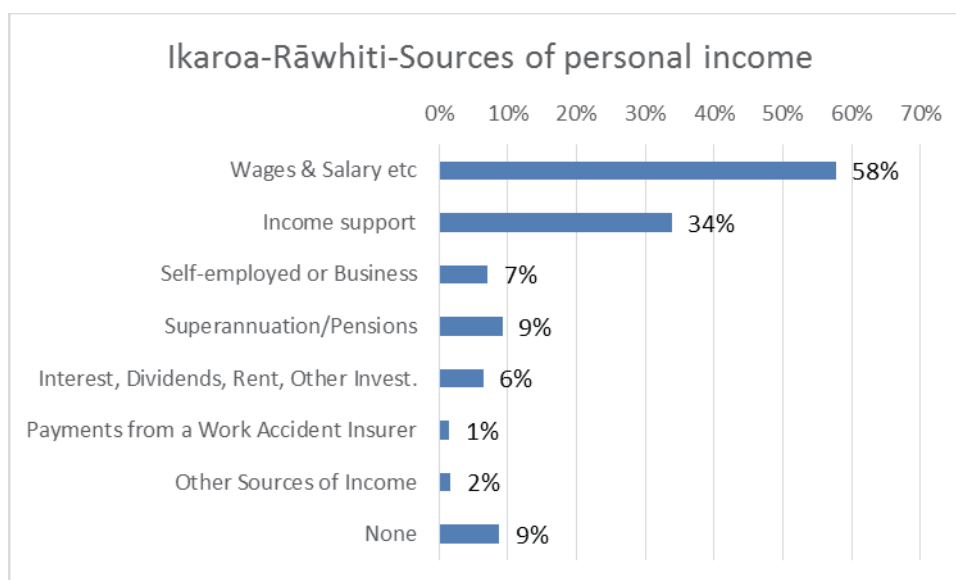
Median personal income

Figure 154: Median personal income for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.



Sources of personal income

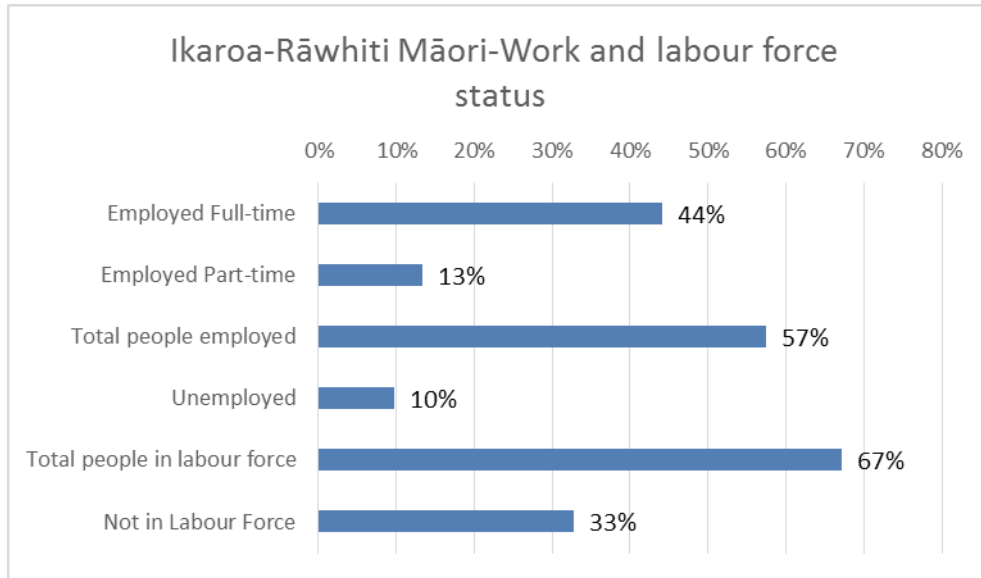
Figure 155: Sources of personal income for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.





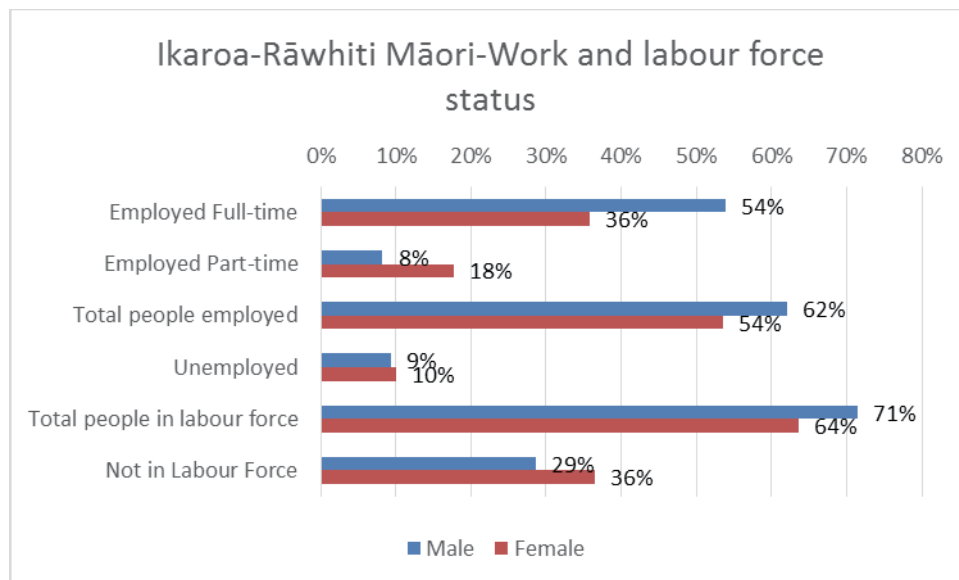
Work and labour force status

Figure 156: Work and labour force status for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.



Work and labour force status by gender

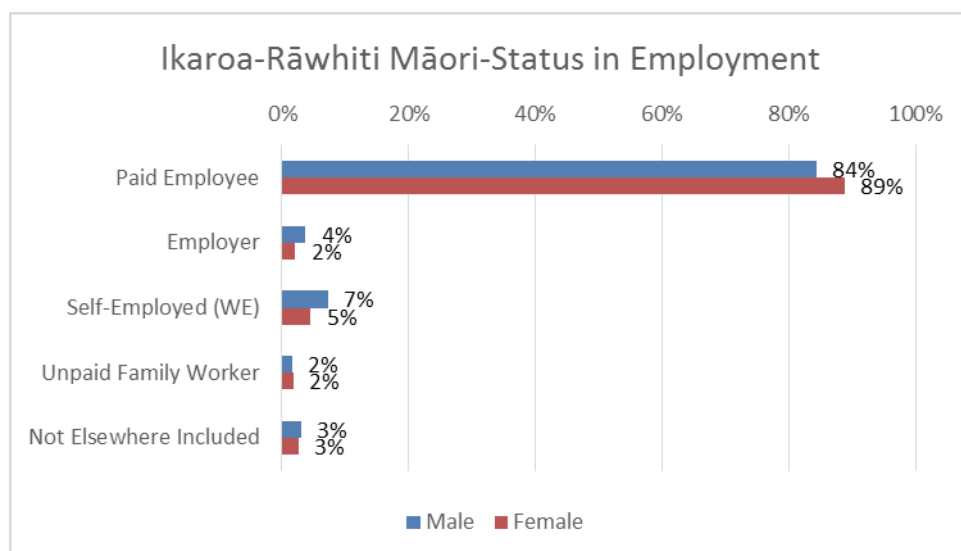
Figure 157: Work and labour force status by gender for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.





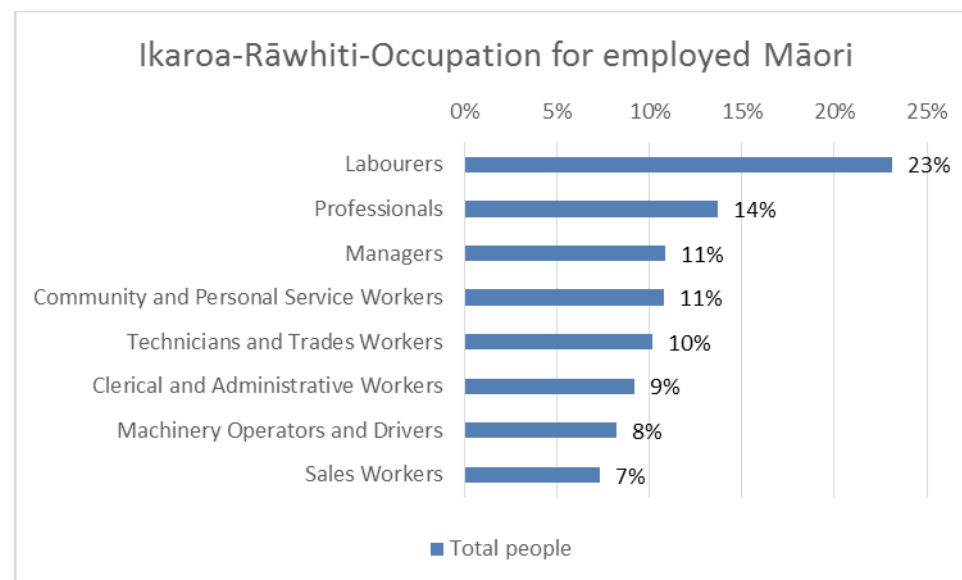
Status in employment by gender

Figure 158: Status in employment by gender for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.



Occupation for employed

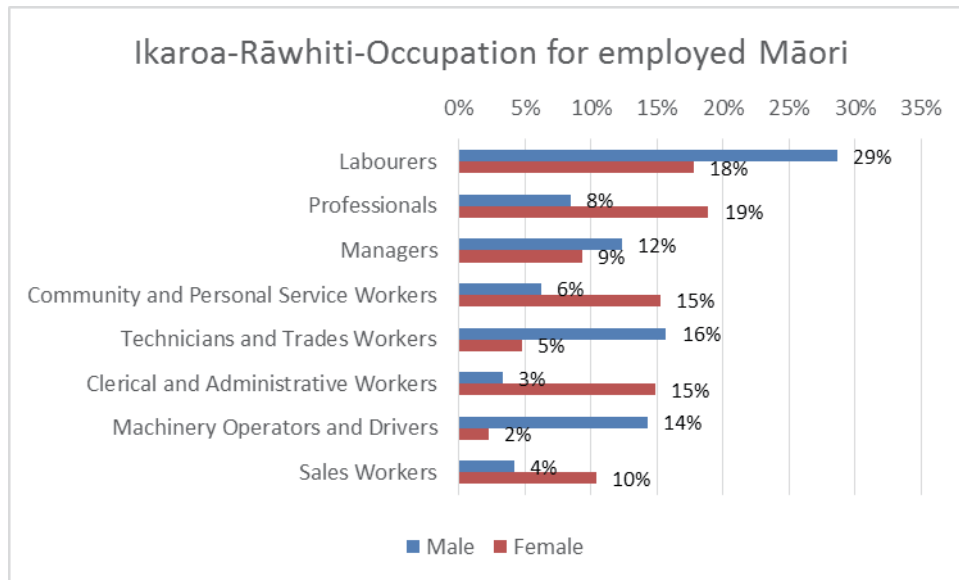
Figure 159: Occupation for employed for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.





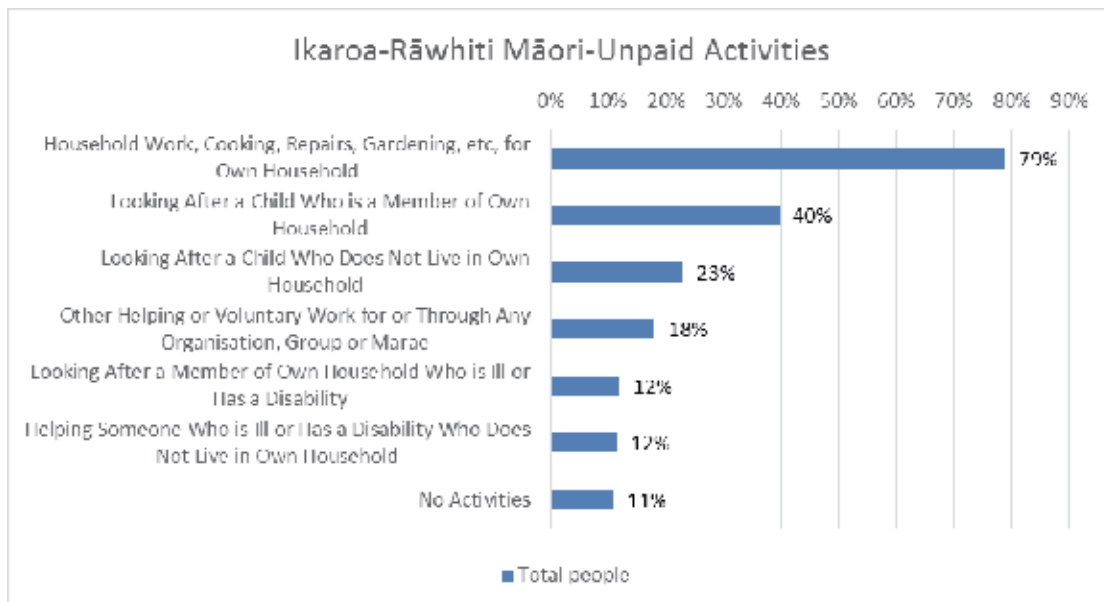
Occupation for employed by gender

Figure 160: Occupation for employed by gender for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.



Unpaid activities

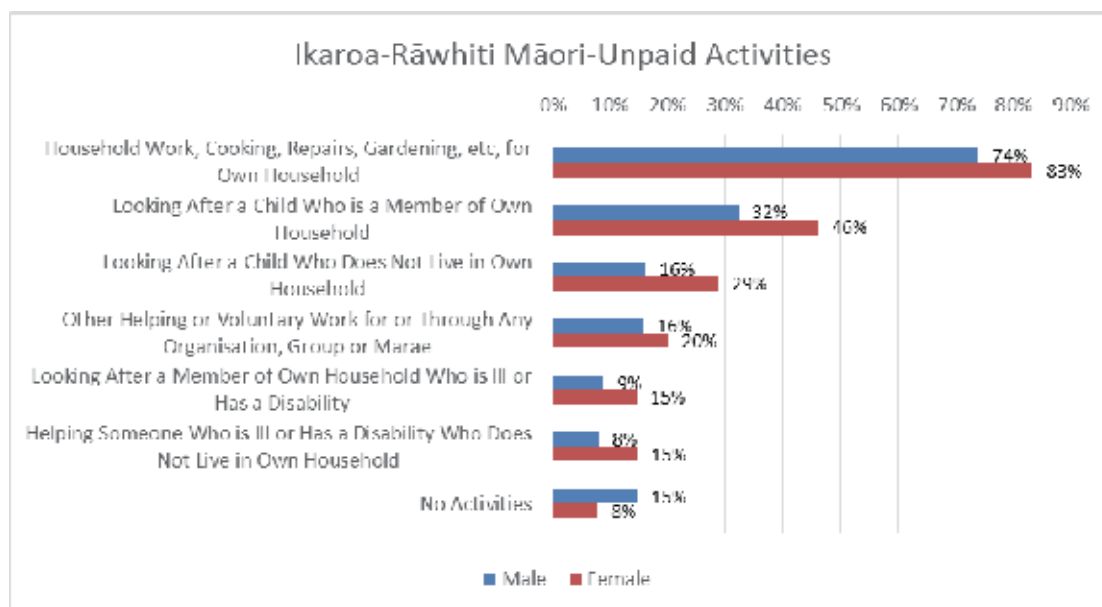
Figure 161: Unpaid activities for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.





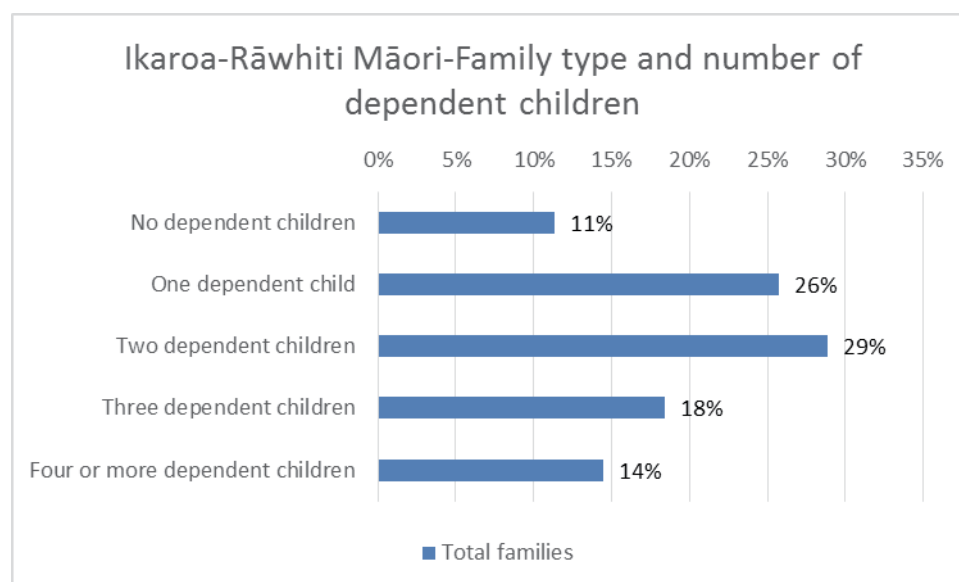
Unpaid activities by gender

Figure 162: Unpaid activities by gender for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.



Number of dependent children

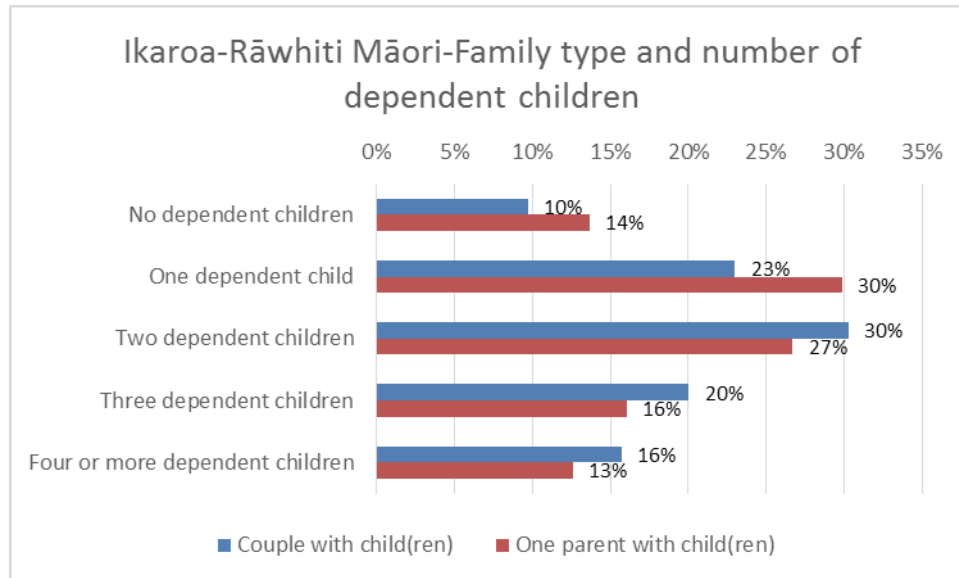
Figure 163: Number of dependent children for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.





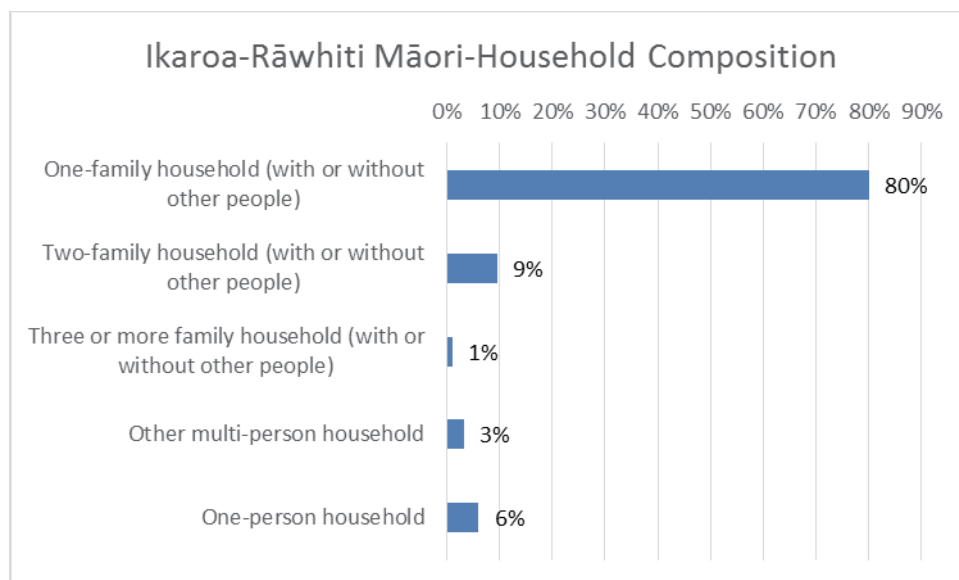
Family type and number of dependent children

Figure 164: Family type and number of dependent children for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.



Household composition

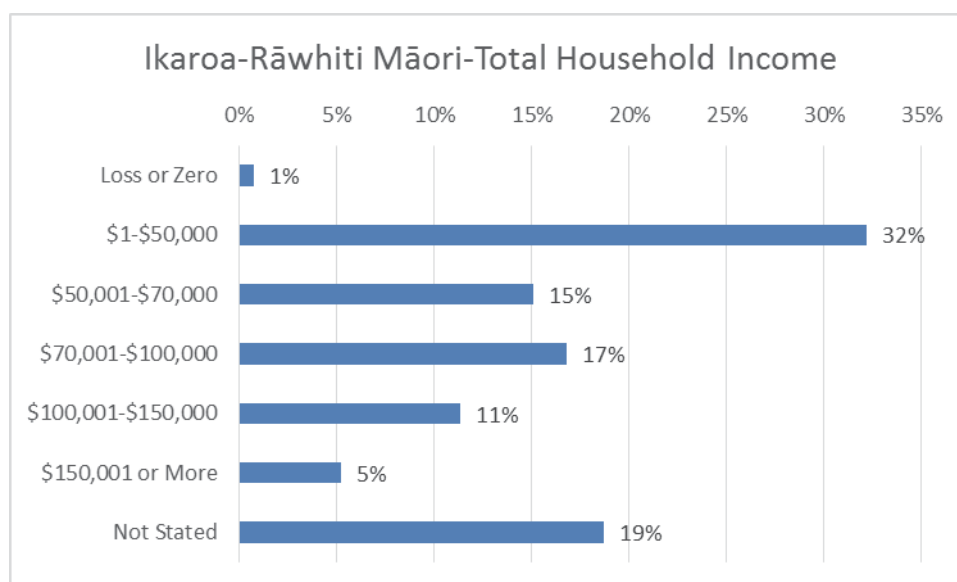
Figure 165: Household composition for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.





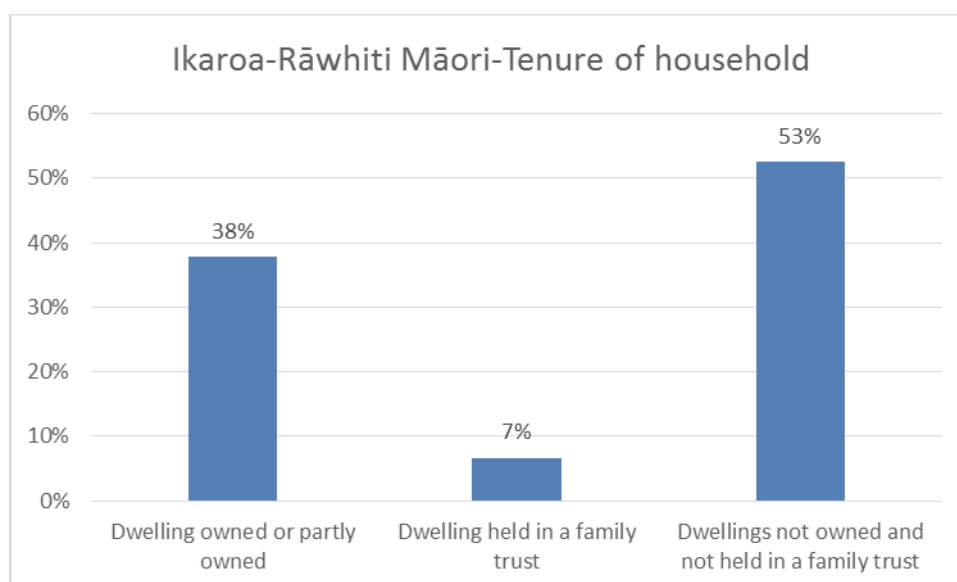
Household income

Figure 166: Household income for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.



Tenure of household

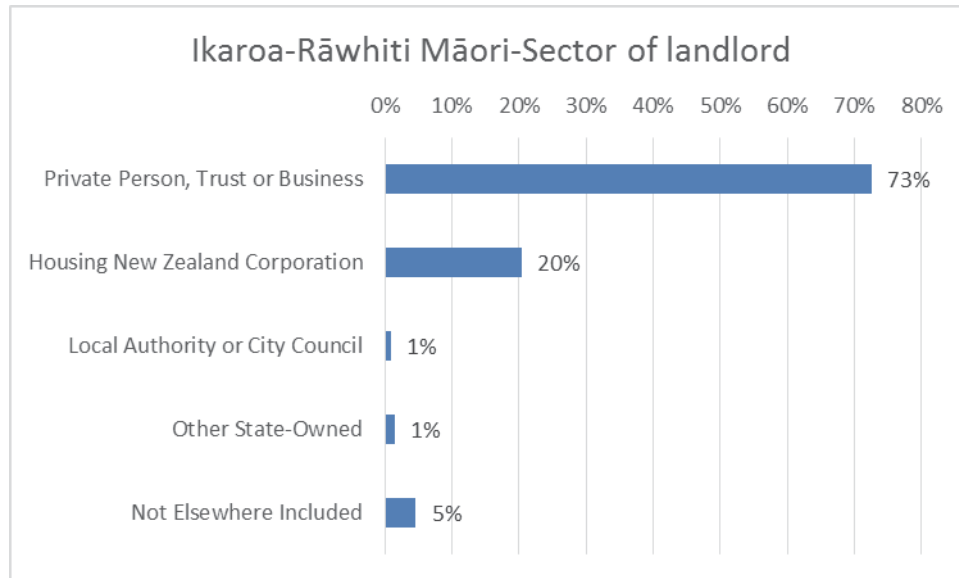
Figure 167: Tenure of household for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.





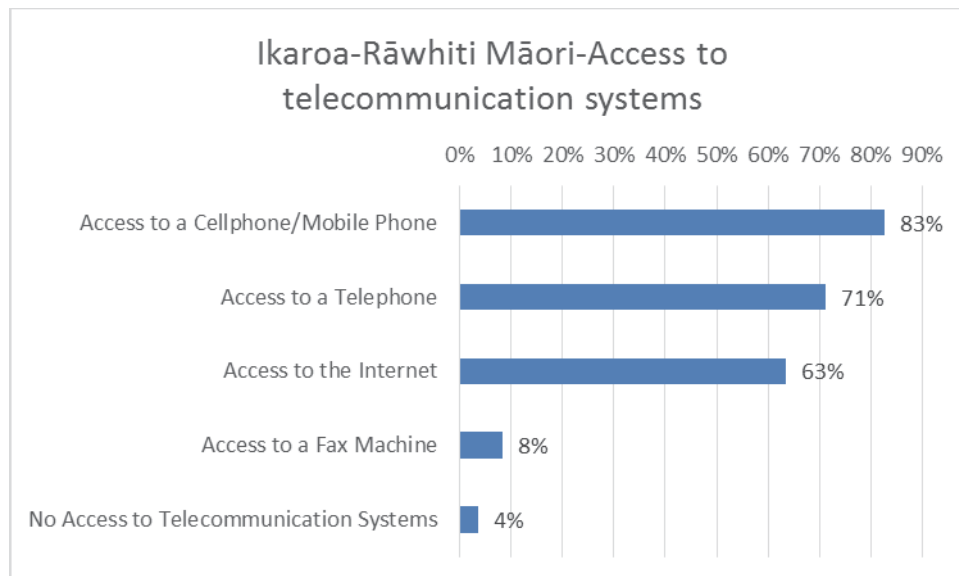
Sector of landlord

Figure 168: Sector of landlord for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.



Access to telecommunication systems

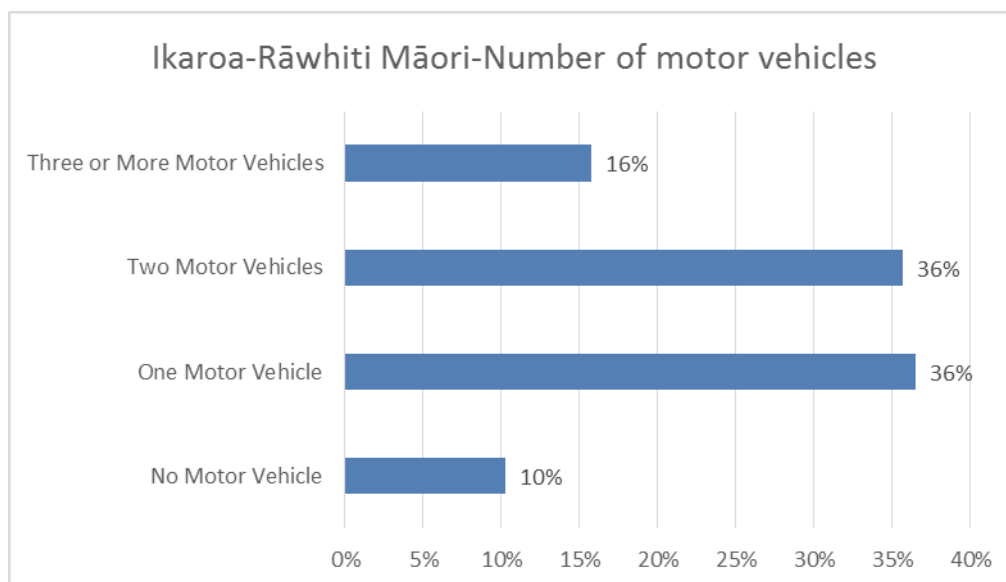
Figure 169: Access to telecommunication systems for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.





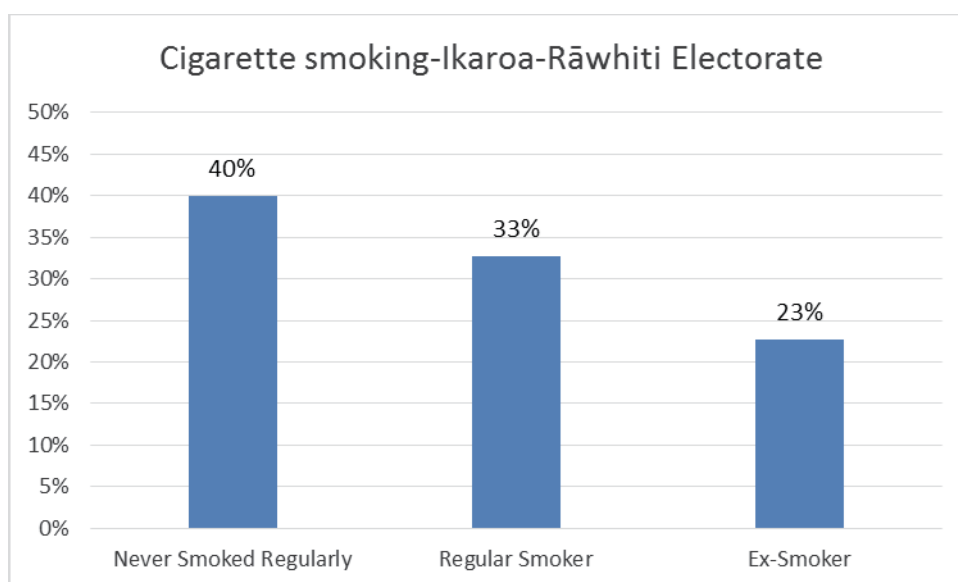
Number of motor vehicles

Figure 170: Number of motor vehicles for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.



Cigarette Smoking behaviour

Figure 171: Cigarette Smoking behaviour for Māori in the Ikaroa-Rāwhiti Electorate.





Tāmaki Makaurau

Map of boundaries

Figure 172: Boundary Map of the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.

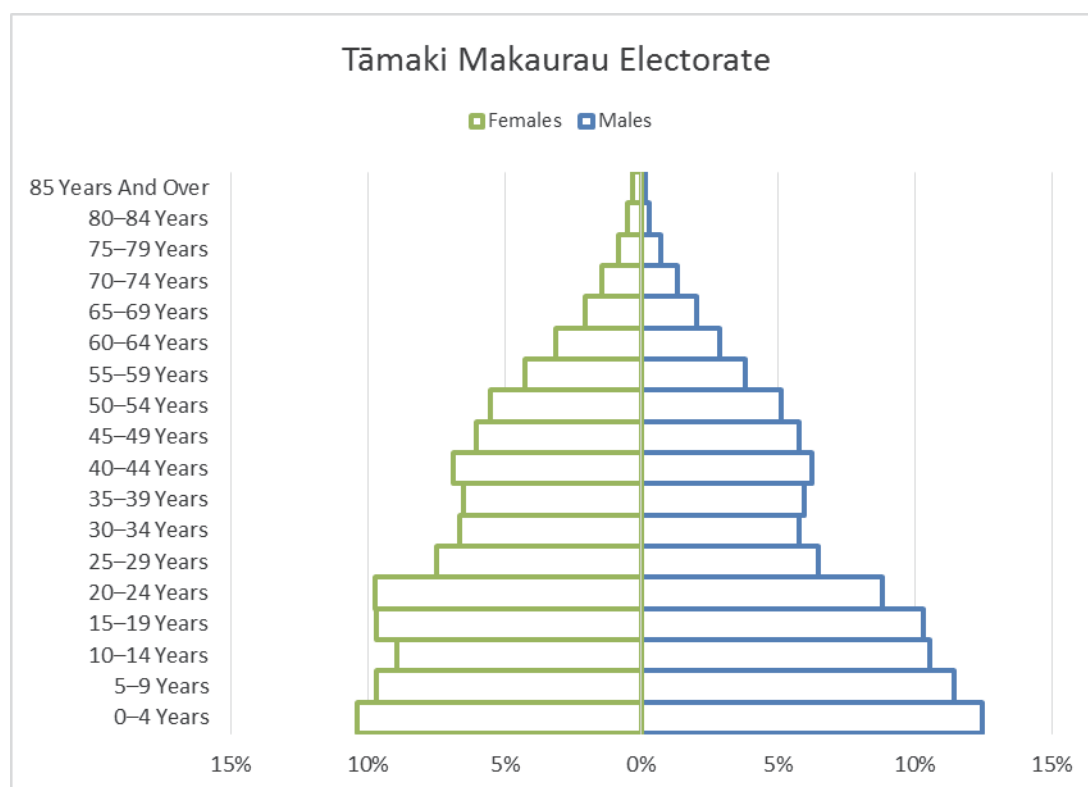


Source: New Zealand Parliamentary Library, Tāmaki Makaurau: Electorate Profile, Sept, 2012.



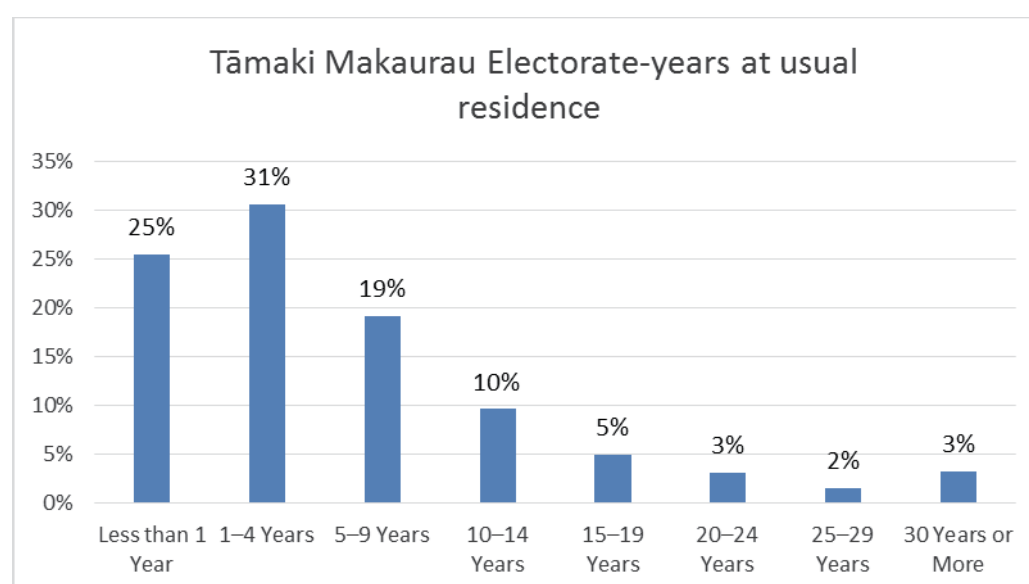
Age and gender

Figure 173: Age and gender for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.



Years at usual residence

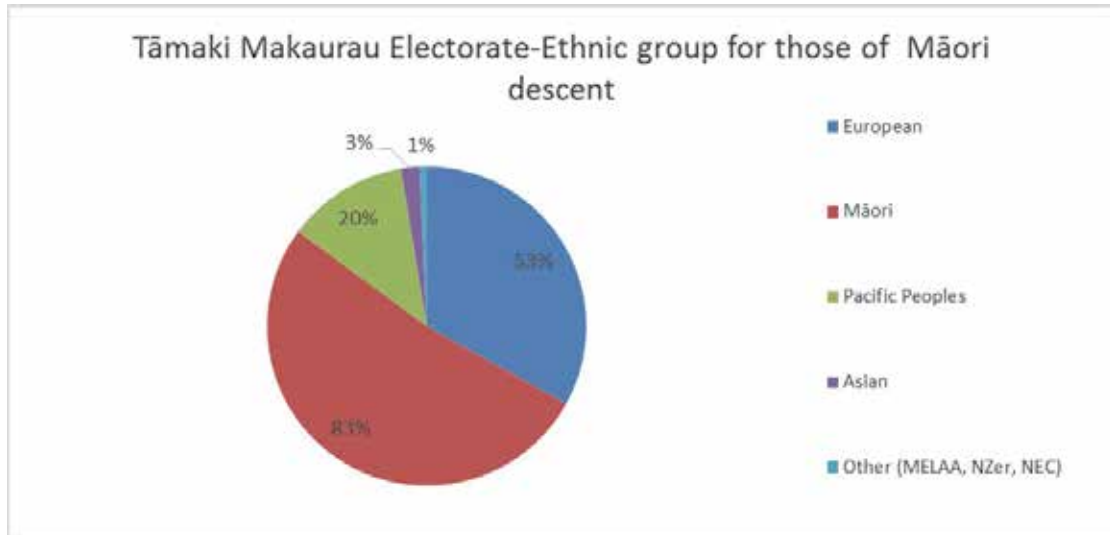
Figure 174: Years at usual residence for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.





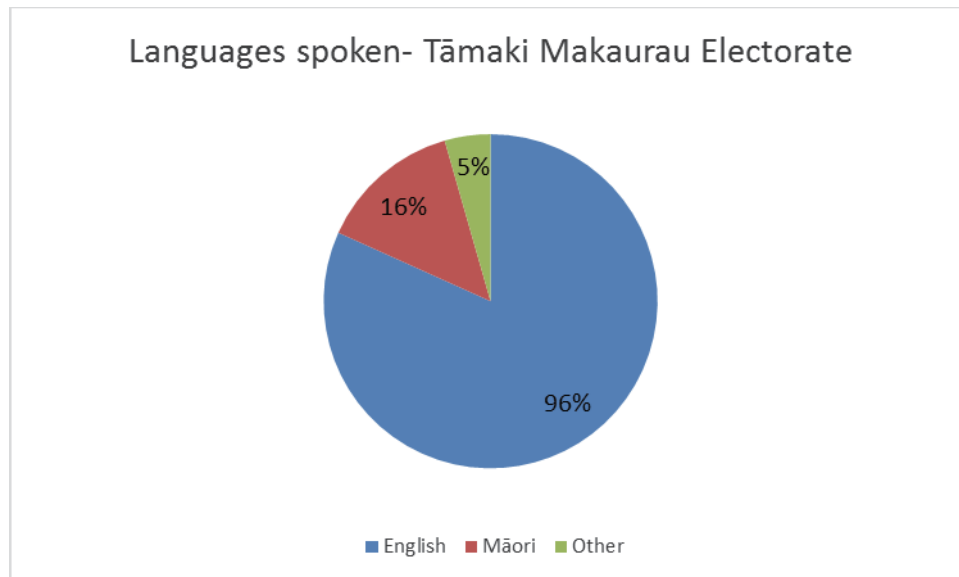
Ethnicity

Figure 175: Ethnicity for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.



Languages spoken

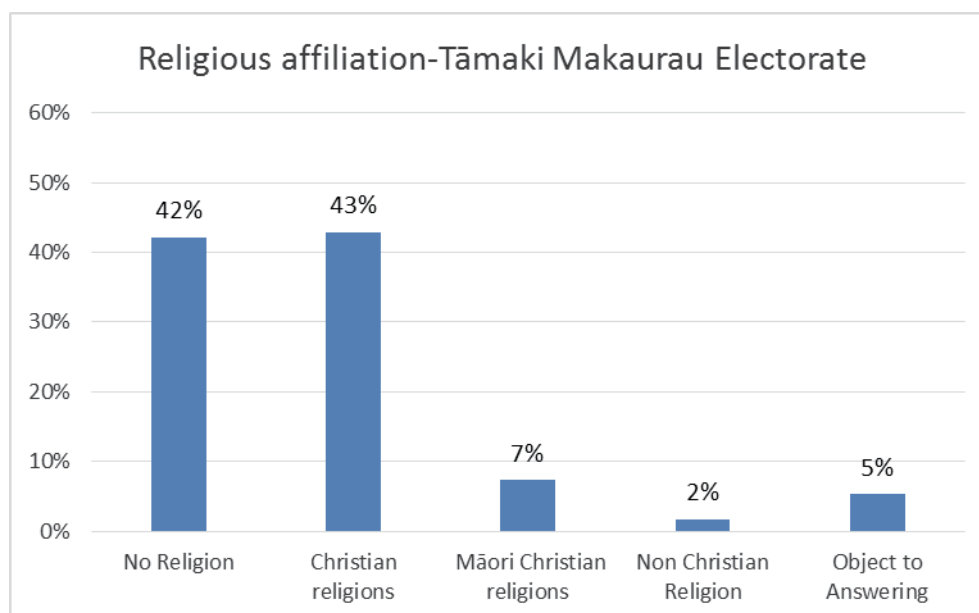
Figure 176: Languages Spoken for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.





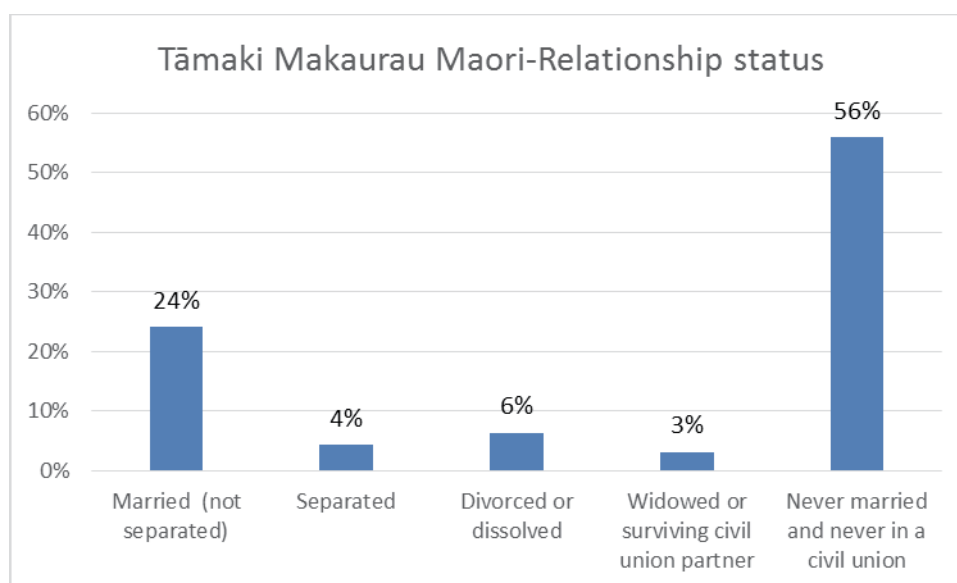
Religious affiliation

Figure 177: Religious affiliation for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.



Relationship status

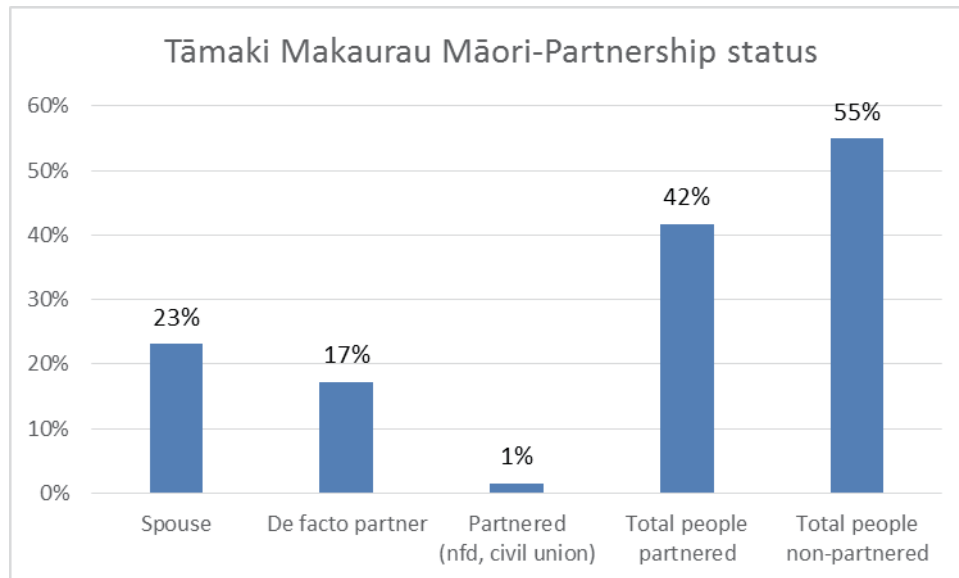
Figure 178: Relationship status for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.





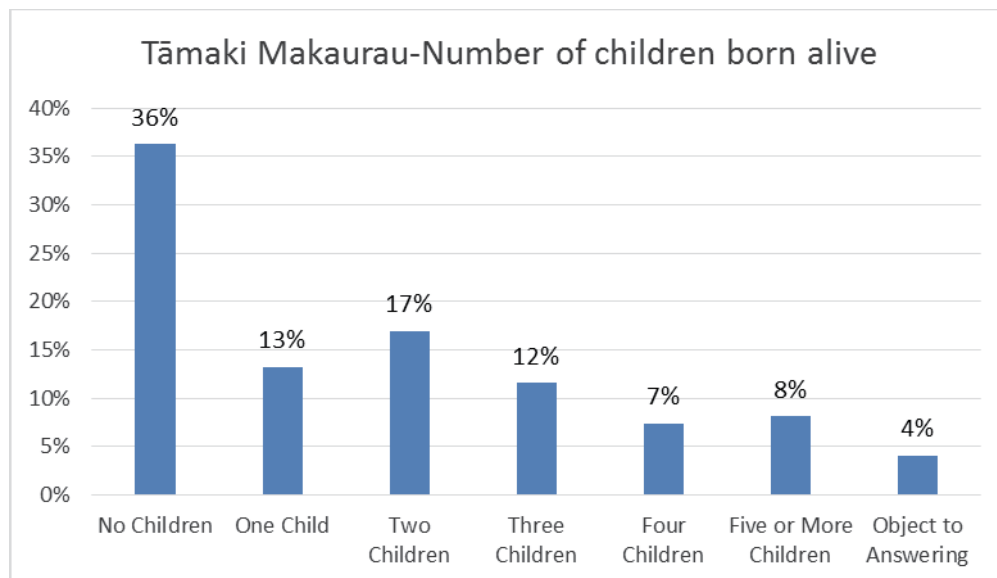
Partnership status

Figure 179: Partnership status for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.



Number of children

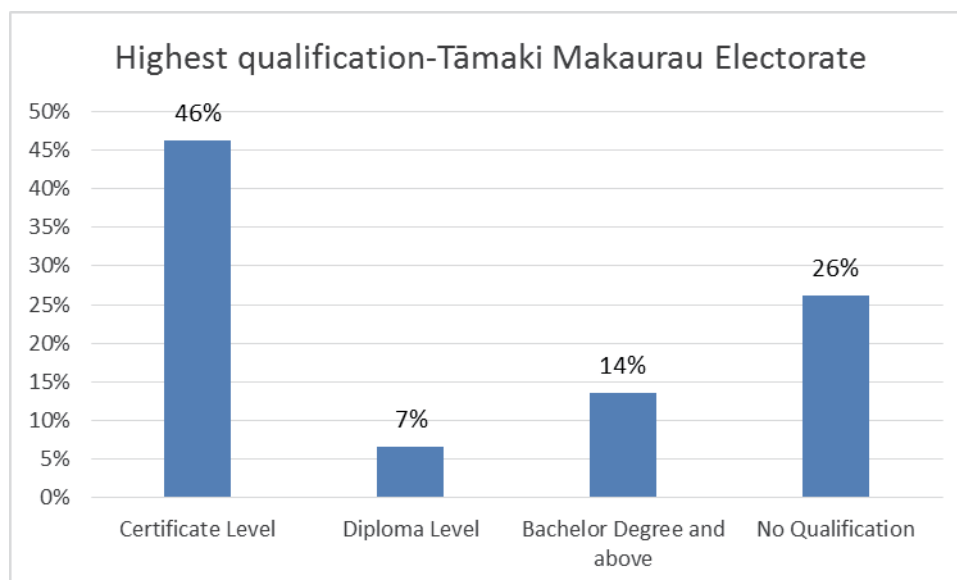
Figure 180: Number of children for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.





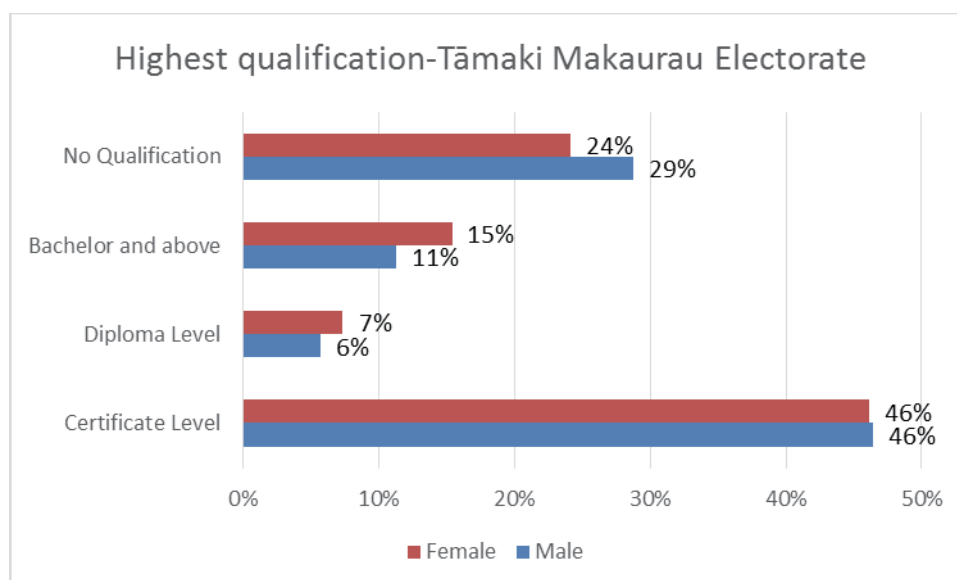
Highest qualification

Figure 181: Highest qualification for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.



Highest qualification by gender

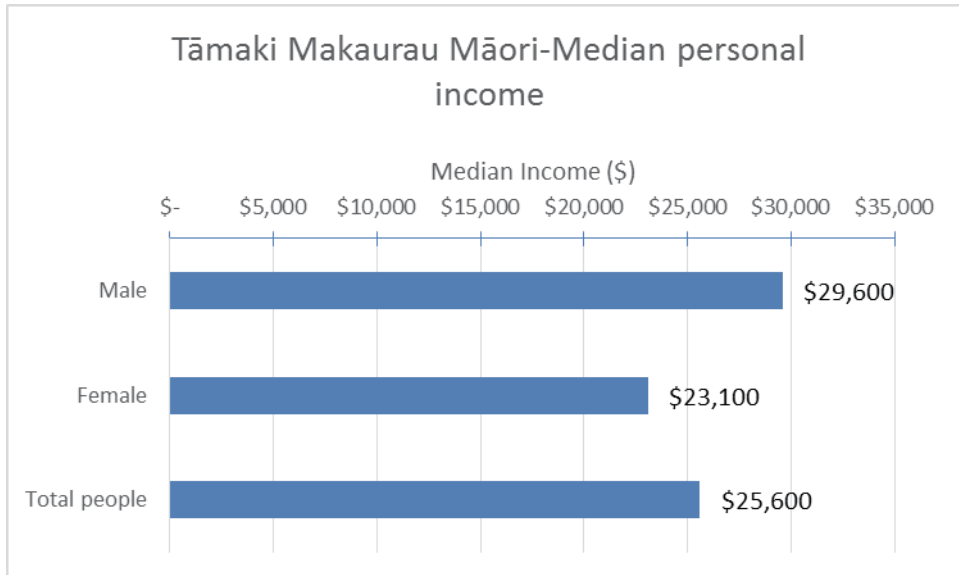
Figure 182: Highest qualification by gender for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.





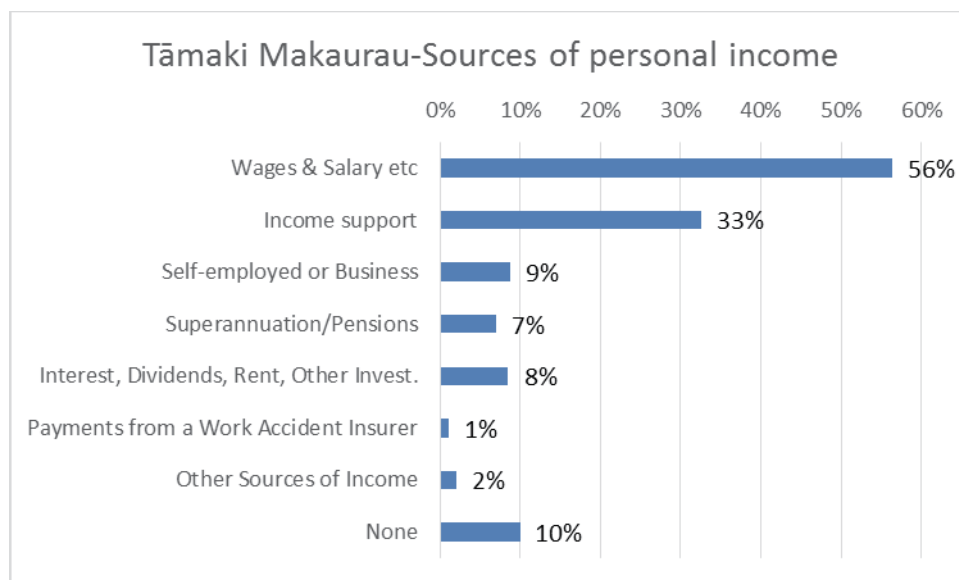
Median personal income

Figure 183: Median personal income for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.



Sources of personal income

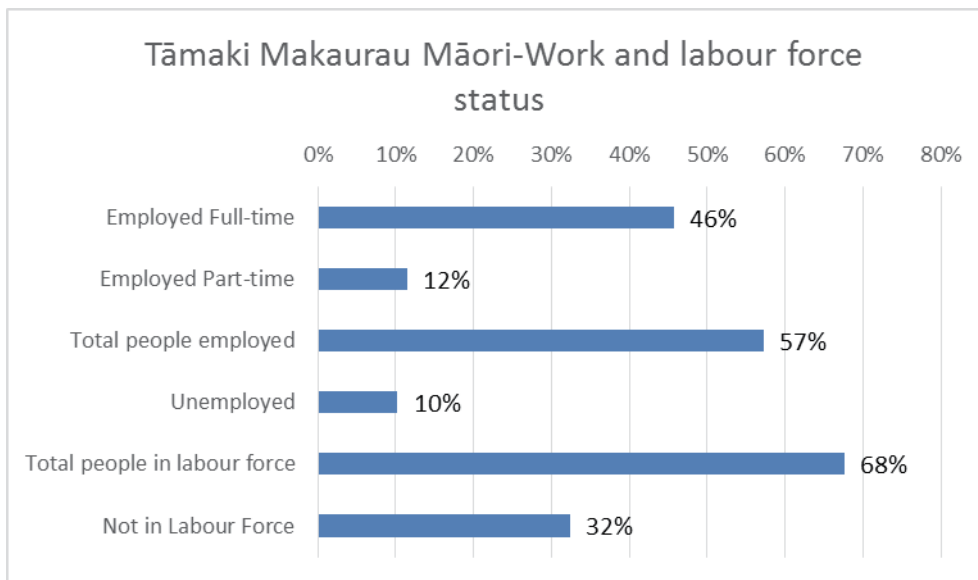
Figure 184: Sources of personal income for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.





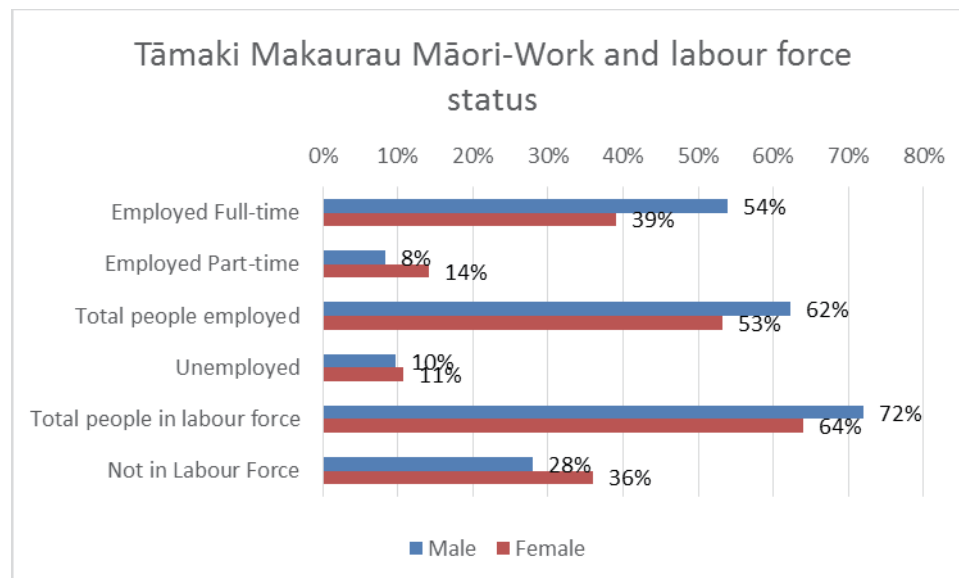
Work and labour force status

Figure 185: Work and labour force status for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.



Work and labour force status by gender

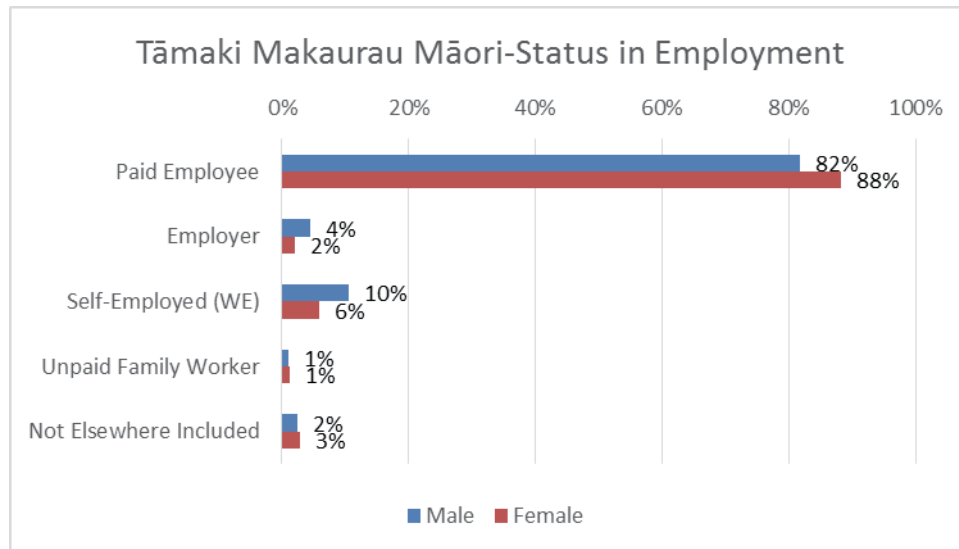
Figure 186: Work and labour force status by gender for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.





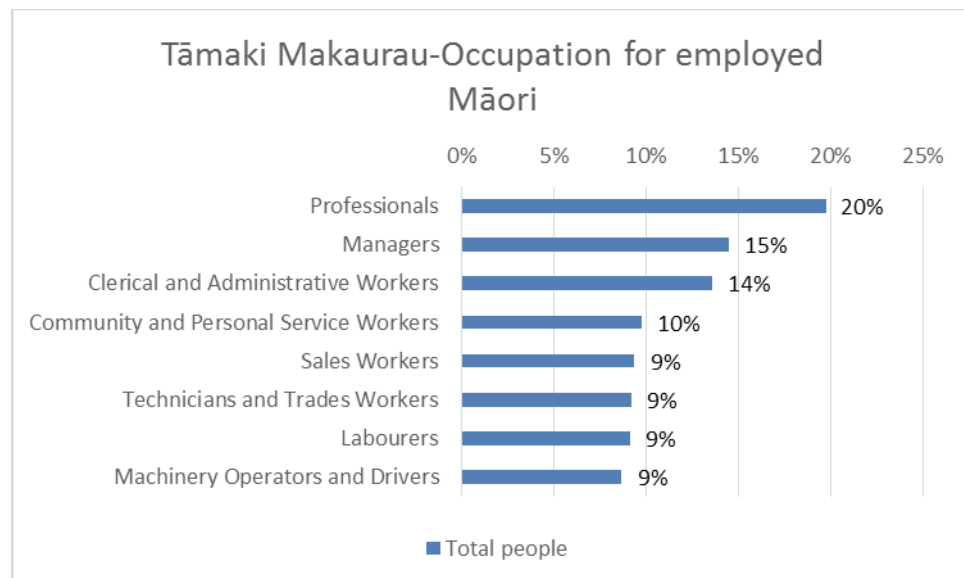
Status in employment by gender

Figure 187: Status in employment by gender for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.



Occupation for employed

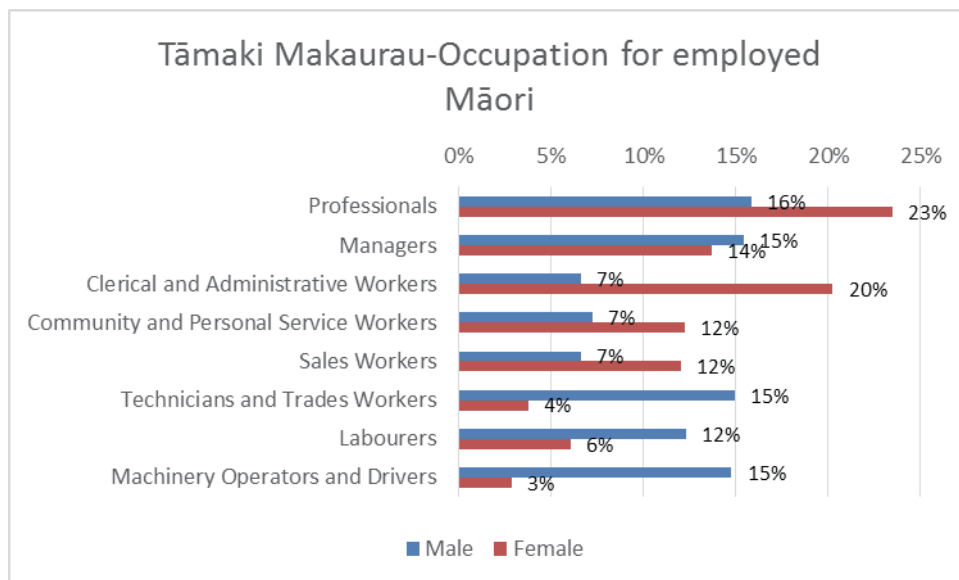
Figure 188: Occupation for employed for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.





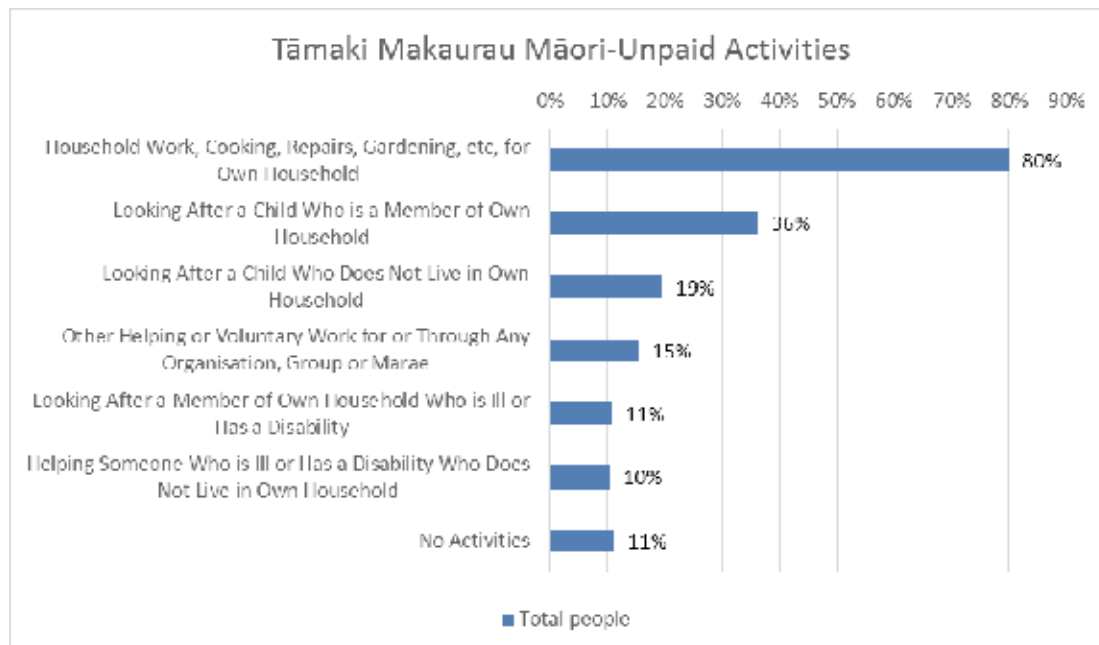
Occupation for employed by gender

Figure 189: Occupation for employed by gender for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.



Unpaid activities

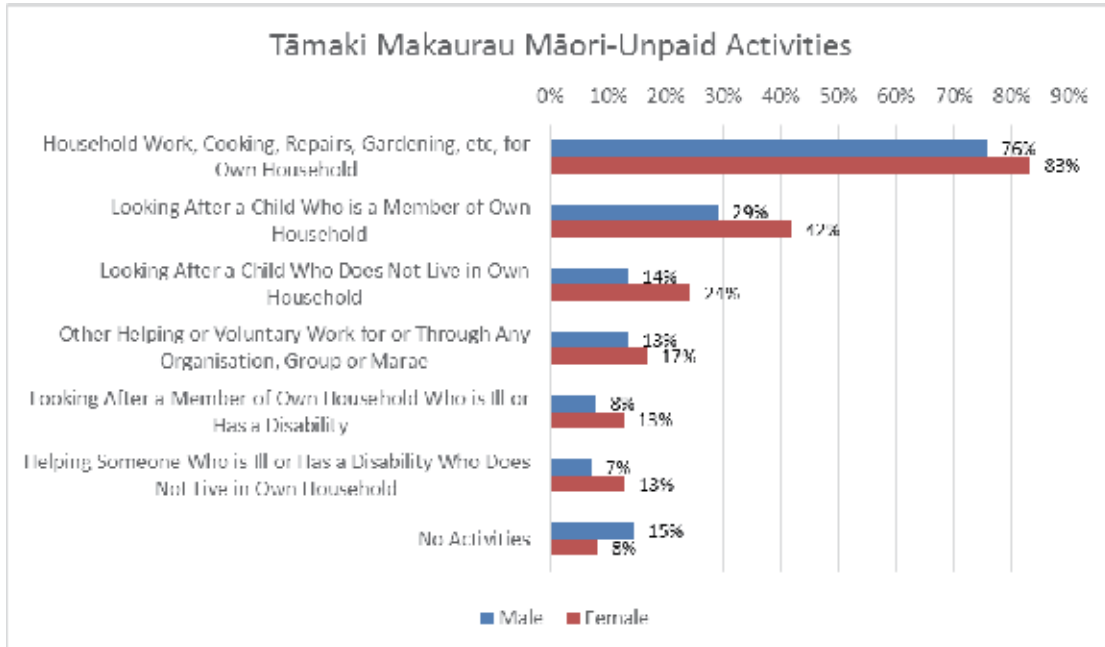
Figure 190: Unpaid activities for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.





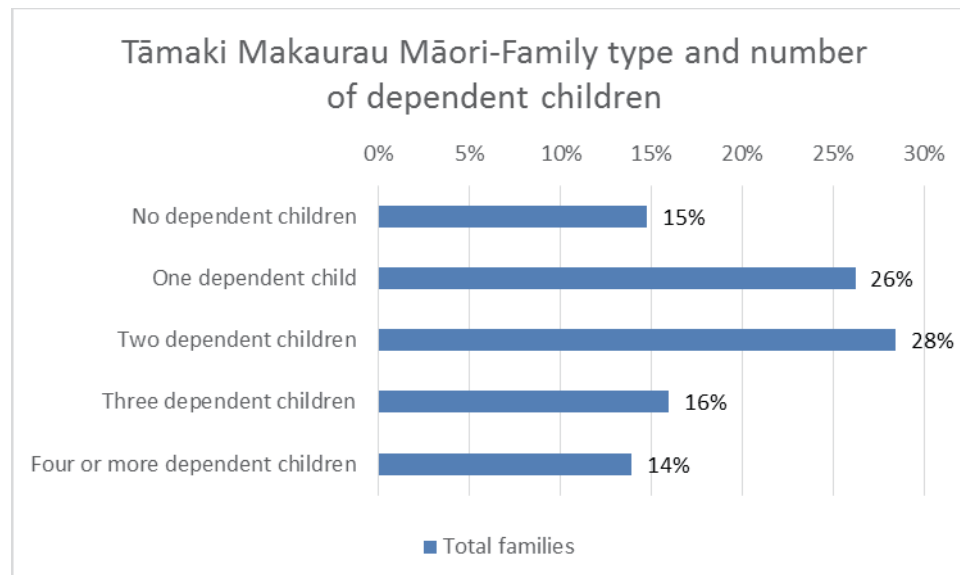
Unpaid activities by gender

Figure 191: Unpaid activities by gender for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.



Number of dependent children

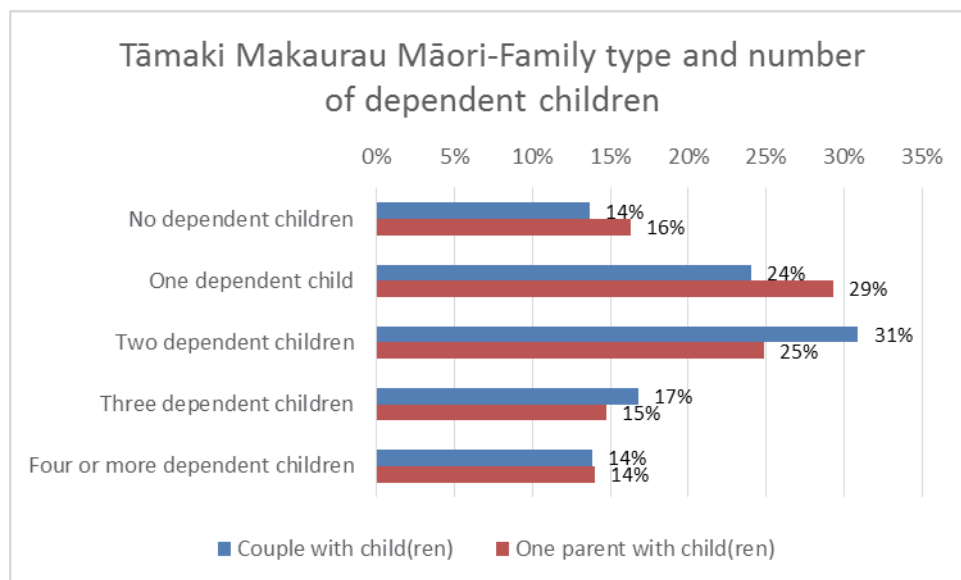
Figure 192: Number of dependent children for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.





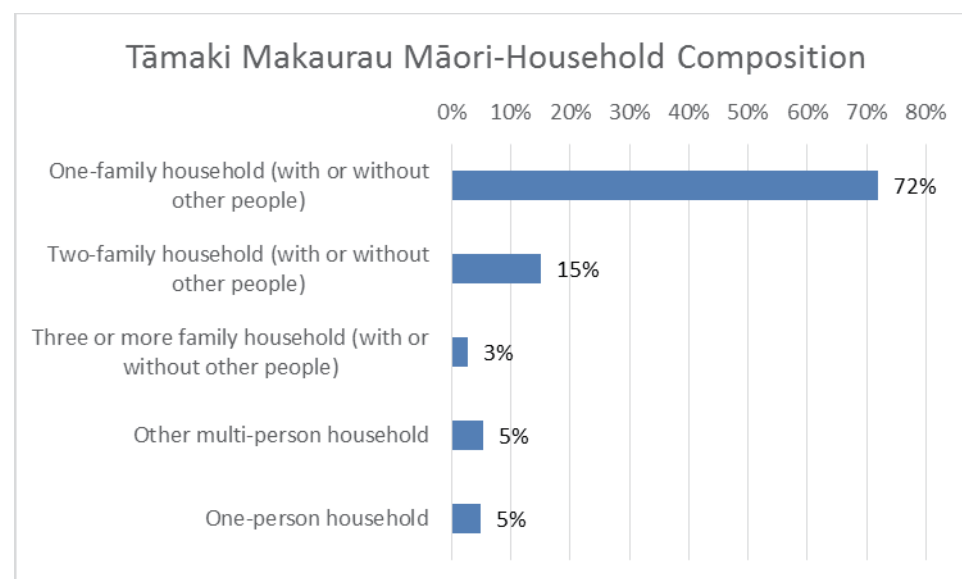
Family type and number of dependent children

Figure 193: Family type and number of dependent children for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.



Household composition

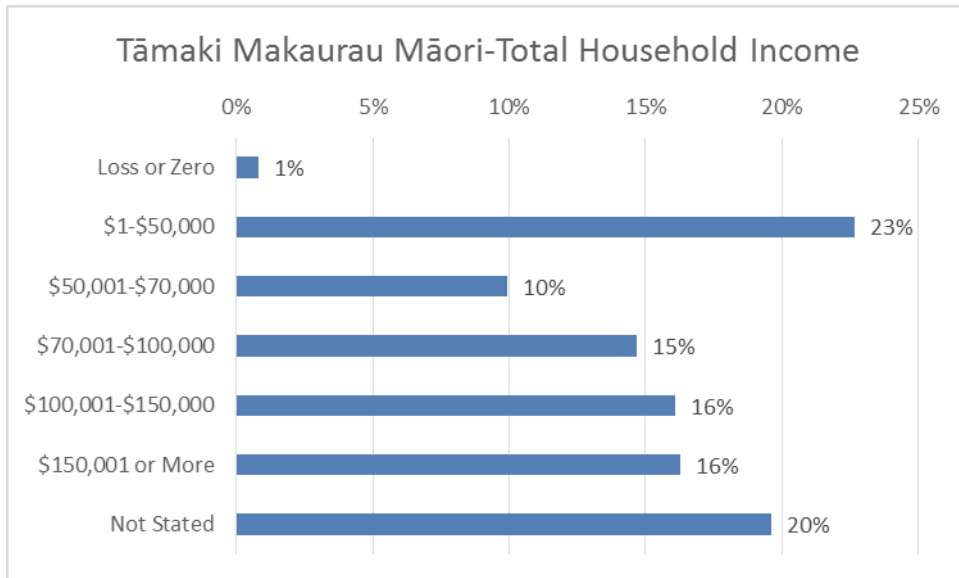
Figure 194: Household composition for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.





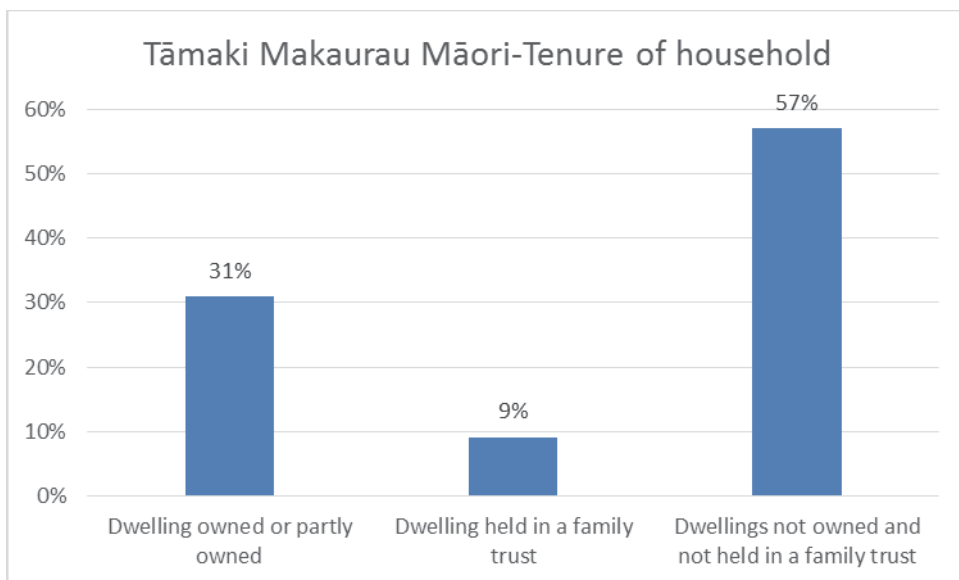
Household income

Figure 195: Household income for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.



Tenure of household

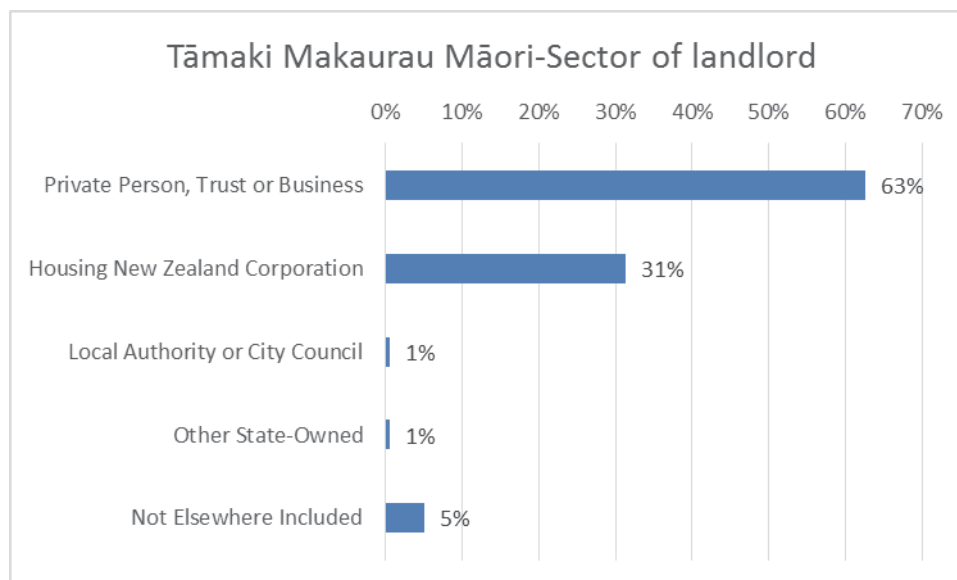
Figure 196: Tenure of household for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.





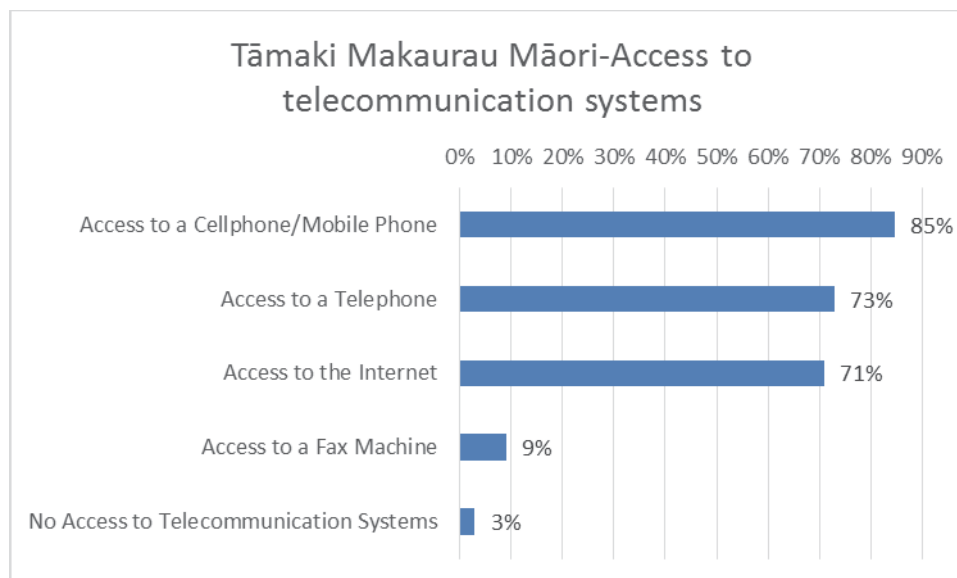
Sector of landlord

Figure 197: Sector of landlord for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.



Access to telecommunication systems

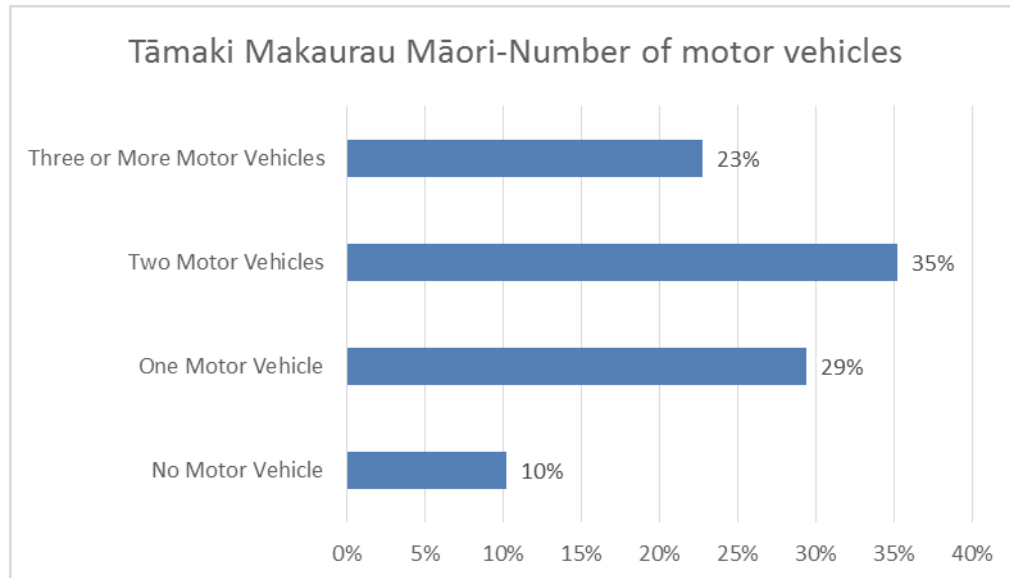
Figure 198: Access to telecommunication systems for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.





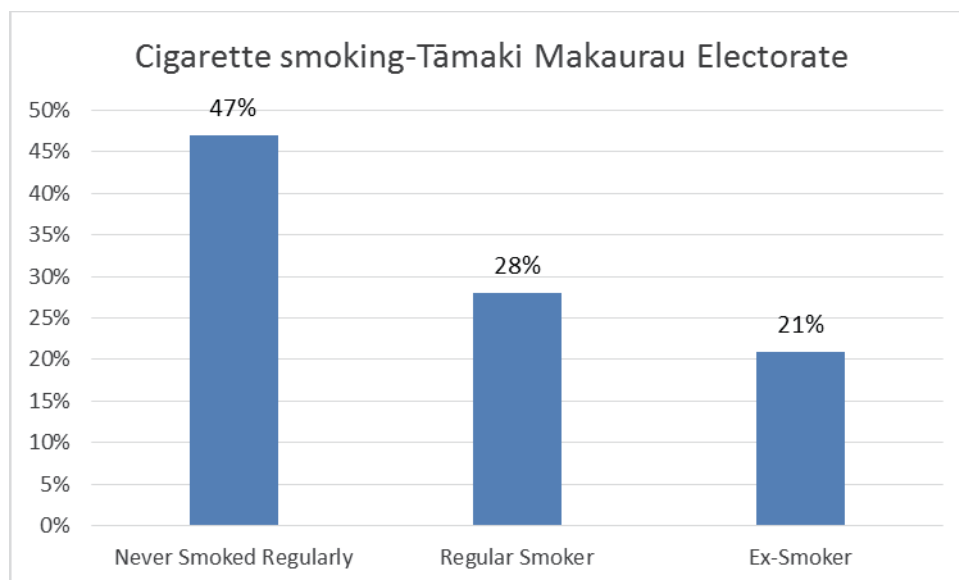
Number of motor vehicles

Figure 199: Number of motor vehicles for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.



Cigarette Smoking behaviour

Figure 200: Cigarette Smoking behaviour for Māori in the Tāmaki Makaurau Electorate.





Te Tai Hauāuru

Map of boundaries

Figure 201: Boundary Map of the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.

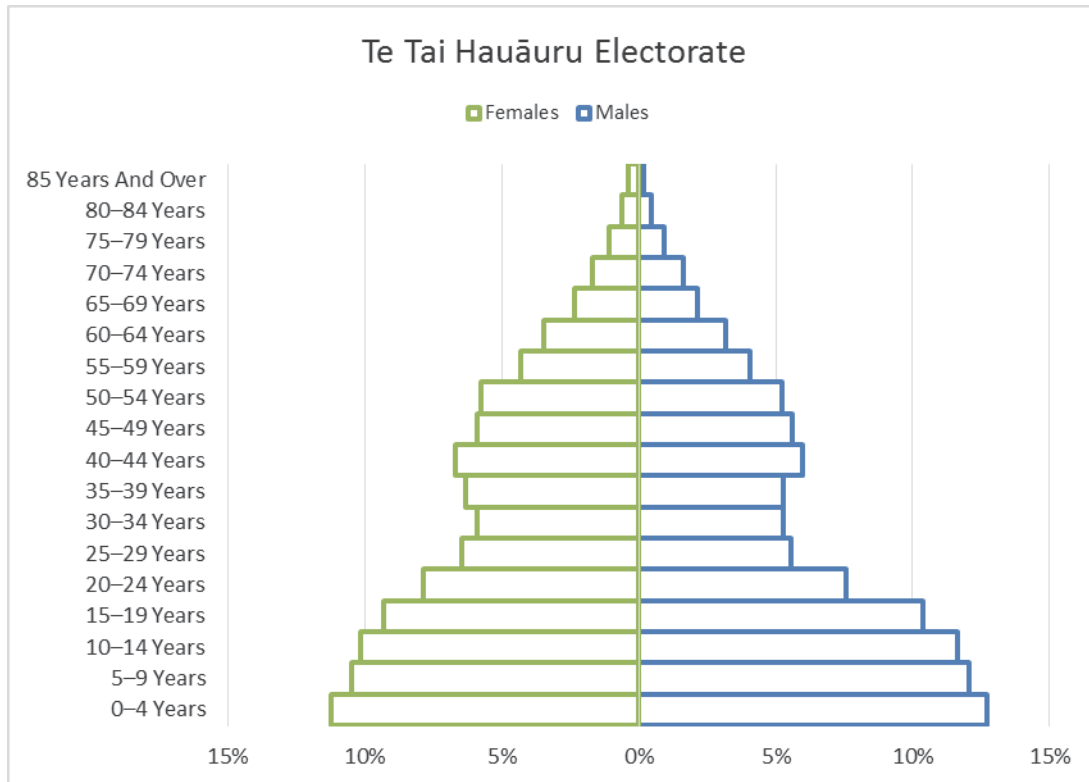


Source: New Zealand Parliamentary Library, Te Tai Hauāuru: Electorate Profile, Sept, 2012.



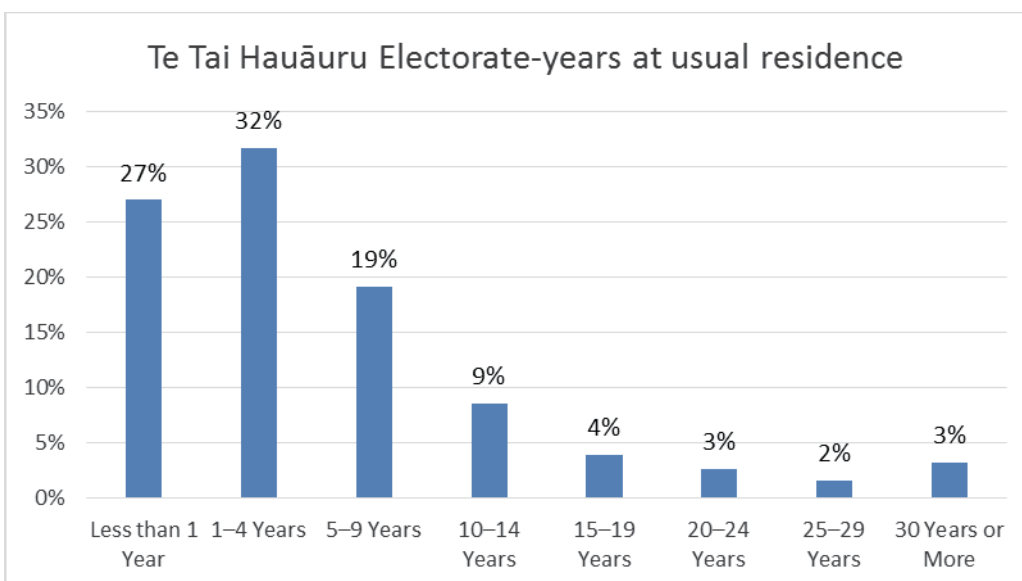
Age and gender

Figure 202: Age and gender for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.



Years at usual residence

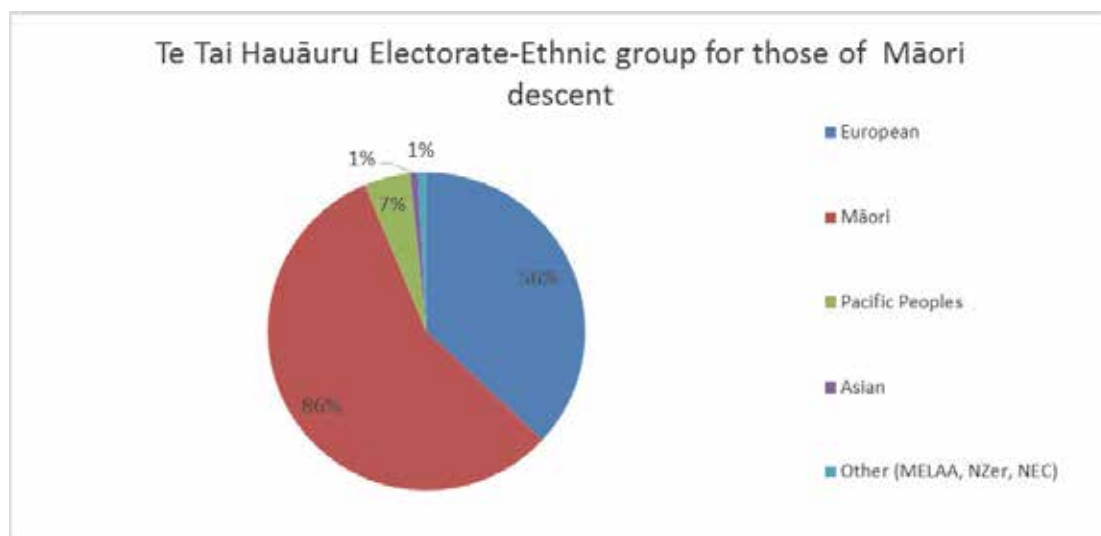
Figure 203: Years at usual residence for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.





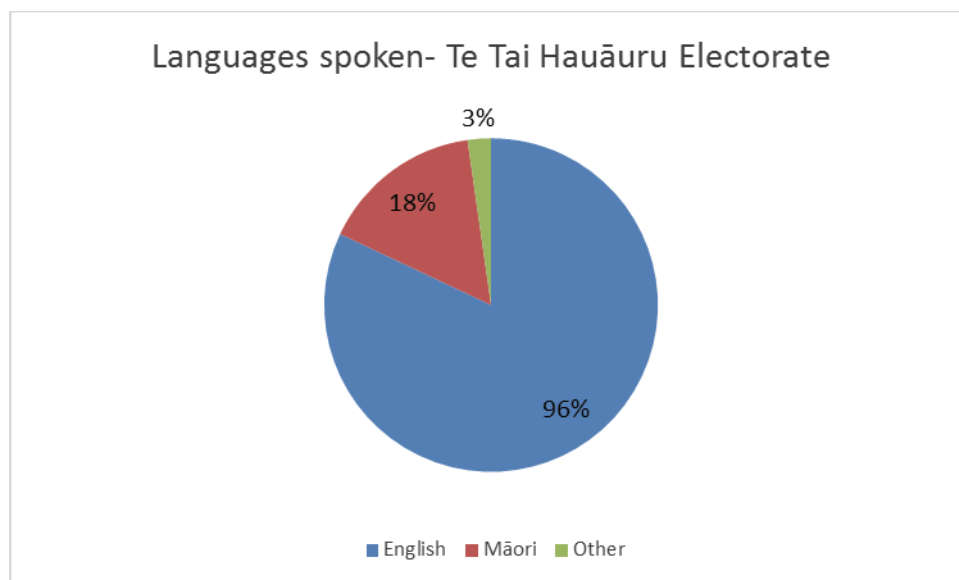
Ethnicity

Figure 204: Ethnicity for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.



Languages spoken

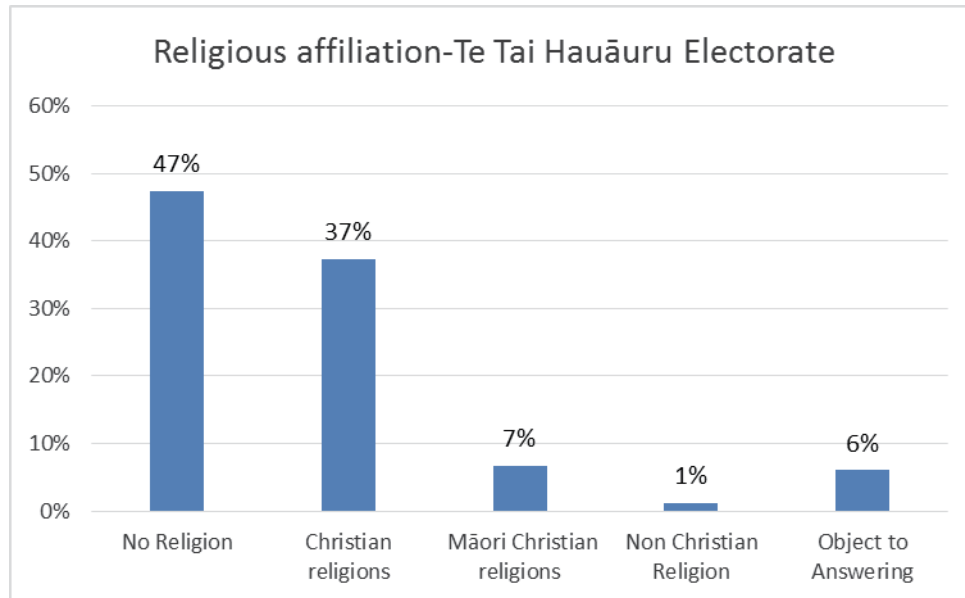
Figure 205: Languages spoken for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.





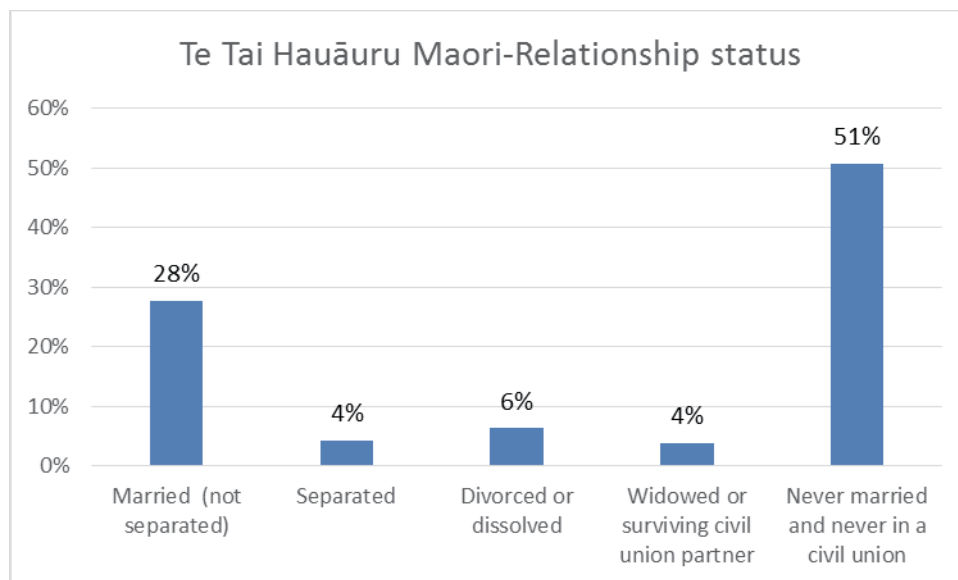
Religious affiliation

Figure 206: Religious affiliation for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.



Relationship status

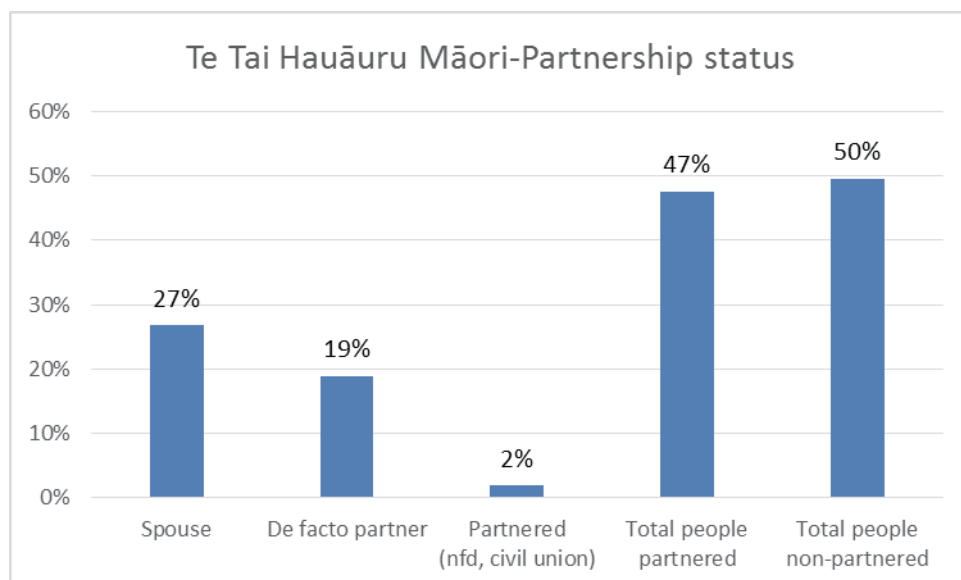
Figure 207: Relationship status for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.





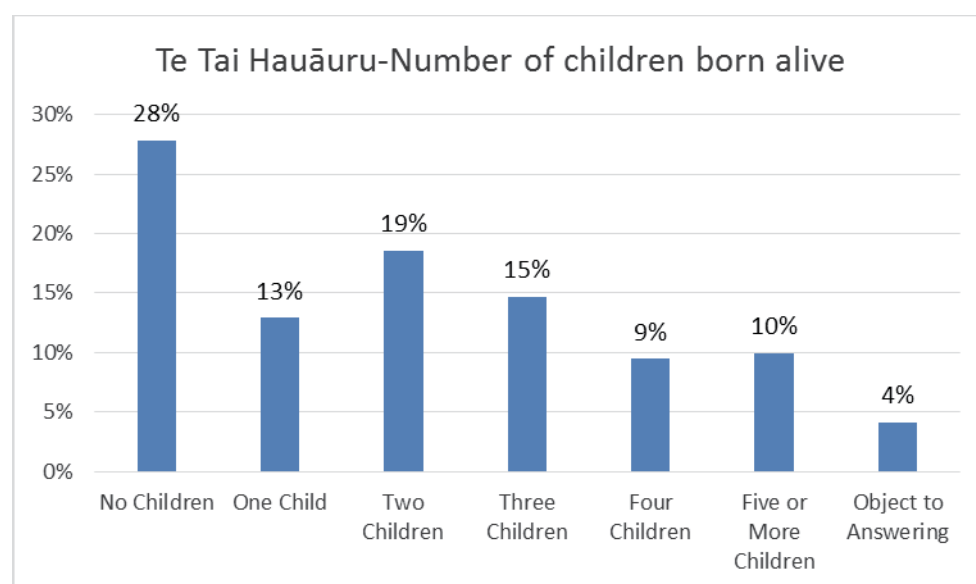
Partnership status

Figure 208: Partnership status for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.



Number of children

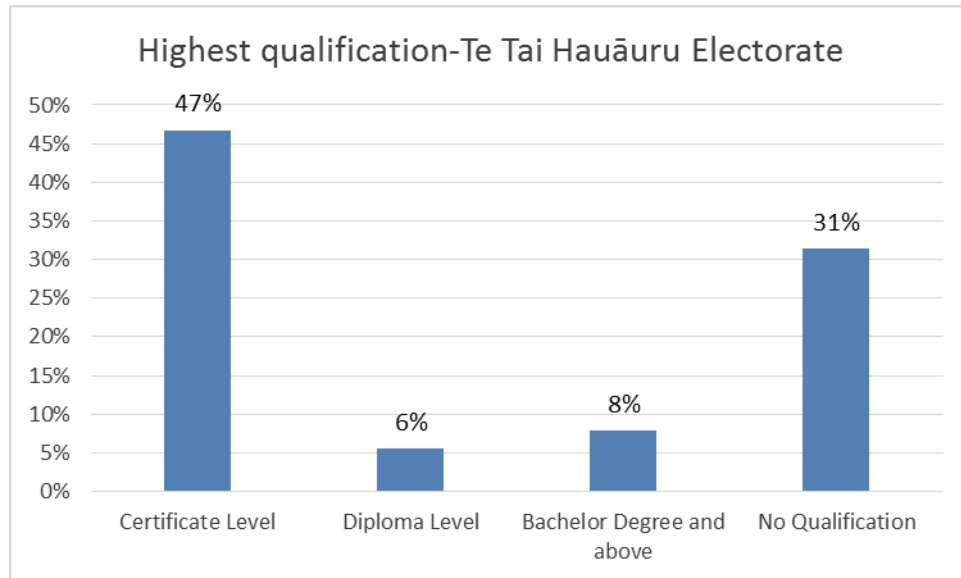
Figure 209: Number of children for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.





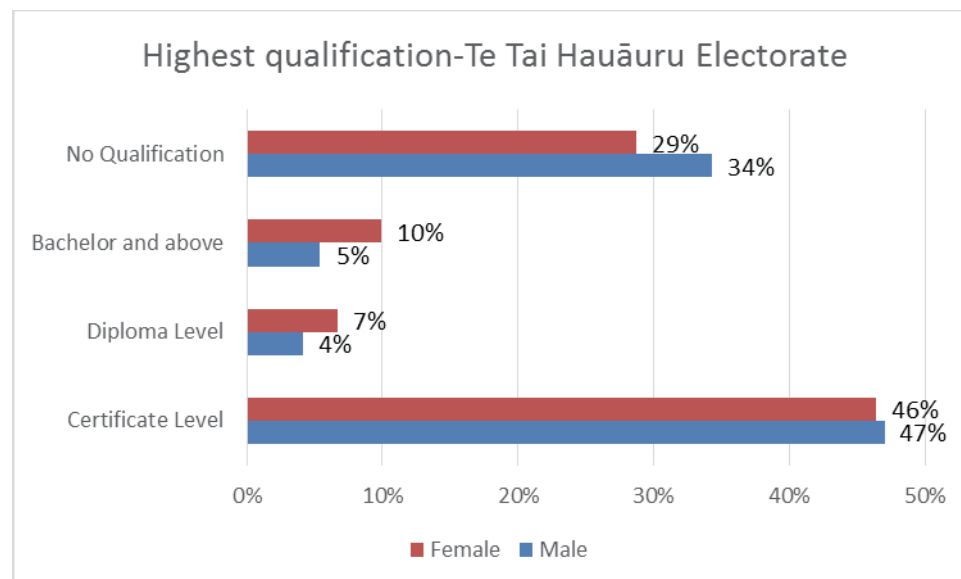
Highest qualification

Figure 210: Highest qualification for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.



Highest qualification by gender

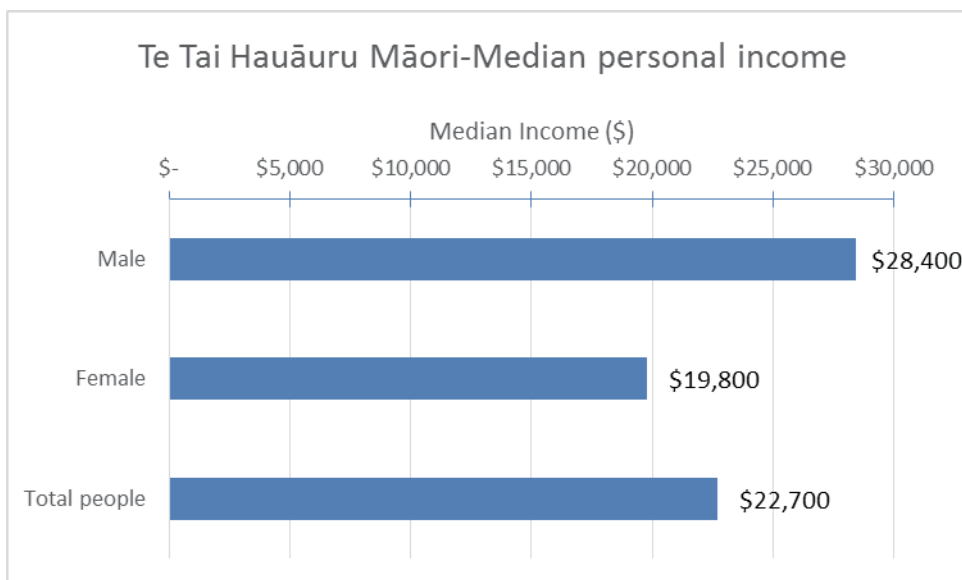
Figure 211: Highest qualification by gender for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.





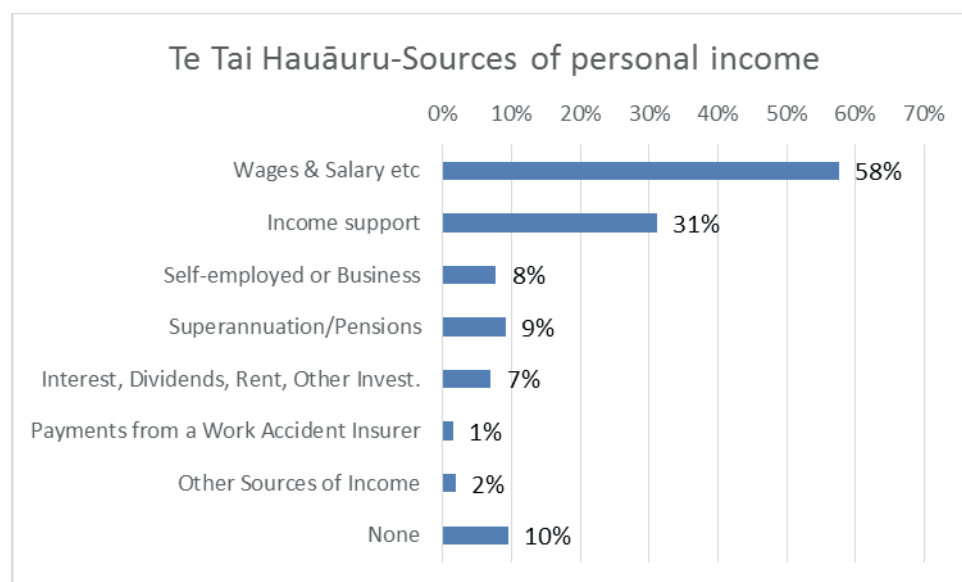
Median personal income

Figure 212: Median personal income for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.



Sources of personal income

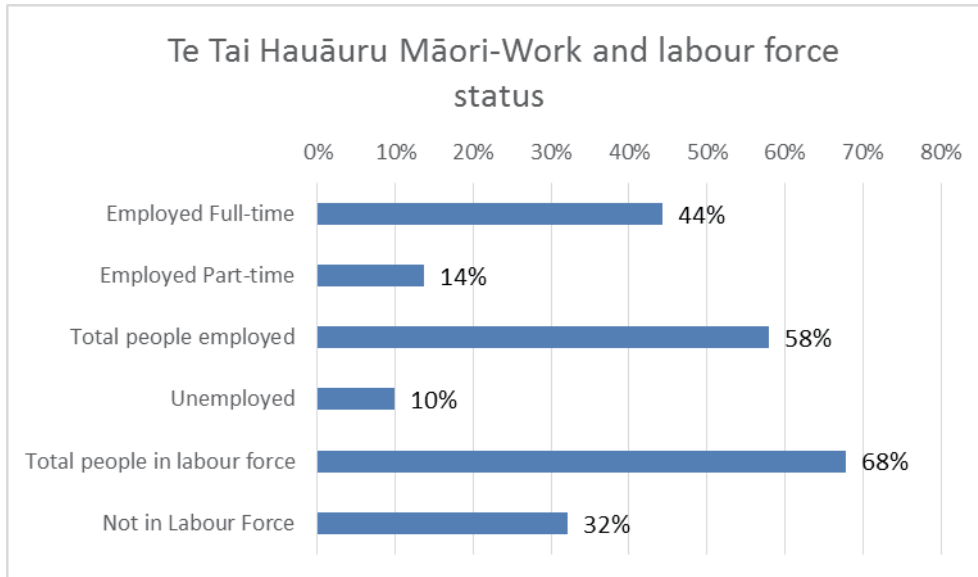
Figure 213: Sources of personal income for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.





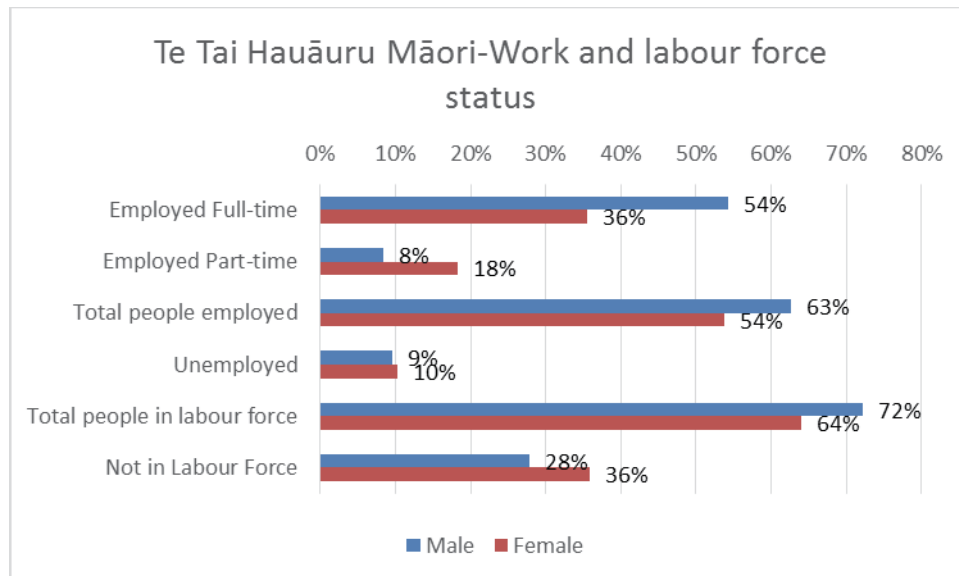
Work and labour force status

Figure 214: Work and labour force status for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.



Work and labour force status by gender

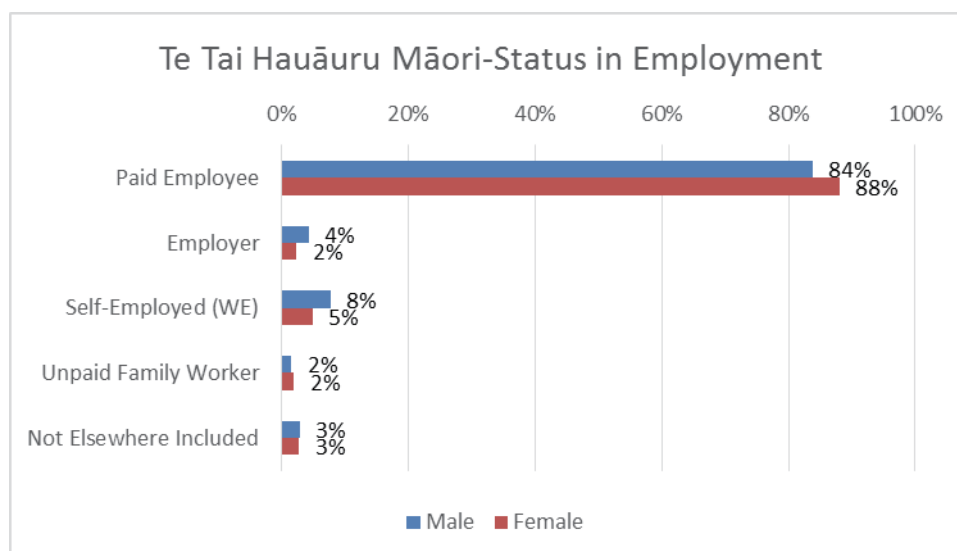
Figure 215: Work and labour force status by gender for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.





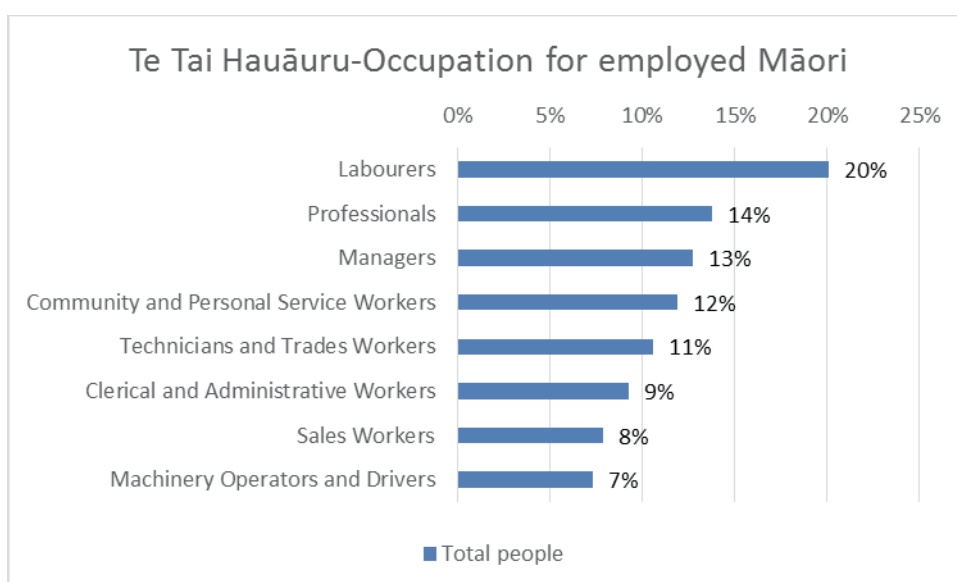
Status in employment by gender

Figure 216: Status in employment by gender for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.



Occupation for employed

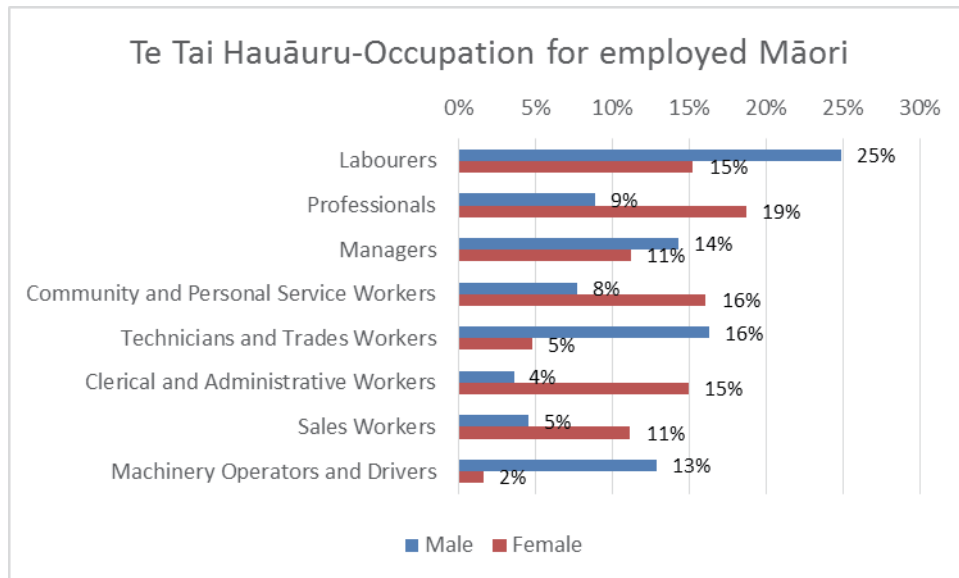
Figure 217: Occupation for employed for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.





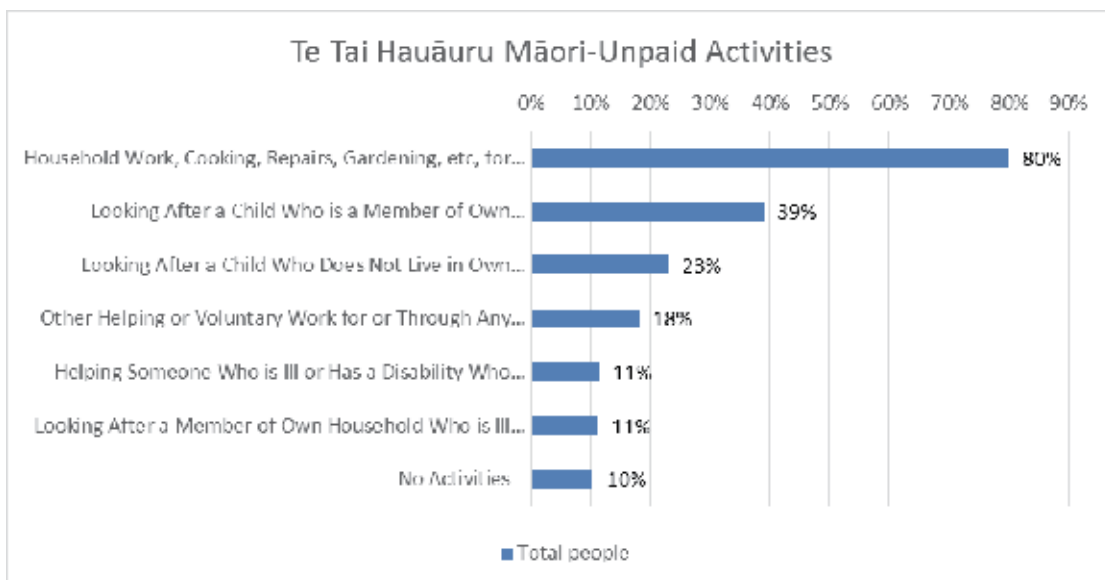
Occupation for employed by gender

Figure 218: Occupation for employed by gender for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.



Unpaid activities

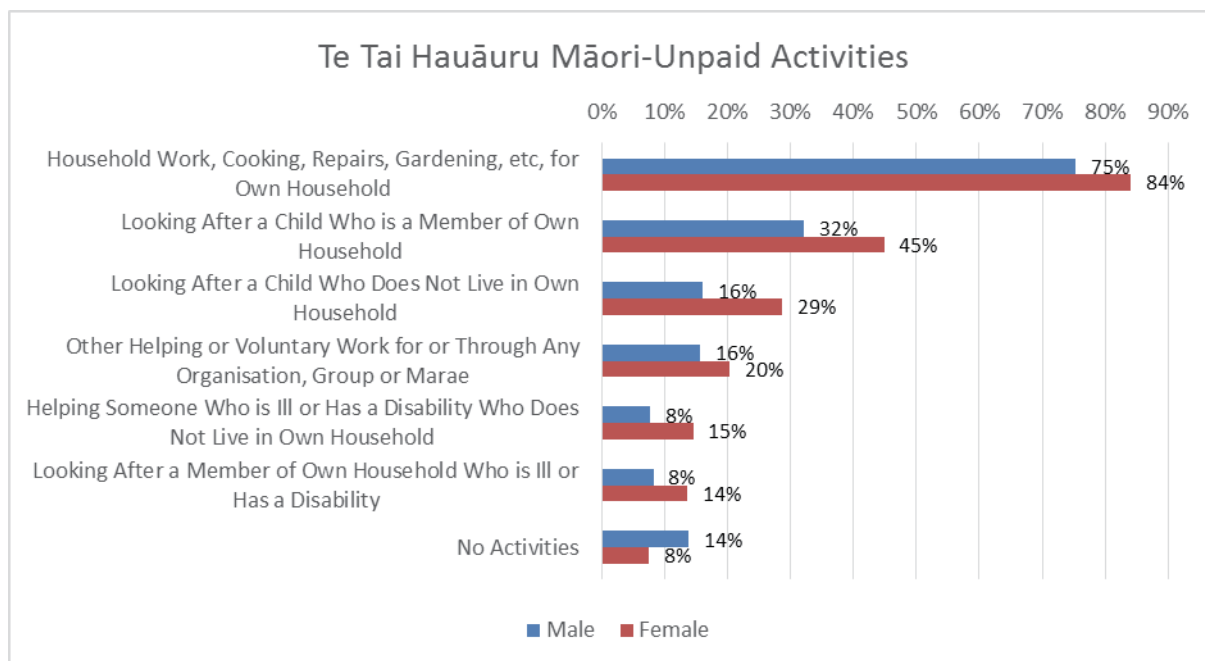
Figure 219: Unpaid activities for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.





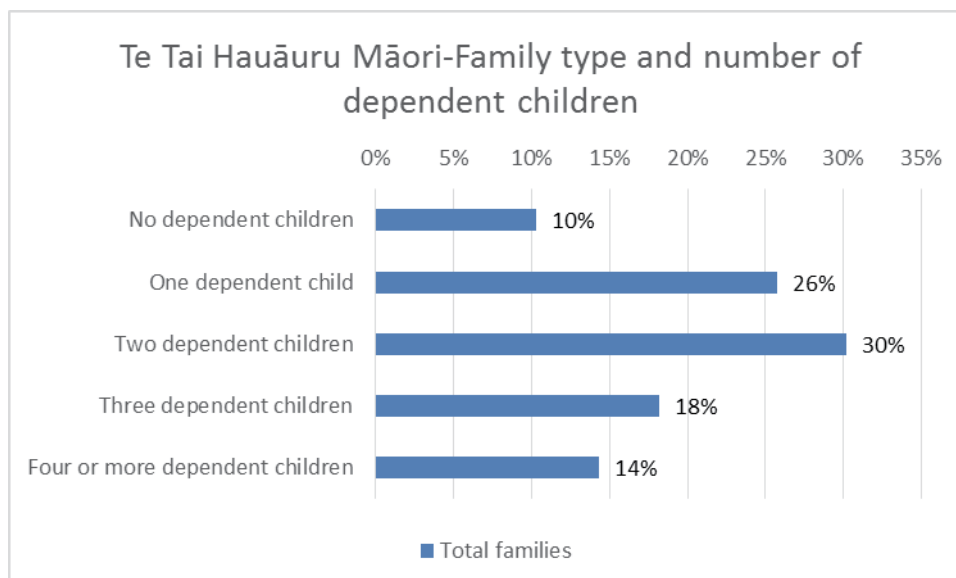
Unpaid activities by gender

Figure 220: Unpaid activities by gender for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.



Number of dependent children

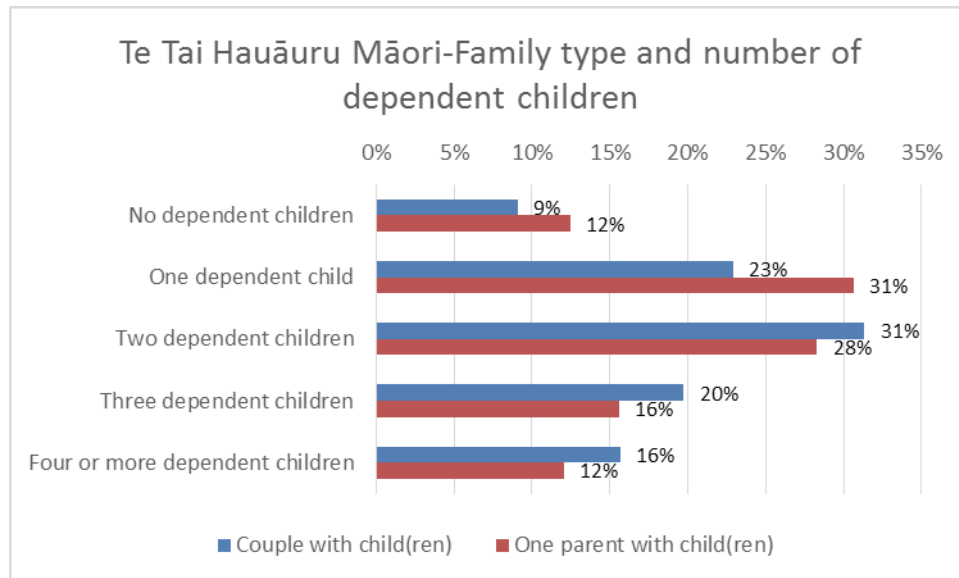
Figure 221: Number of dependent children for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.





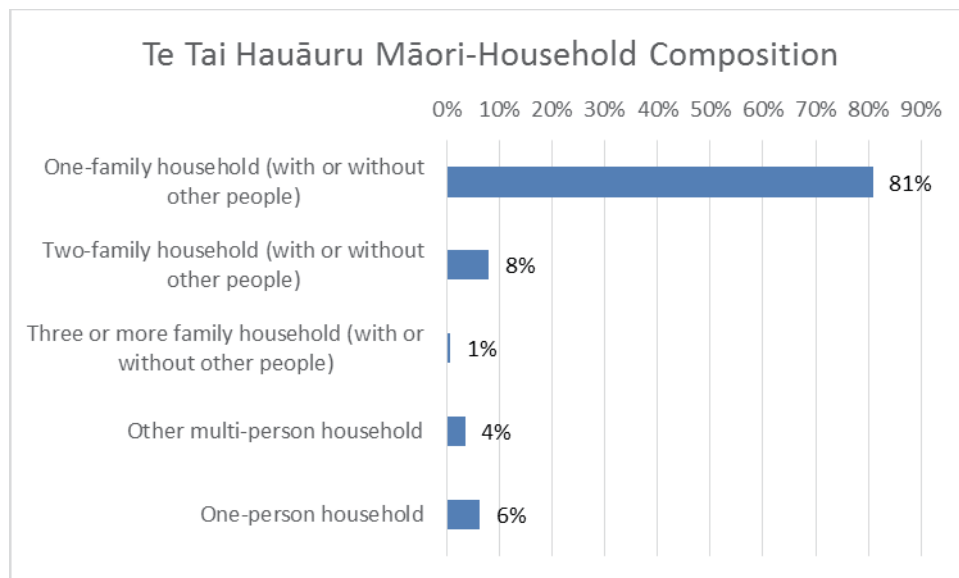
Family type and number of dependent children

Figure 222: Family type and number of dependent children for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.



Household composition

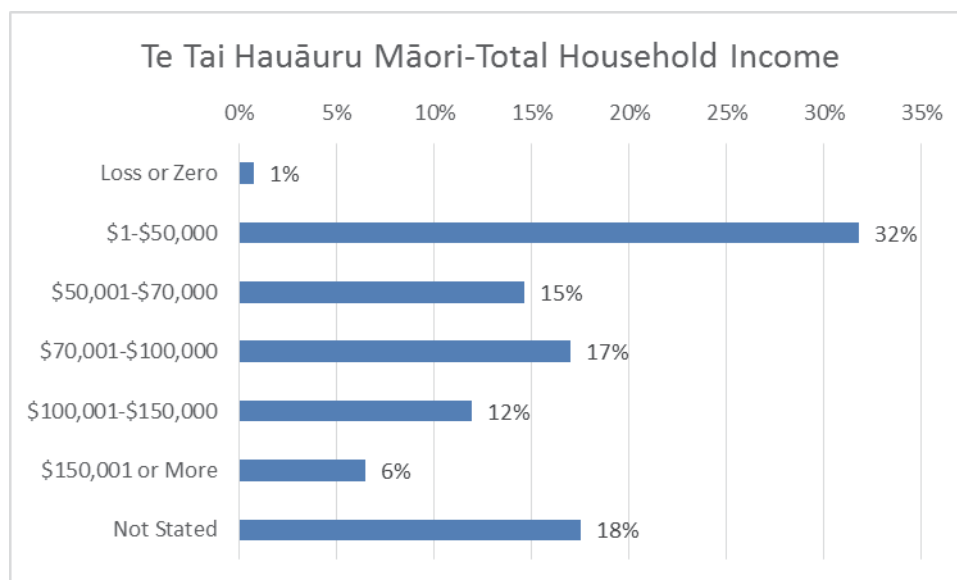
Figure 223: Household composition for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.





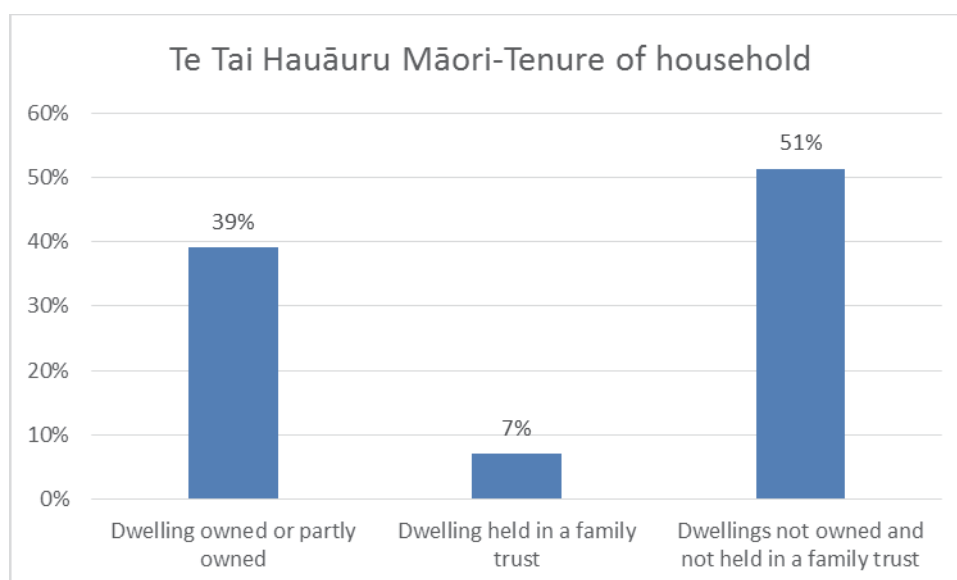
Household income

Figure 224: Household income for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.



Tenure of household

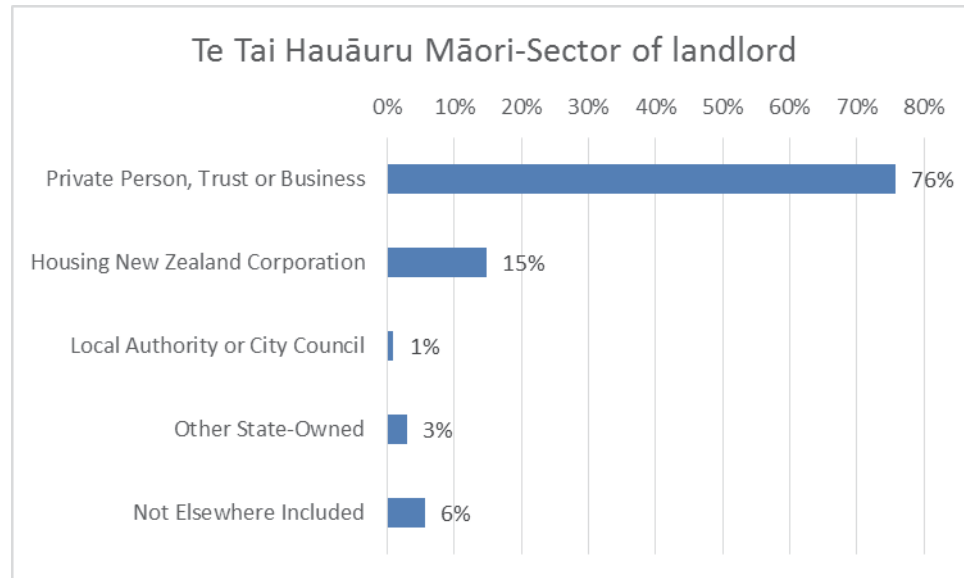
Figure 225: Tenure of household for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.





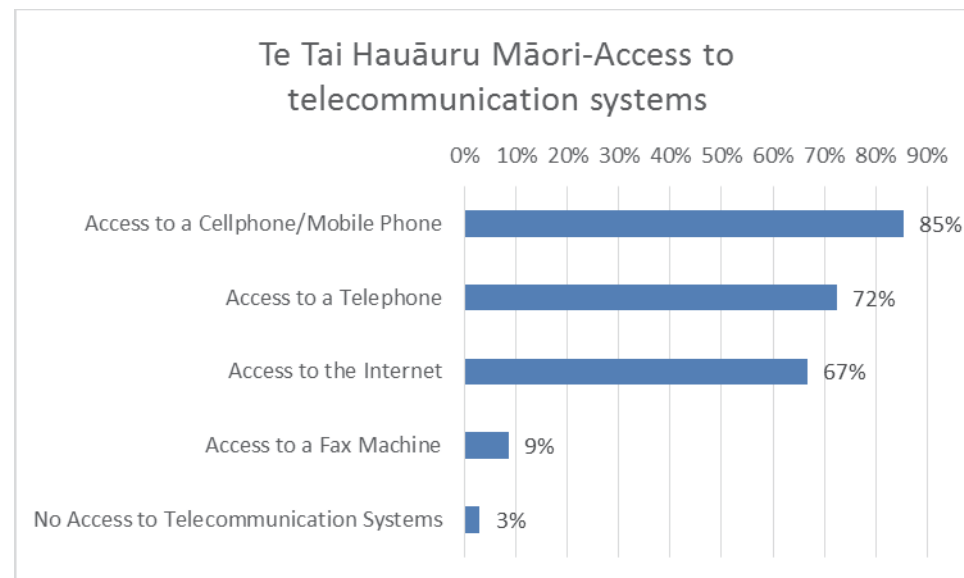
Sector of landlord

Figure 226: Sector of landlord for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.



Access to telecommunication systems

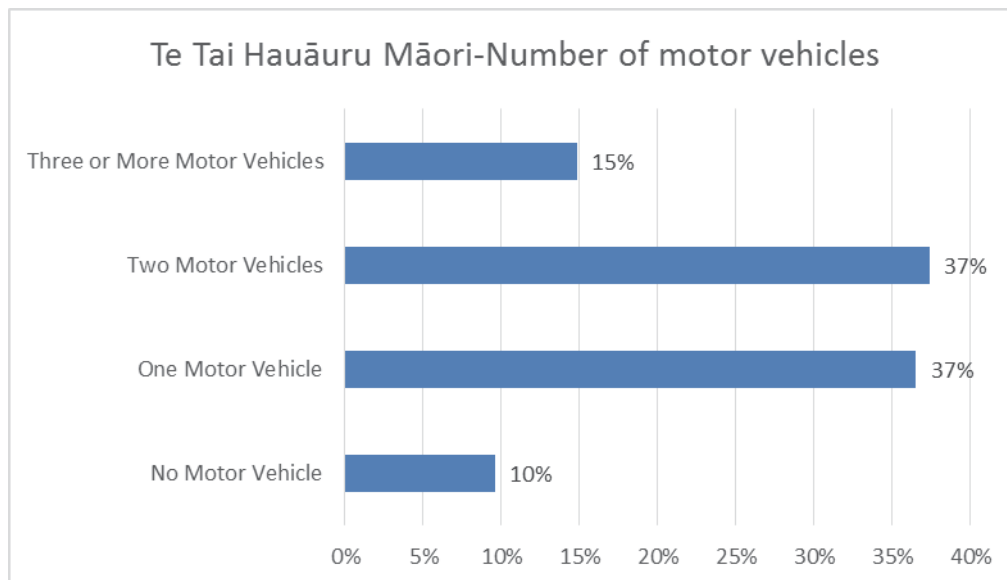
Figure 227: Access to telecommunication systems for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.





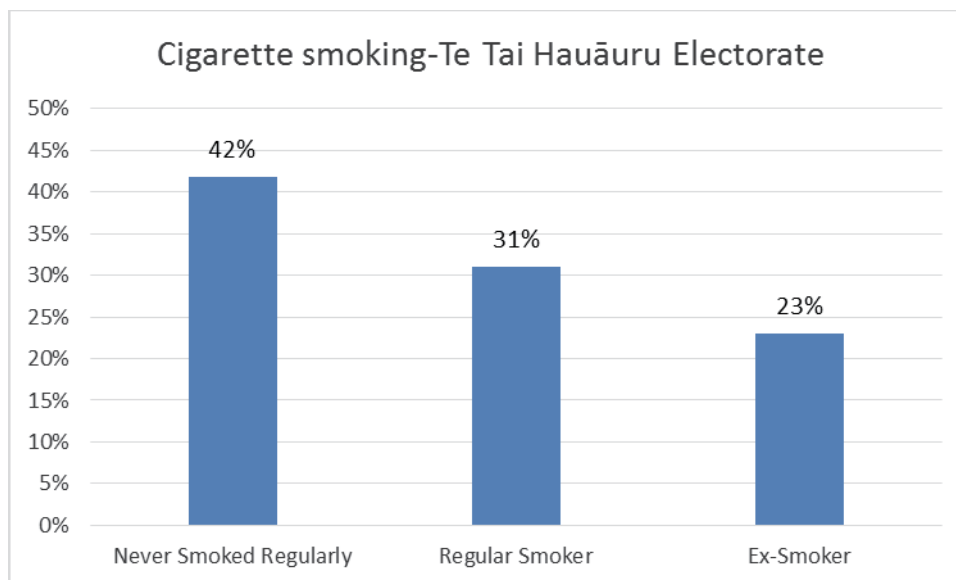
Number of motor vehicles

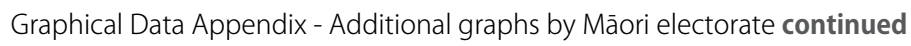
Figure 228: Number of motor vehicles for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.



Cigarette Smoking behaviour

Figure 229: Cigarette Smoking behaviour for Māori in the Te Tai Hauāuru Electorate.





Map of boundaries

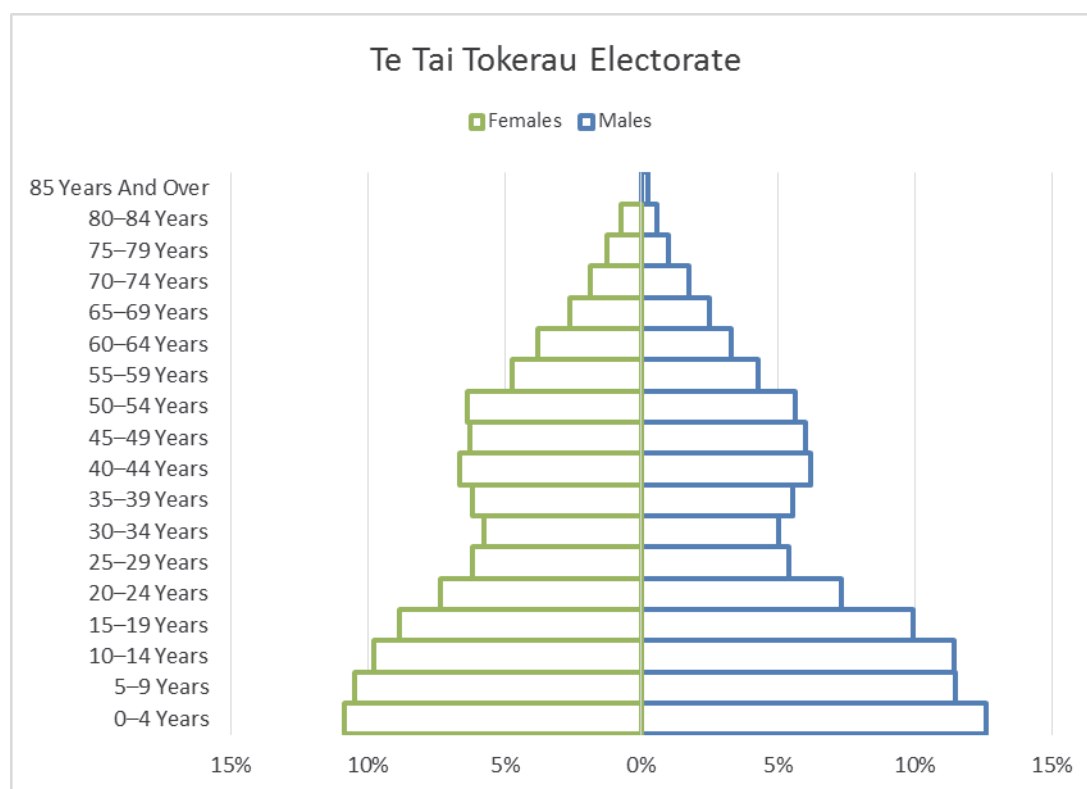
[illegible]

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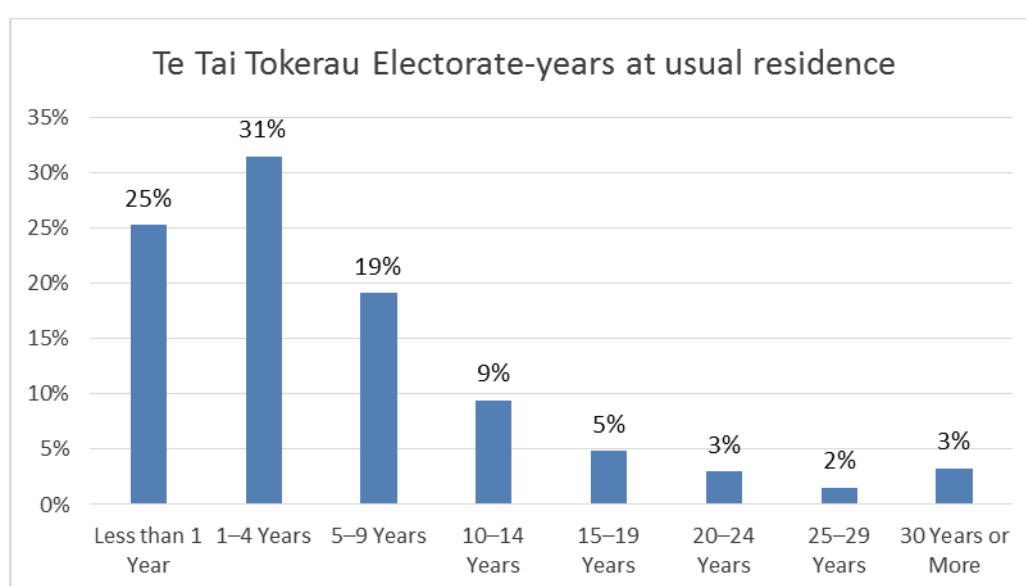
Age and gender

Figure 231: Age and gender for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.



Years at usual residence

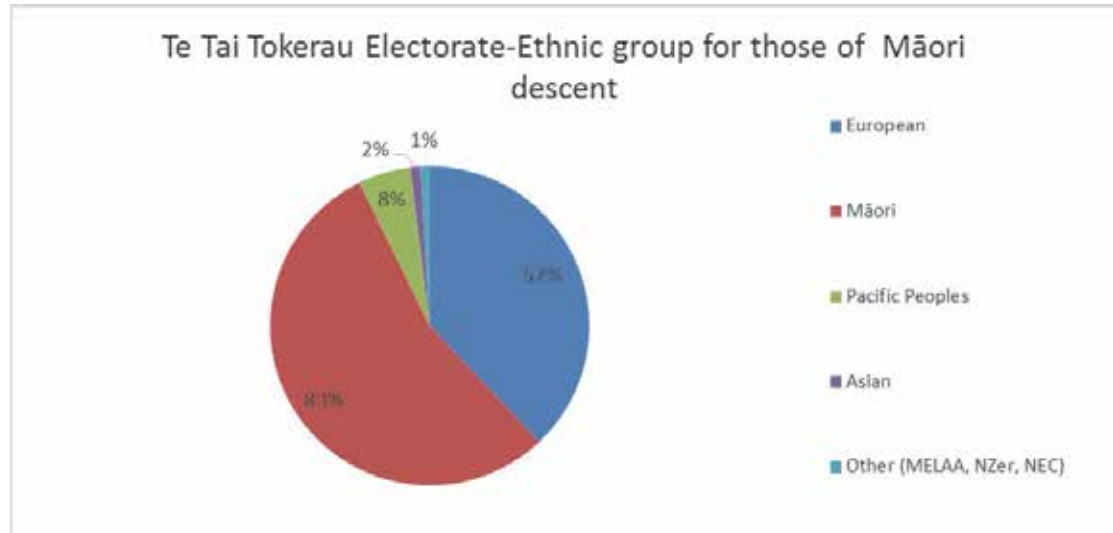
Figure 232: Years at usual residence for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.





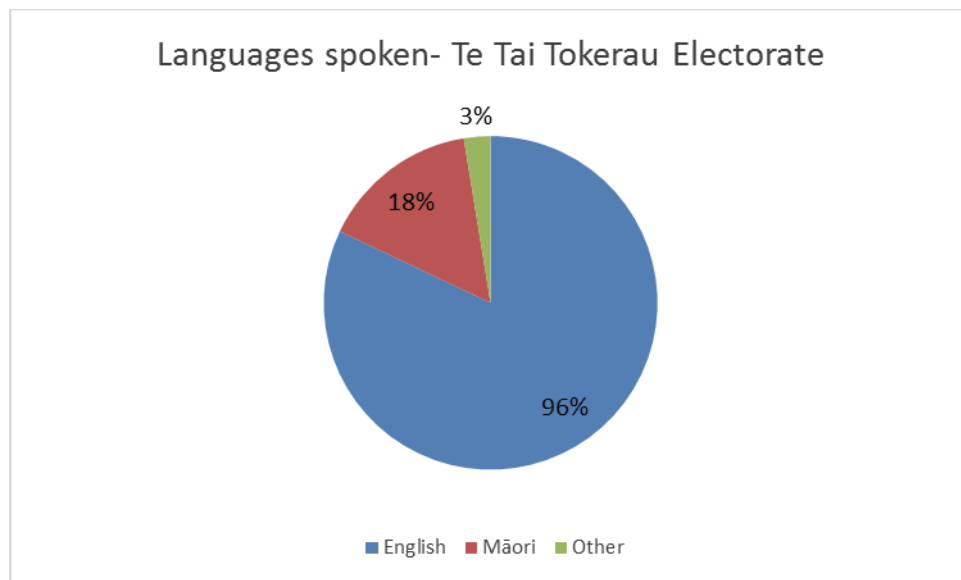
Ethnicity

Figure 233: Ethnicity for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.



Languages spoken

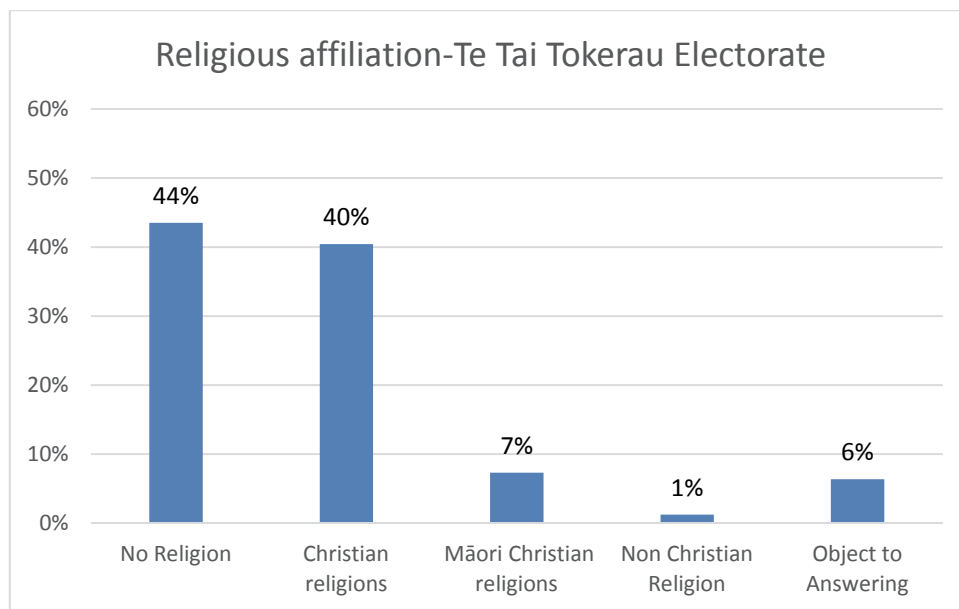
Figure 234: Languages spoken for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.





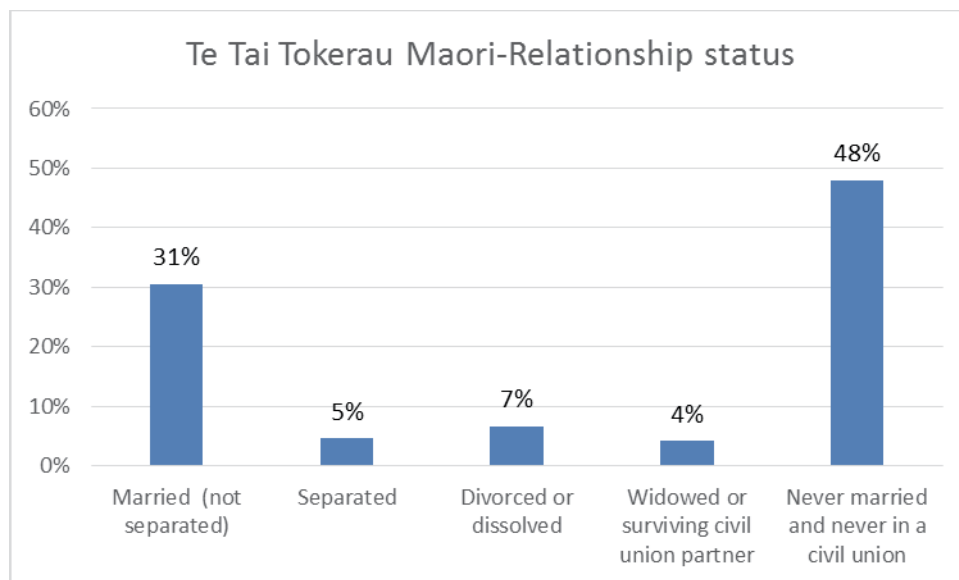
Religious affiliation

Figure 235: Religious affiliation for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.



Relationship status

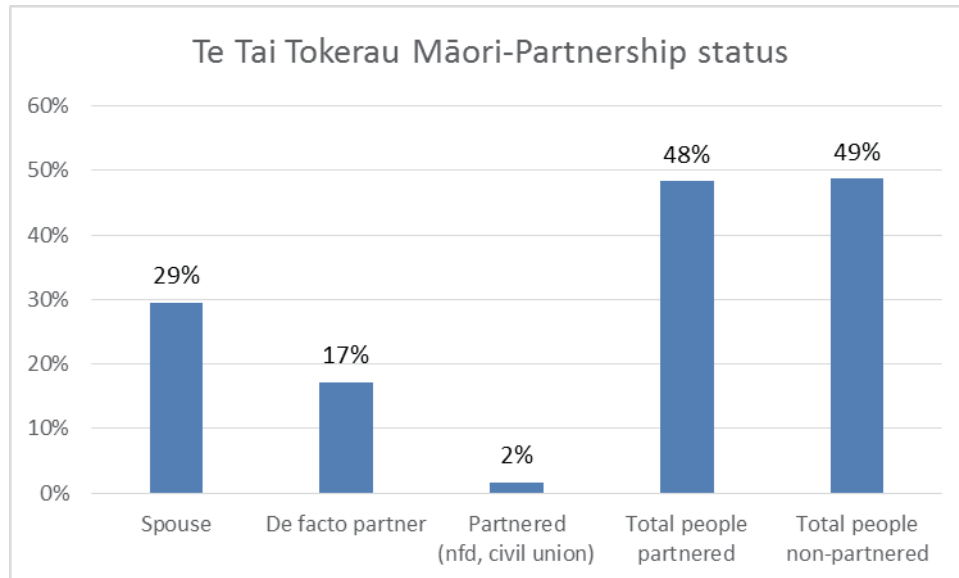
Figure 236: Relationship status for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.





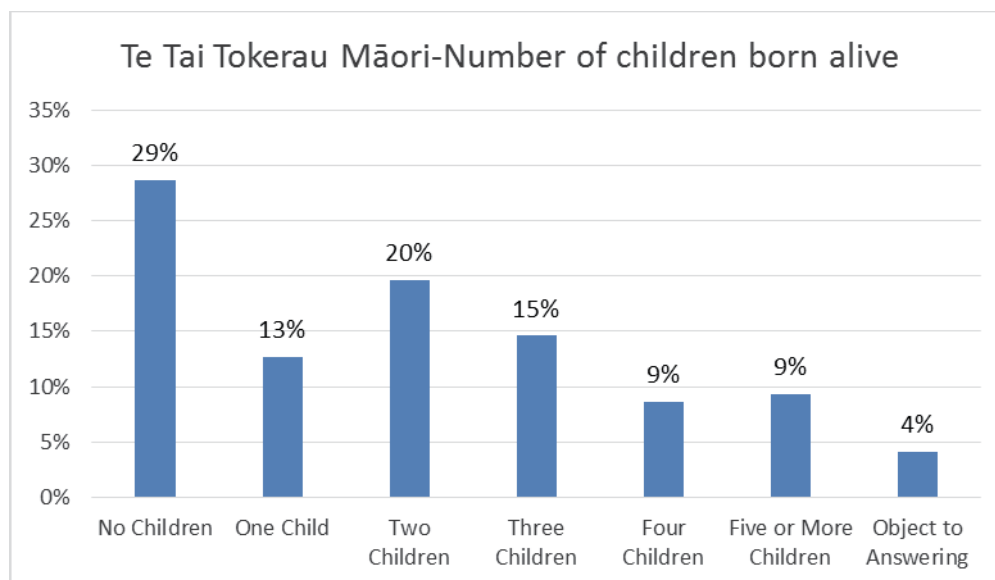
Partnership status

Figure 237: Partnership status for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.



Number of children

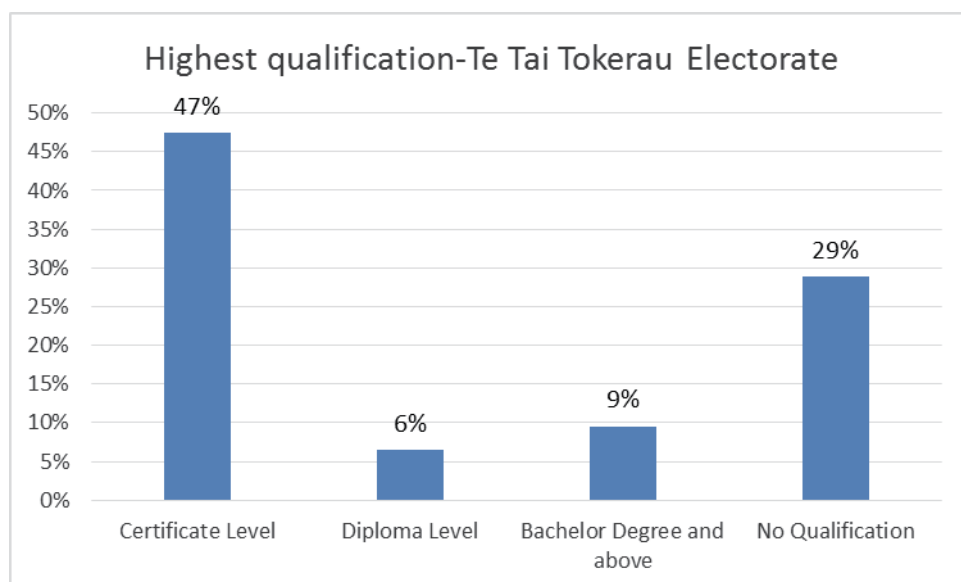
Figure 238: Number of children for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.





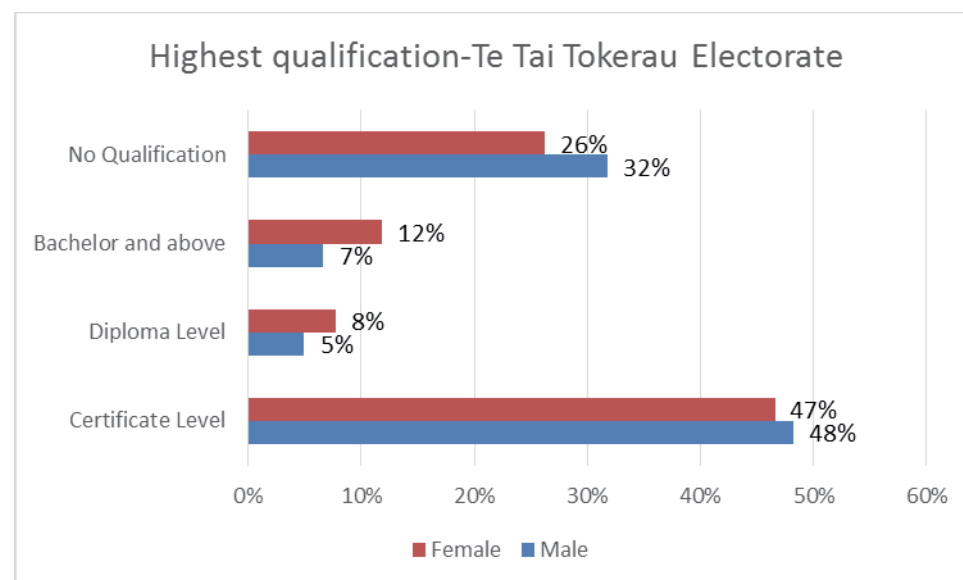
Highest qualification

Figure 239: Highest qualification for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.



Highest qualification by gender

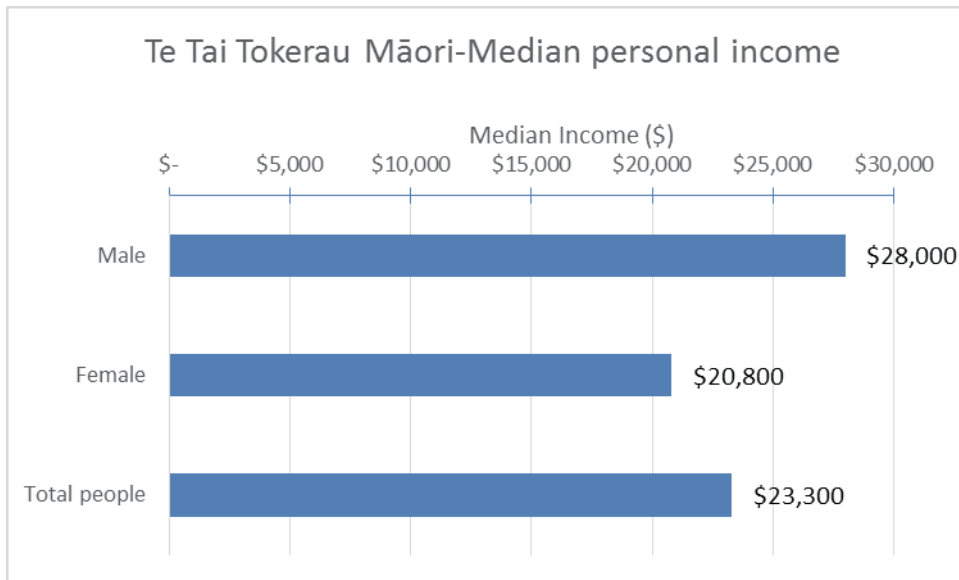
Figure 240: Highest qualification by gender for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.





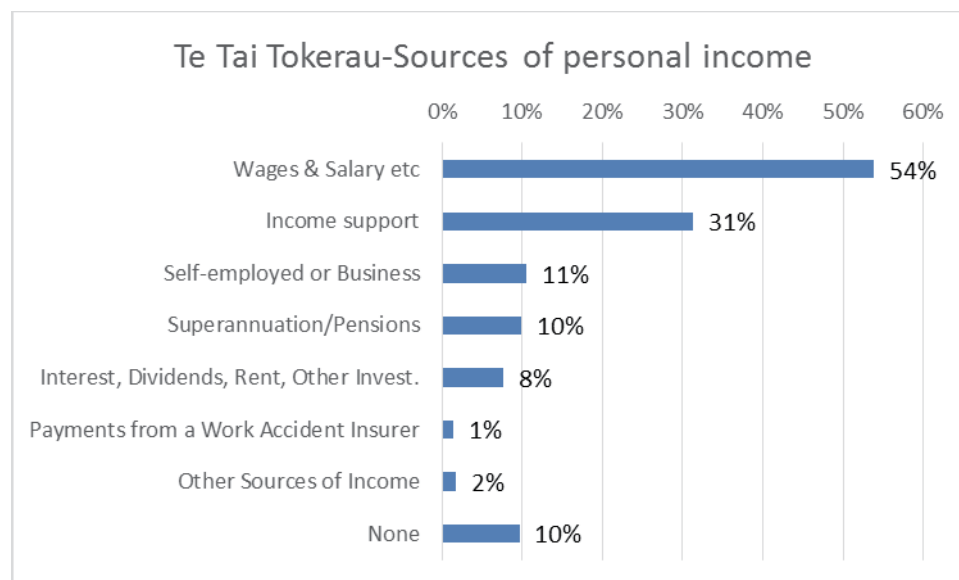
Median personal income

Figure 241: Median personal income for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.



Sources of personal income

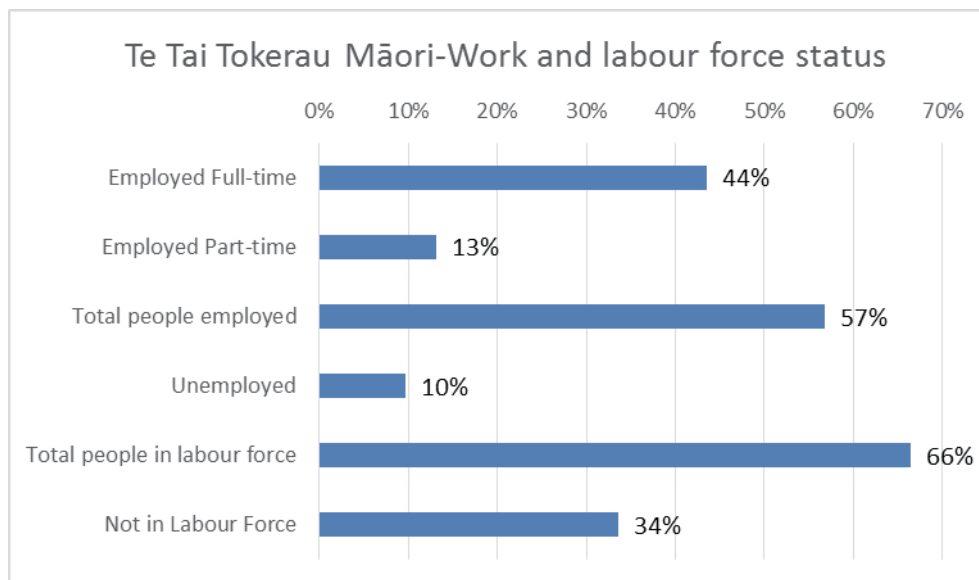
Figure 242: Sources of personal income for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.





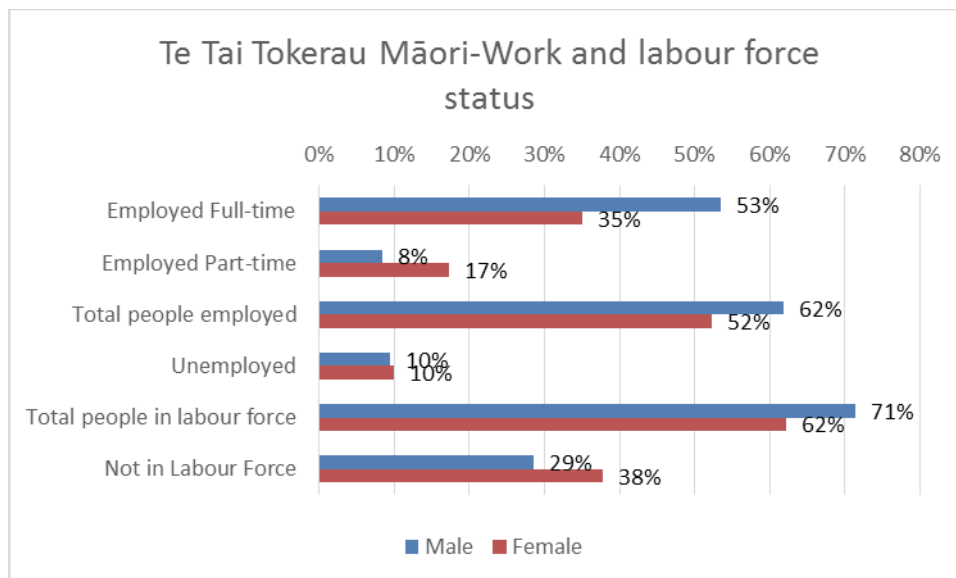
Work and labour force status

Figure 243: Work and labour force status for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.



Work and labour force status by gender

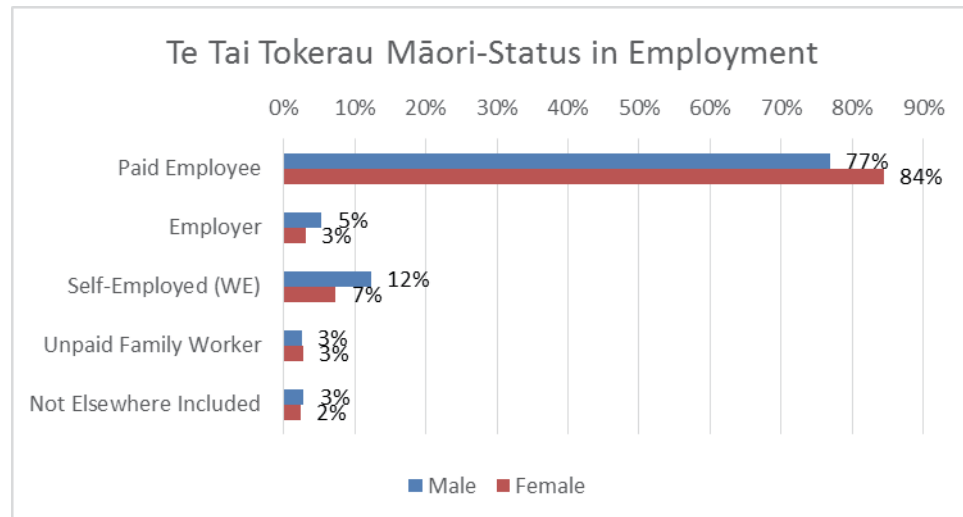
Figure 244: Work and labour force status by gender for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.





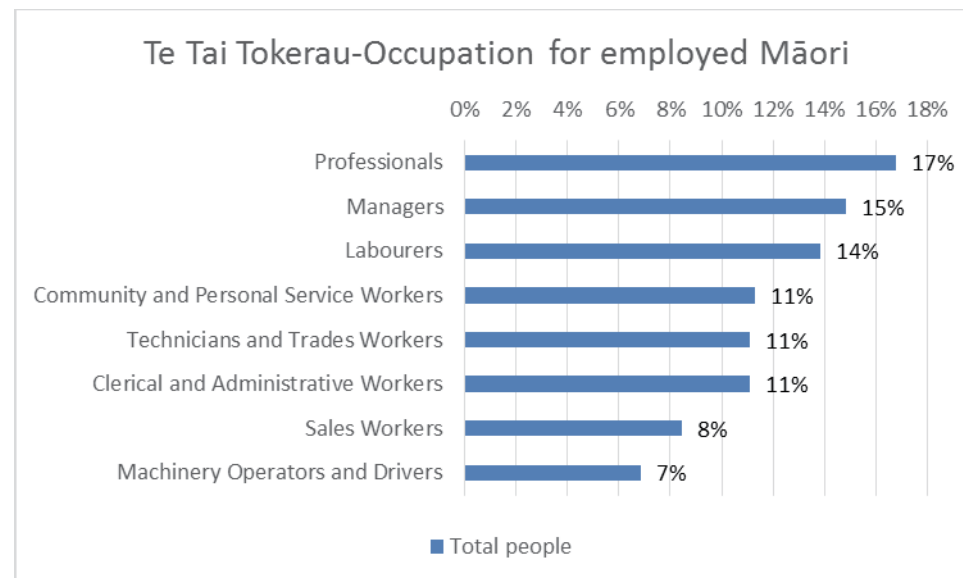
Status in employment by gender

Figure 245: Status in employment by gender for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.



Occupation for employed

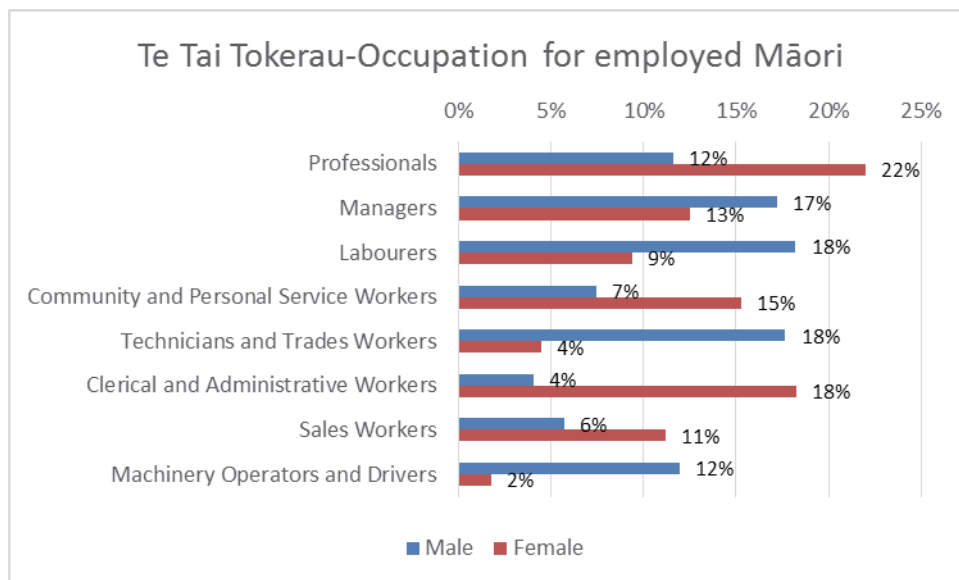
Figure 246: Occupation for employed for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.





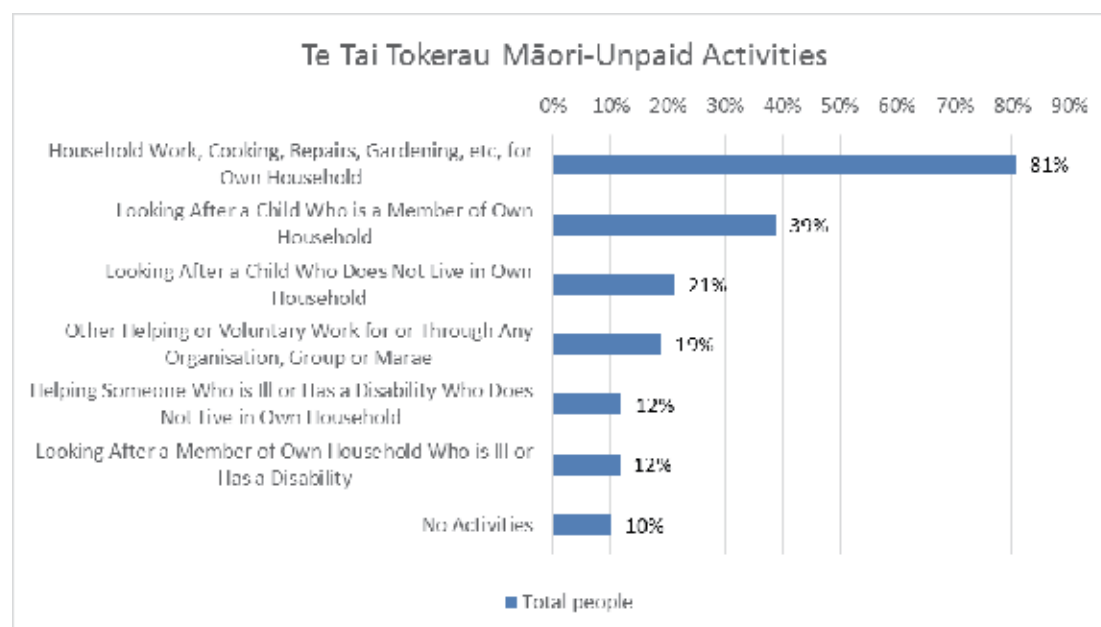
Occupation for employed by gender

Figure 247: Occupation for employed by gender for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.



Unpaid activities

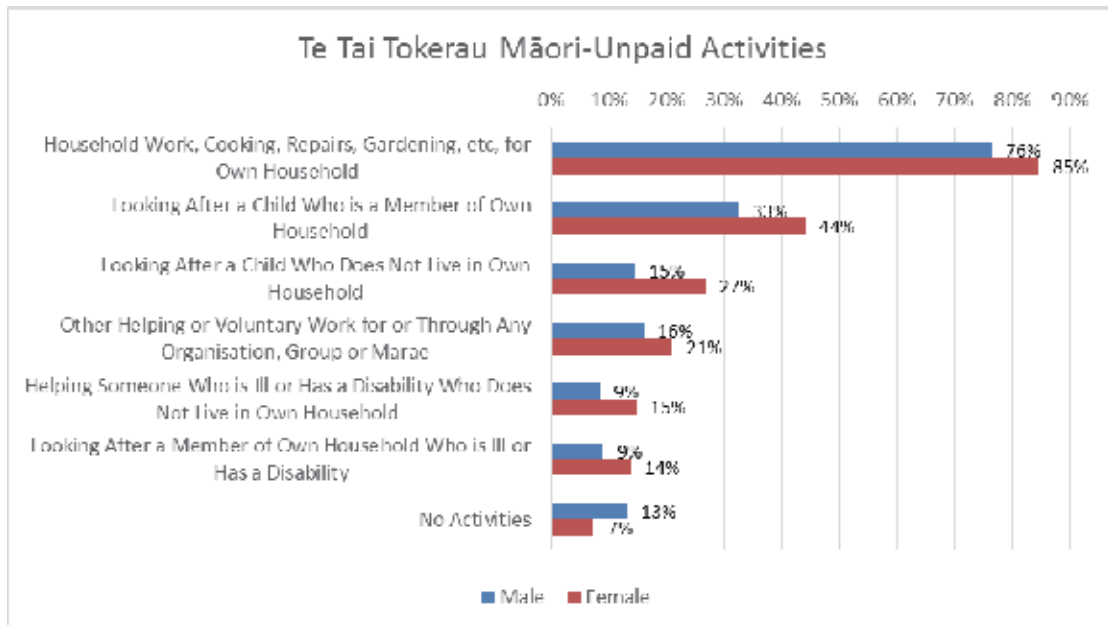
Figure 248: Unpaid activities for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.





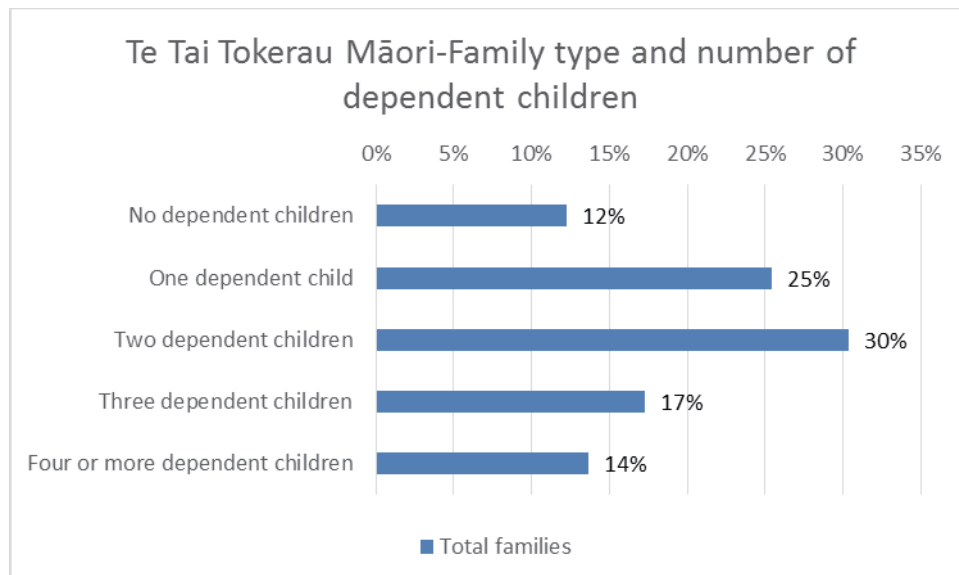
Unpaid activities by gender

Figure 249: Unpaid activities by gender for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.



Number of dependent children

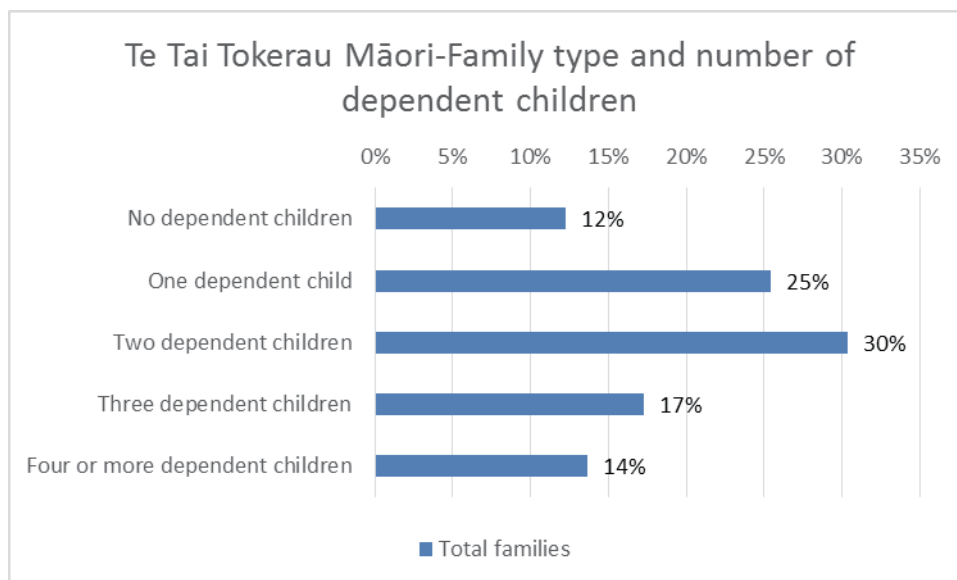
Figure 250: Number of dependent children for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.





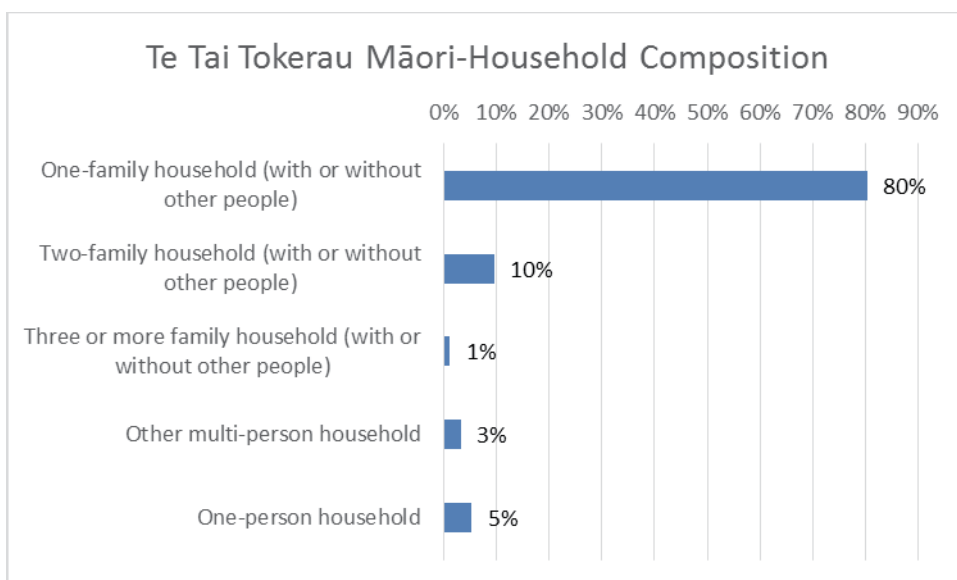
Family type and number of dependent children

Figure 251: Family type and number of dependent children for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.



Household composition

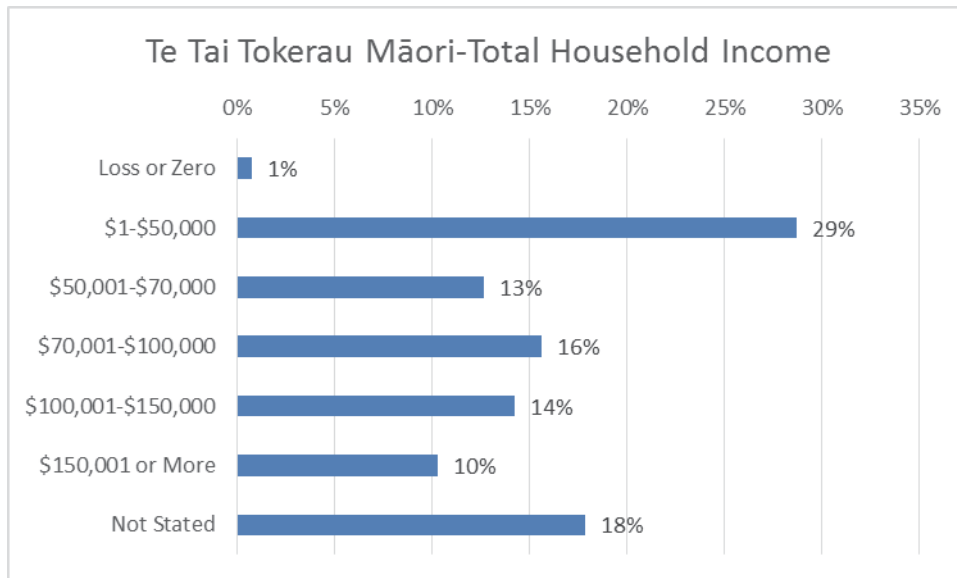
Figure 252: Household composition for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.





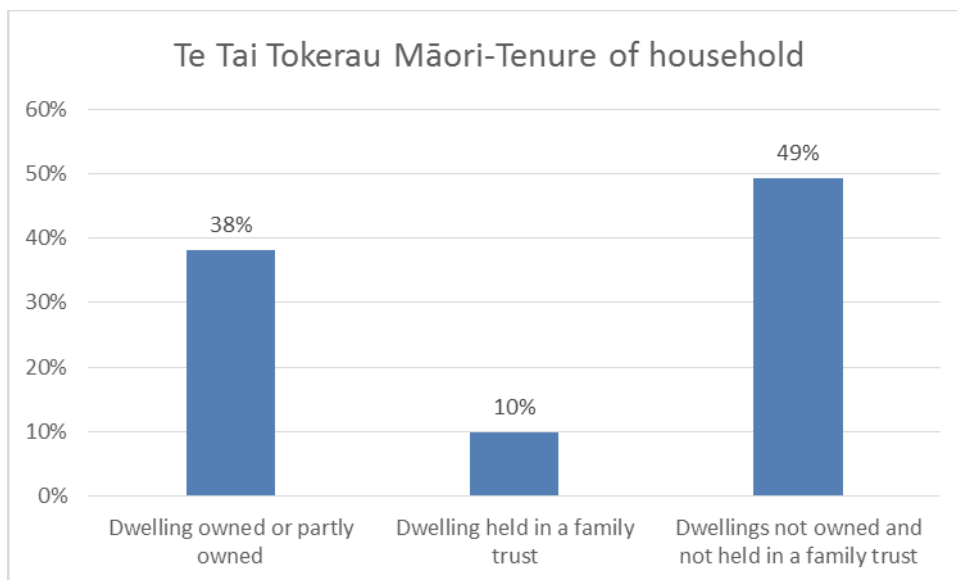
Household income

Figure 253: Household income for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.



Tenure of household

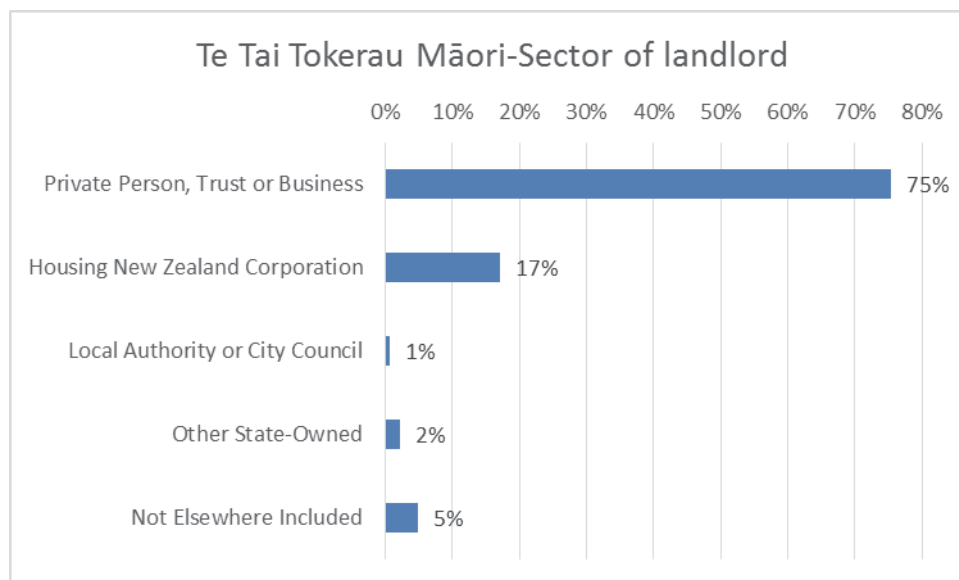
Figure 254: Tenure of household for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.





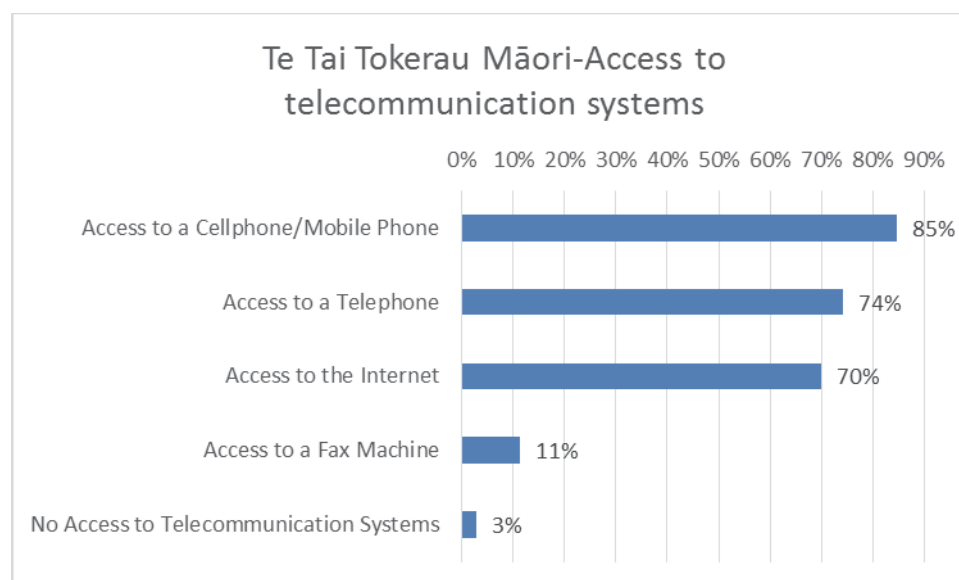
Sector of landlord

Figure 255: Sector of landlord for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.



Access to telecommunication systems

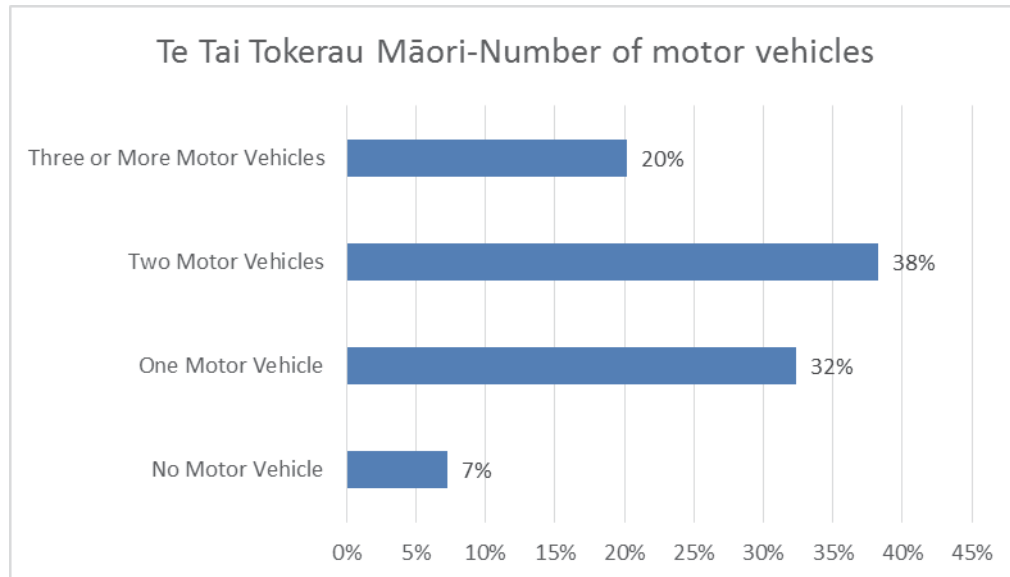
Figure 256: Access to telecommunication systems for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.





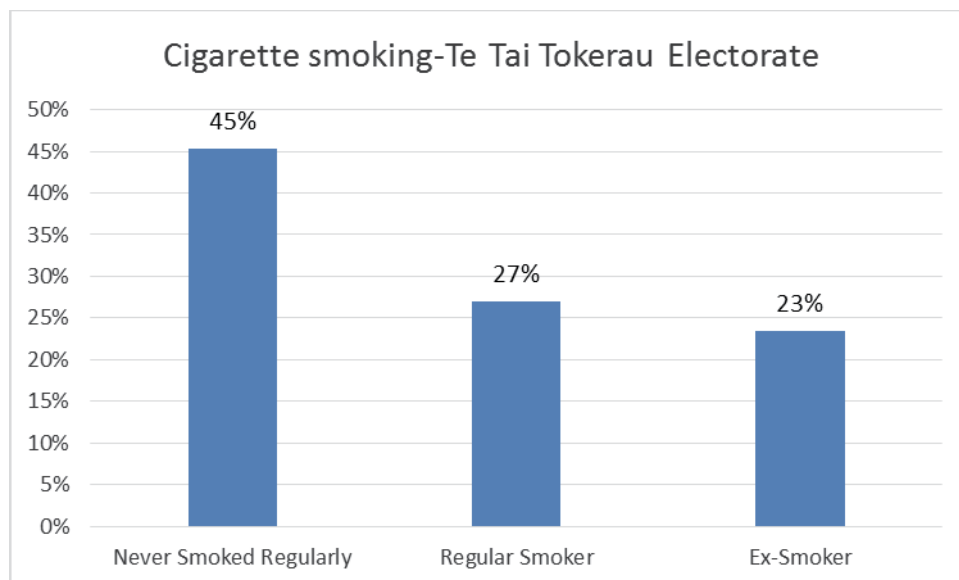
Number of motor vehicles

Figure 257: Number of motor vehicles for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.



Cigarette Smoking behaviour

Figure 258: Cigarette Smoking behaviour for Māori in the Te Tai Tokerau Electorate.

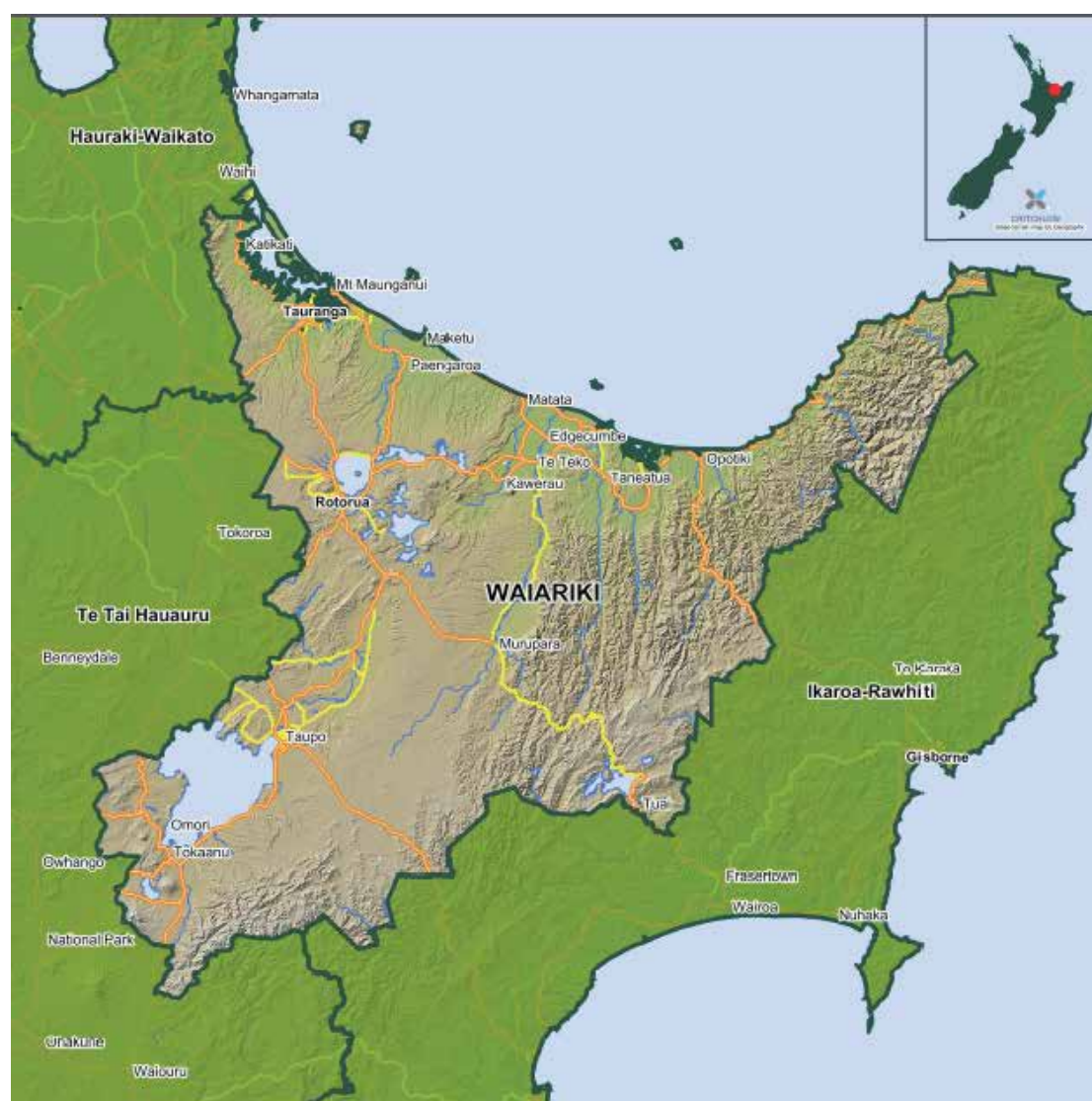




Waiariki

Map of boundaries

Figure 259: Map of boundaries for the Waiariki Electorate.

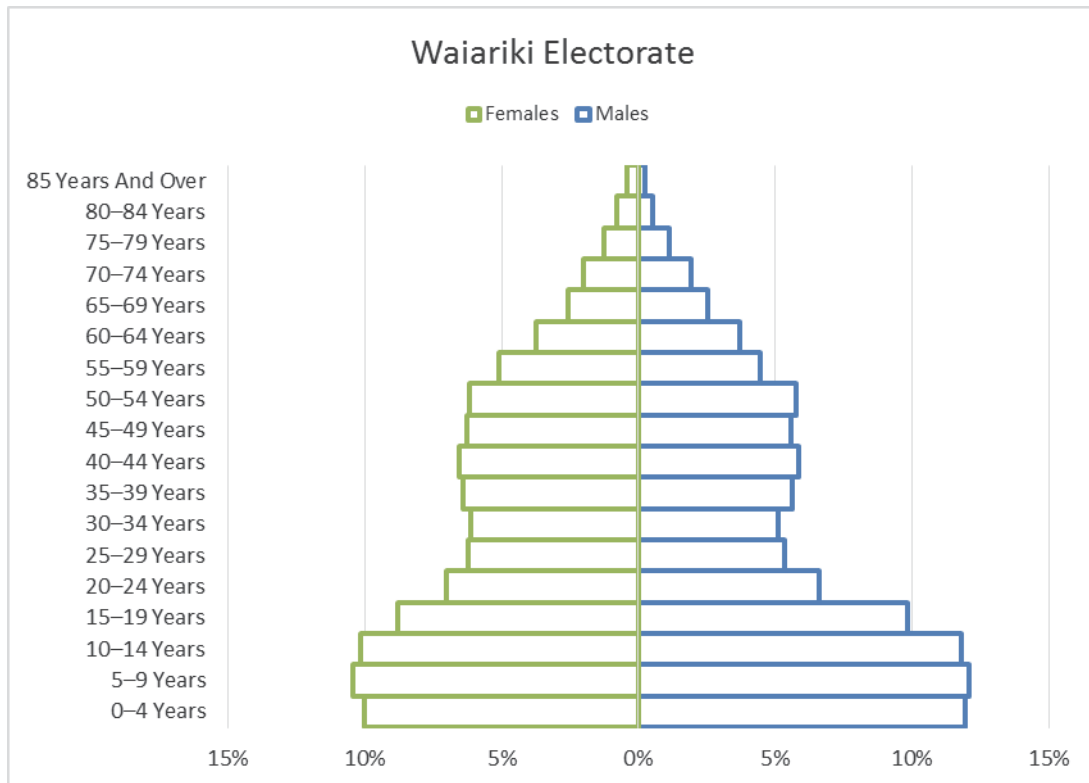


Source: New Zealand Parliamentary Library, Waiariki: Electorate Profile, Sept, 2012.



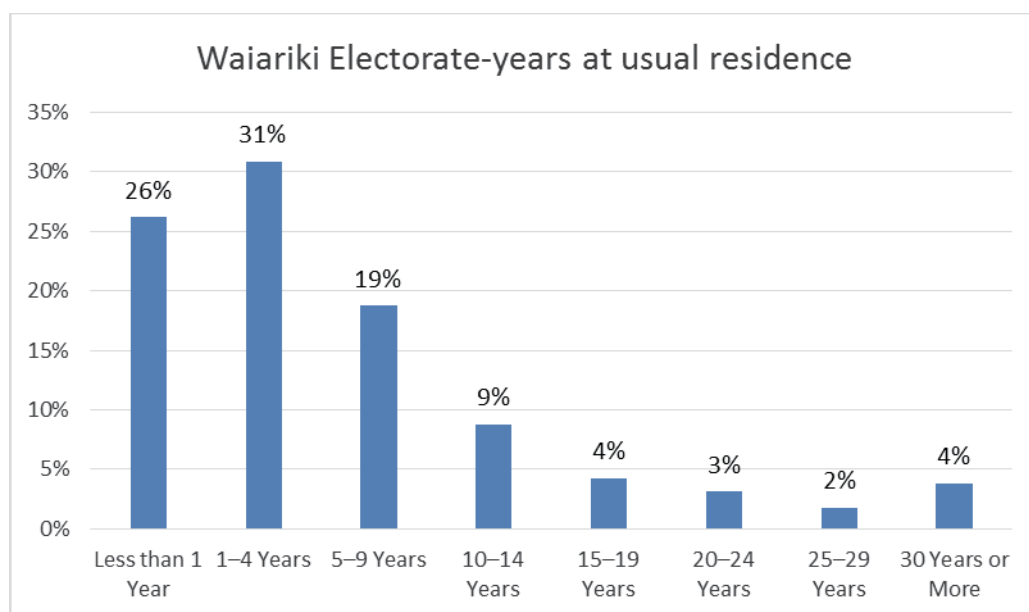
Age and gender

Figure 260: Age and gender for Māori in the Waiairiki Electorate.



Years at usual residence

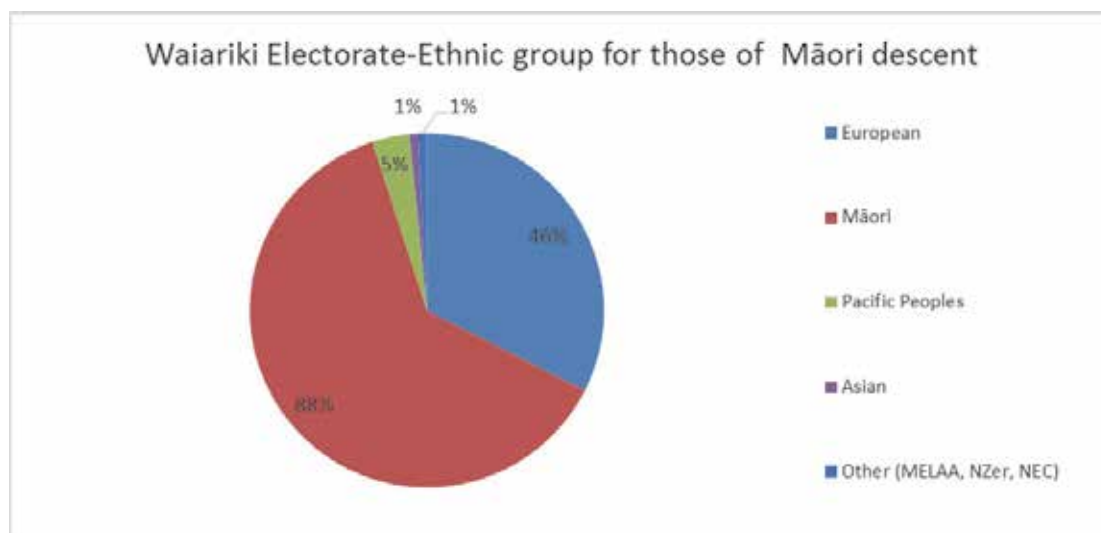
Figure 261: Years at usual residence for Māori in the Waiairiki Electorate.





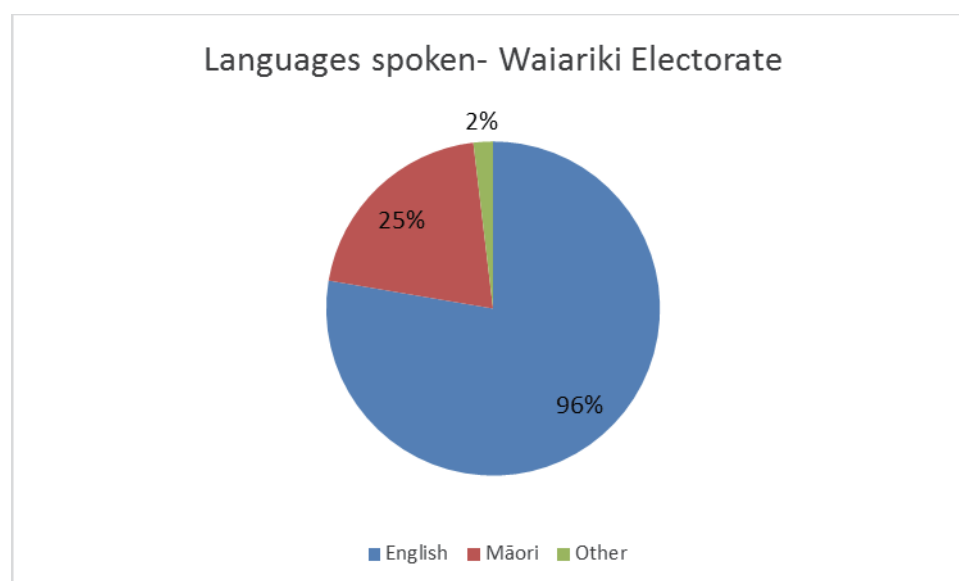
Ethnicity

Figure 262: Ethnicity for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.



Languages spoken

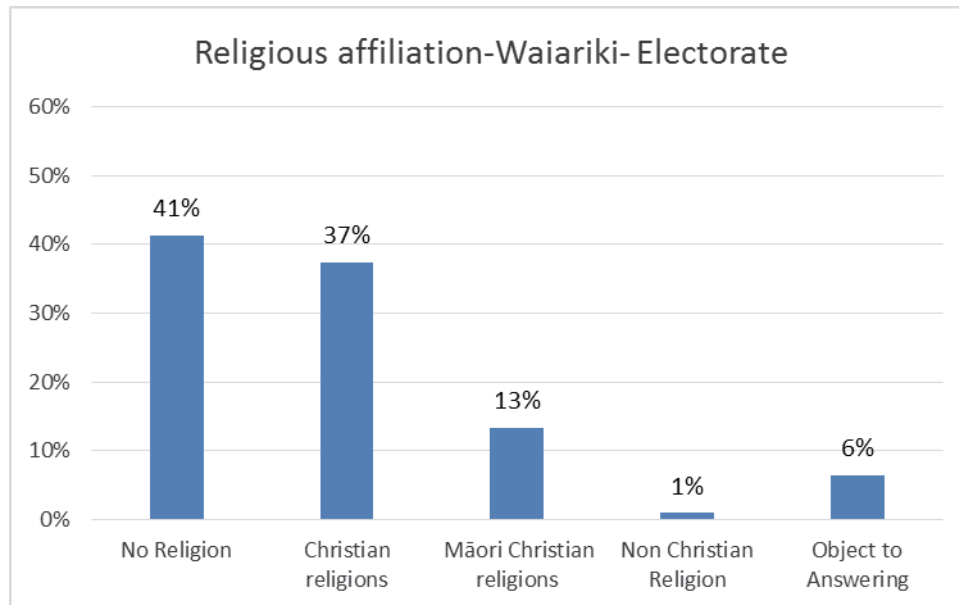
Figure 263: Languages spoken for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.





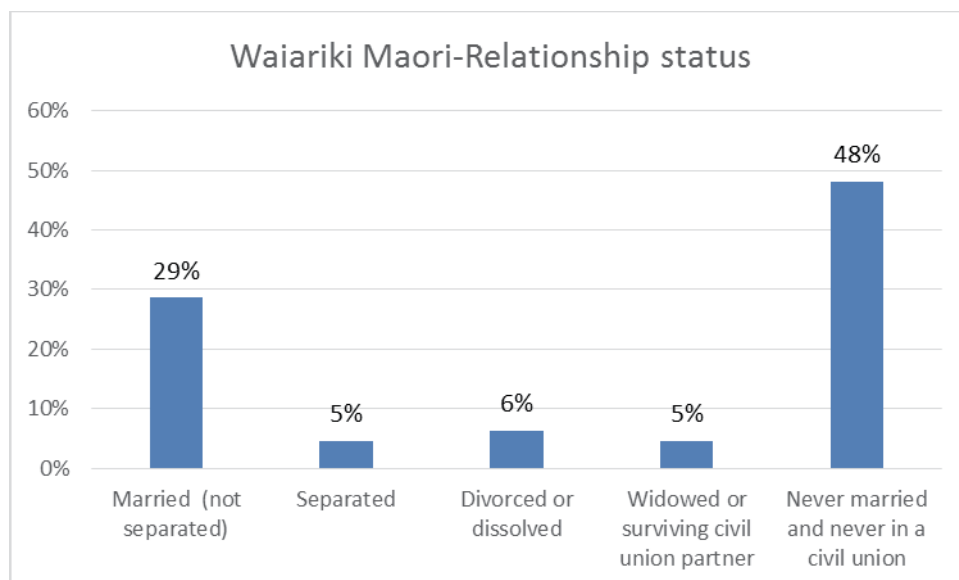
Religious affiliation

Figure 264: Religious affiliation for Māori in the Waiairiki Electorate.



Relationship status

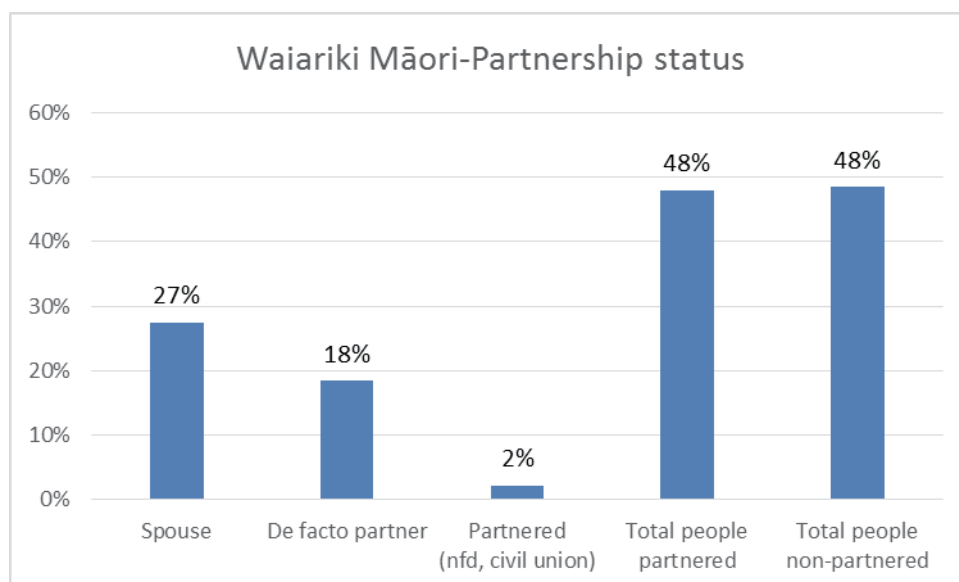
Figure 265: Relationship status for Māori in the Waiairiki Electorate.





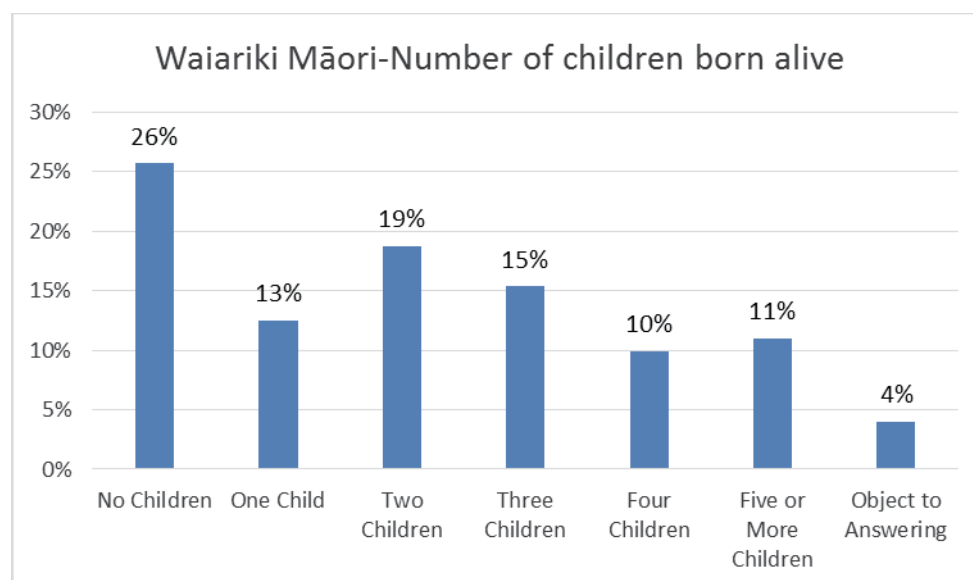
Partnership status

Figure 266: Partnership status for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.



Number of children

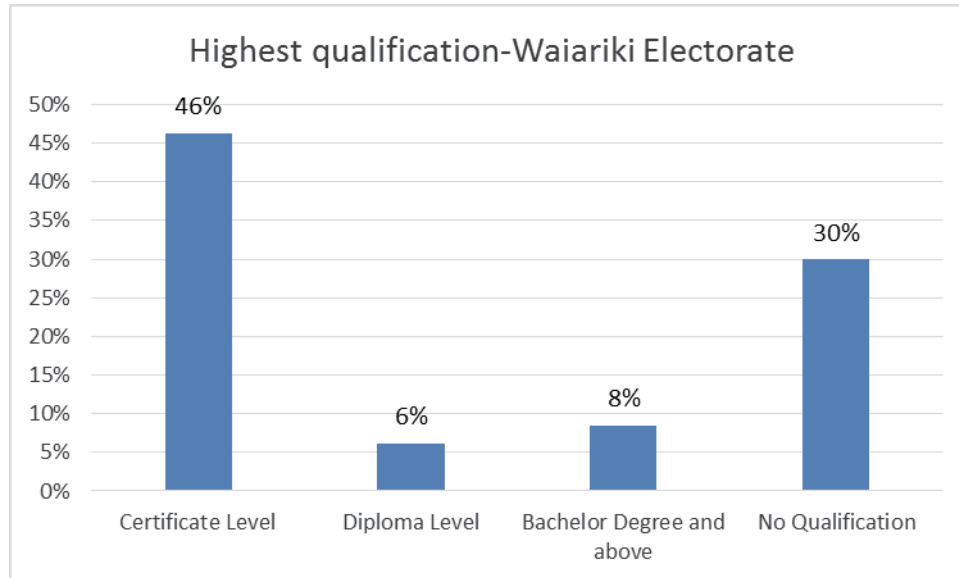
Figure 267: Number of children for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.





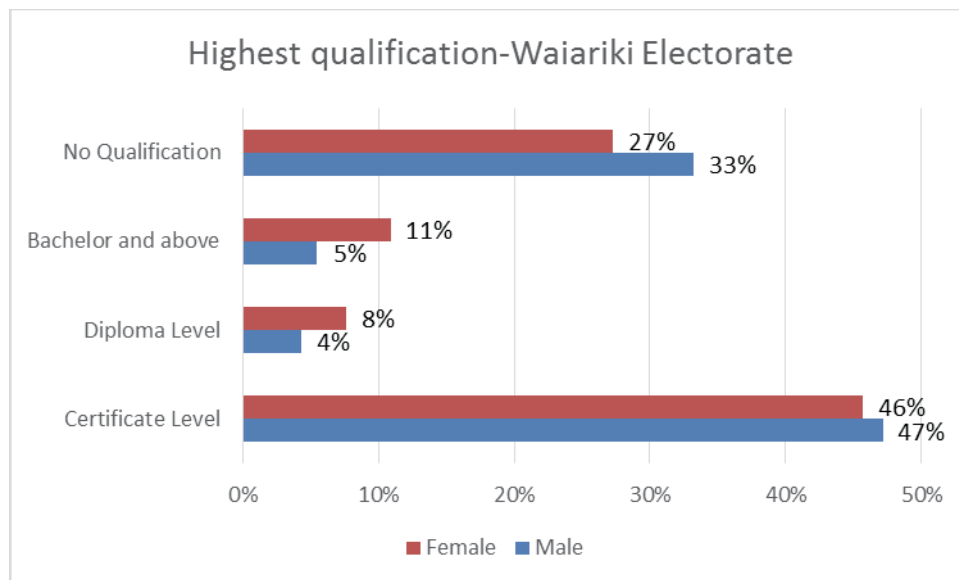
Highest qualification

Figure 268: Highest qualification for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.



Highest qualification by gender

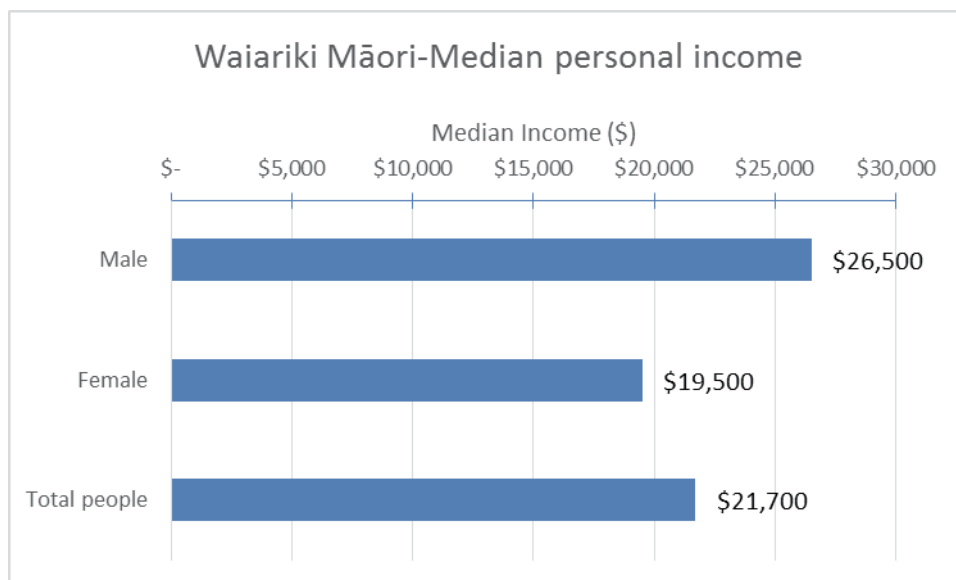
Figure 269: Highest qualification by gender for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.





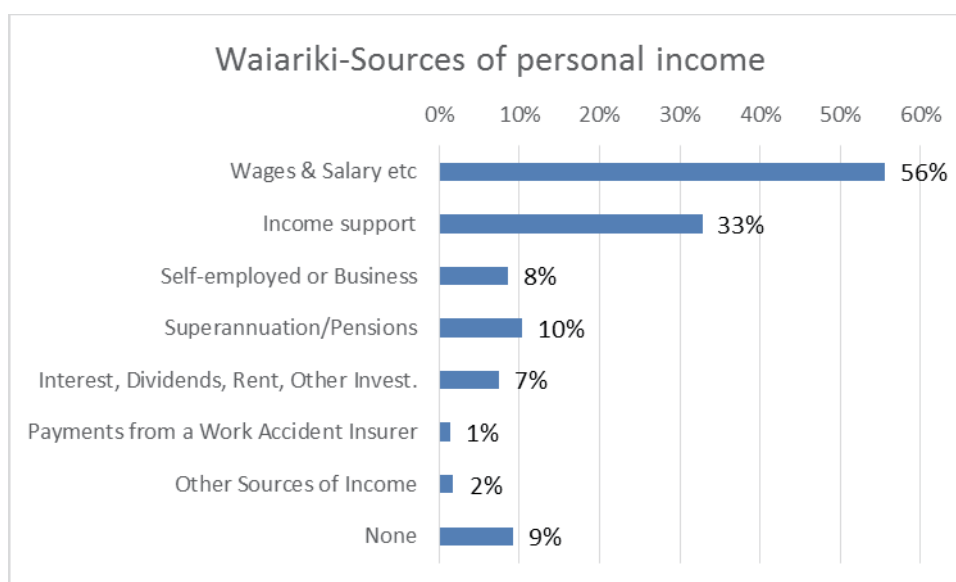
Median personal income

Figure 270: Median personal income for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.



Sources of personal income

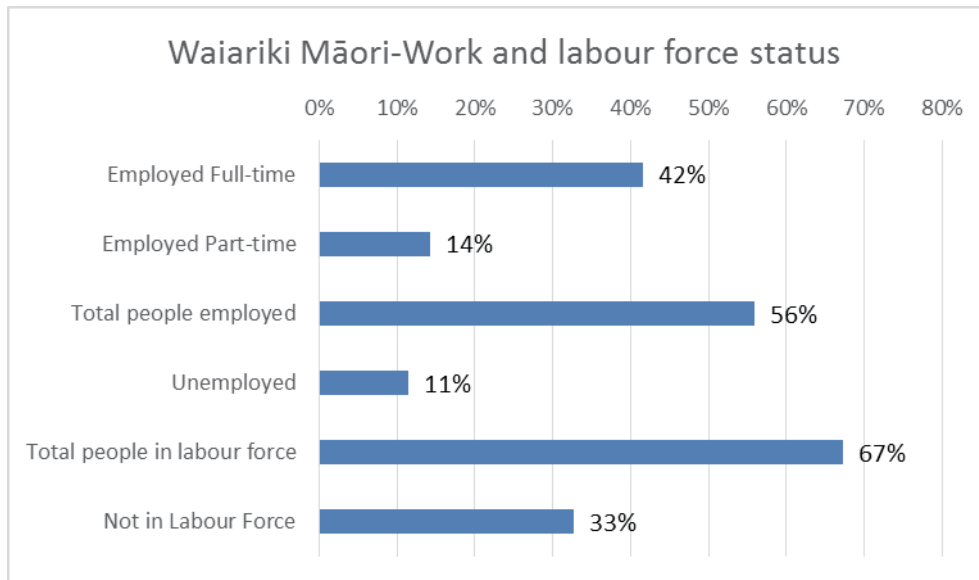
Figure 271: Sources of personal income for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.





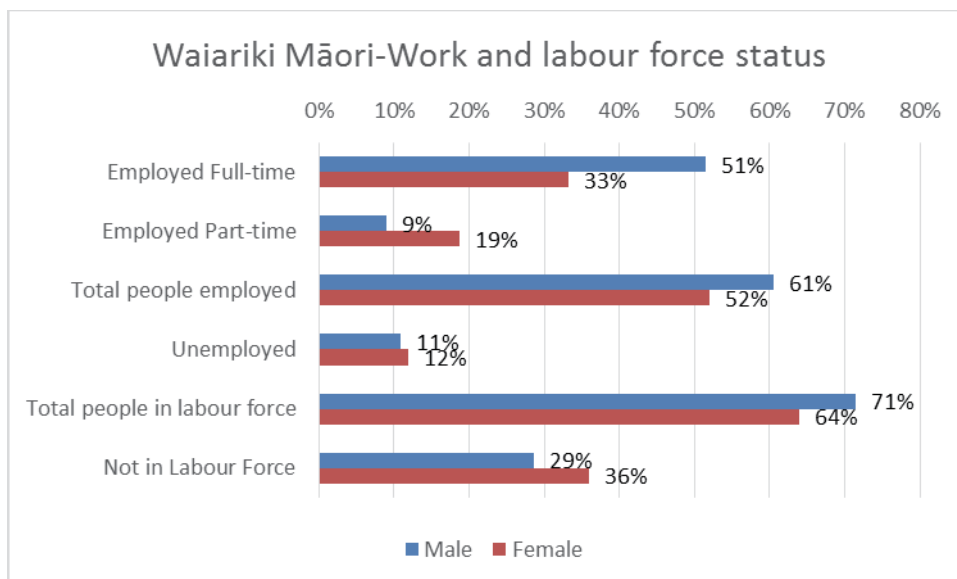
Work and labour force status

Figure 272: Work and labour force status for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.



Work and labour force status by gender

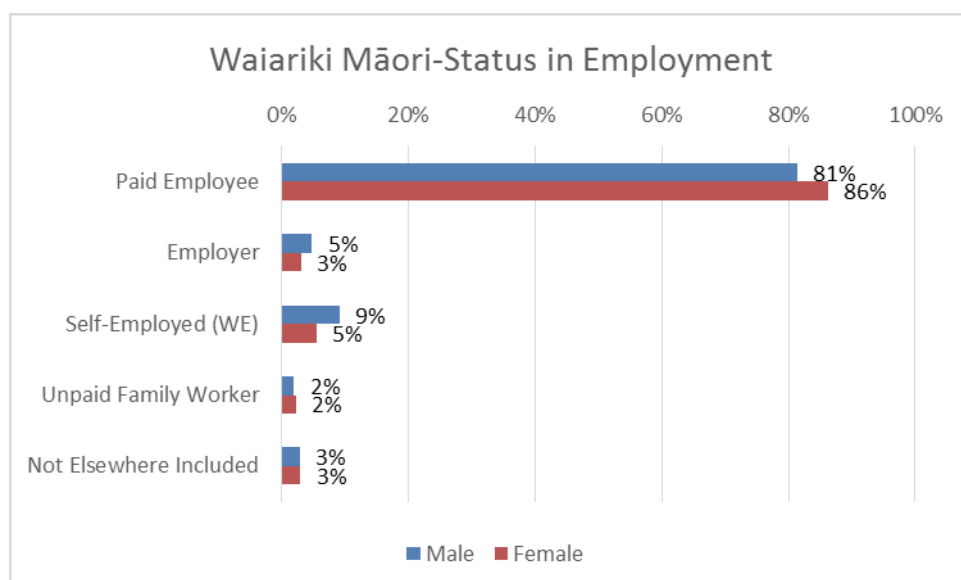
Figure 273: Work and labour force status by gender for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.





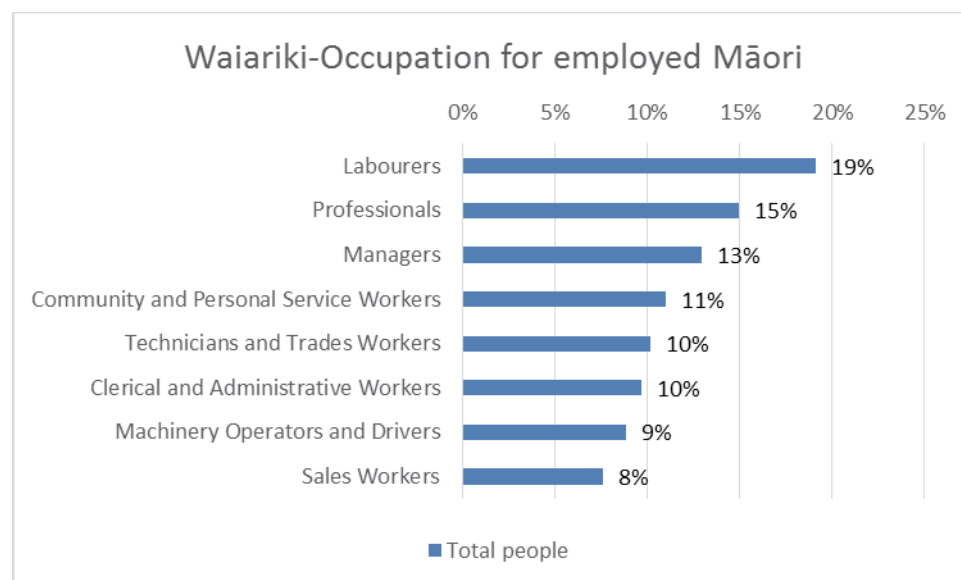
Status in employment by gender

Figure 274: Status in employment by gender for Māori in the Waiairiki Electorate.



Occupation for employed

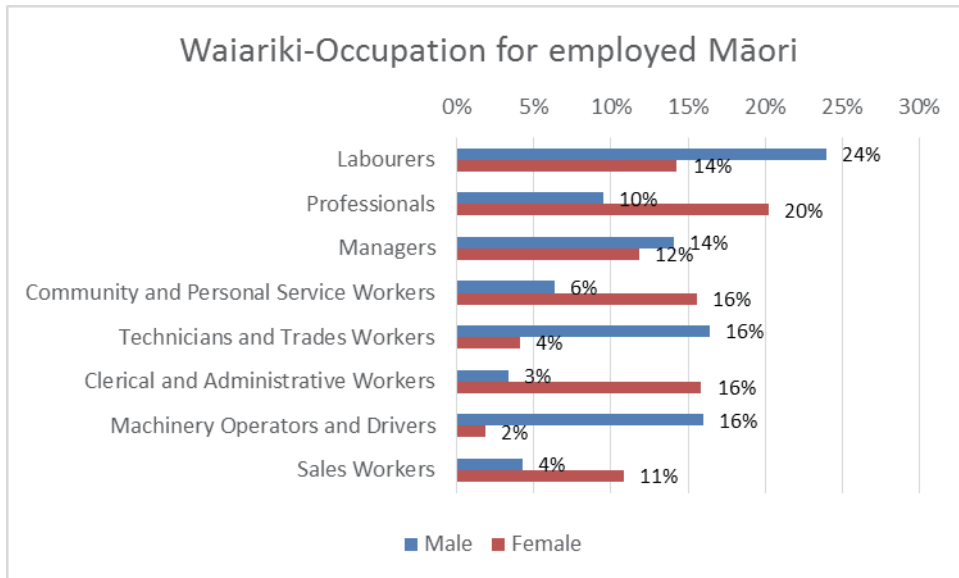
Figure 275: Occupation for employed for Māori in the Waiairiki Electorate.





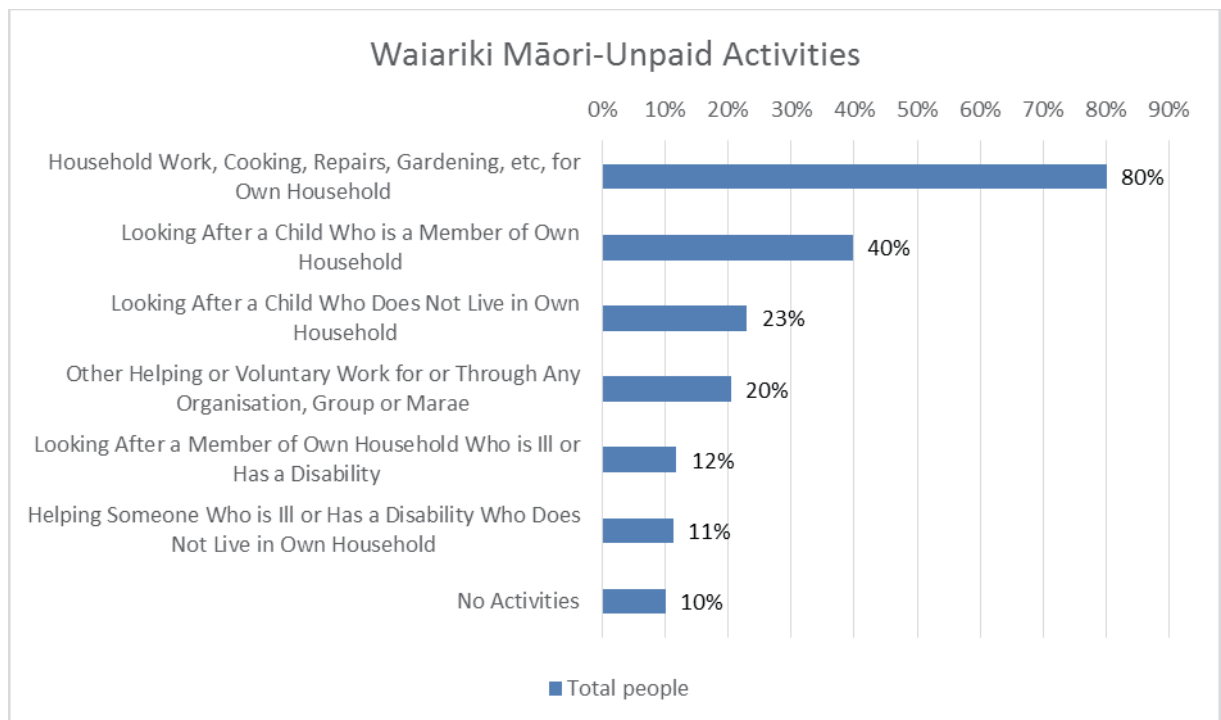
Occupation for employed by gender

Figure 276: Occupation for employed by gender for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.



Unpaid activities

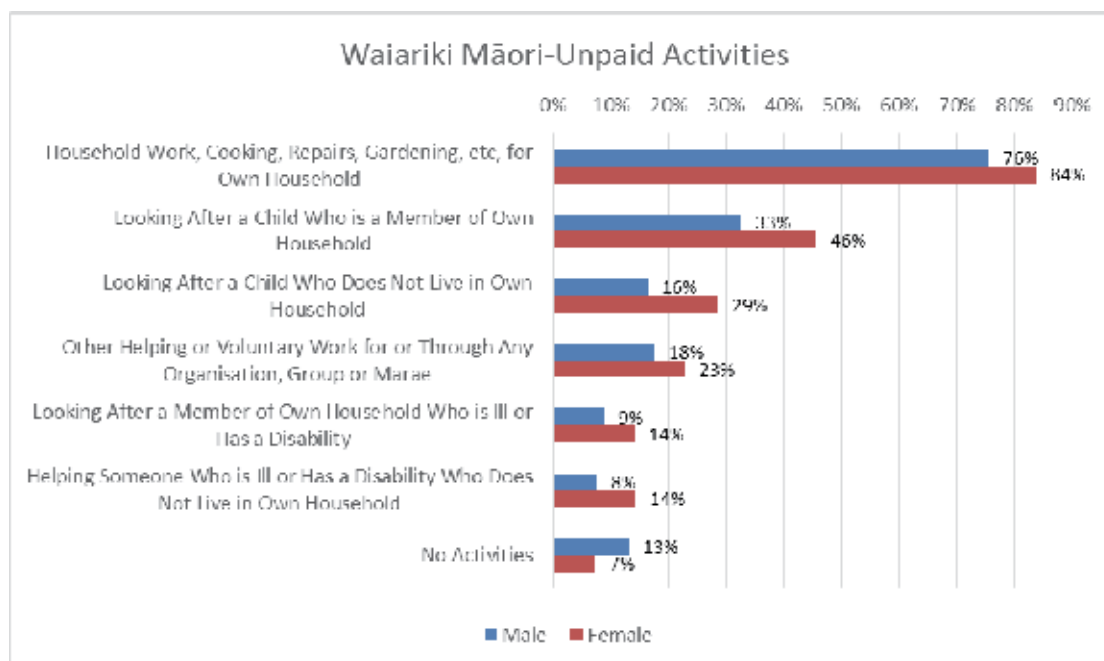
Figure 277: Unpaid activities for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.





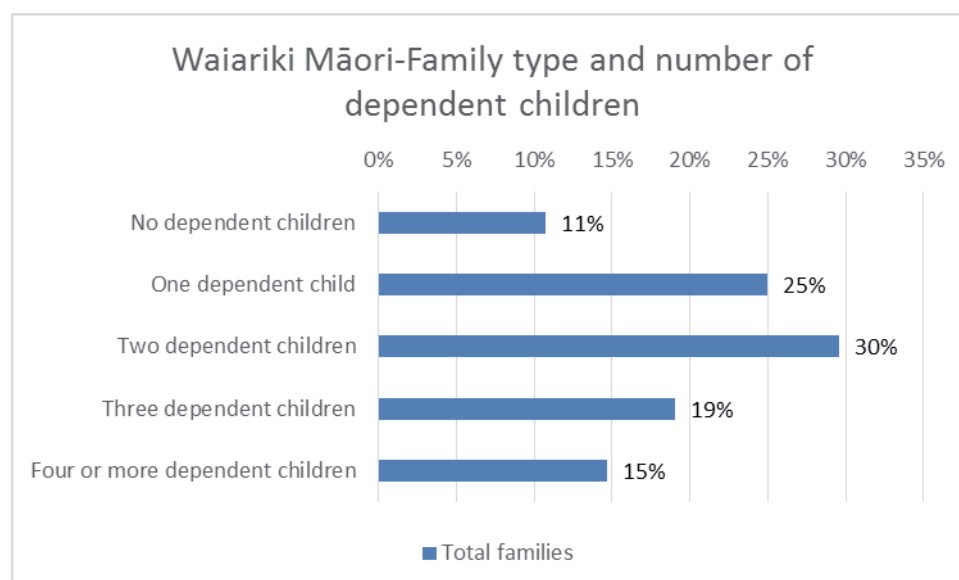
Unpaid activities by gender

Figure 278: Unpaid activities by gender for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.



Number of dependent children

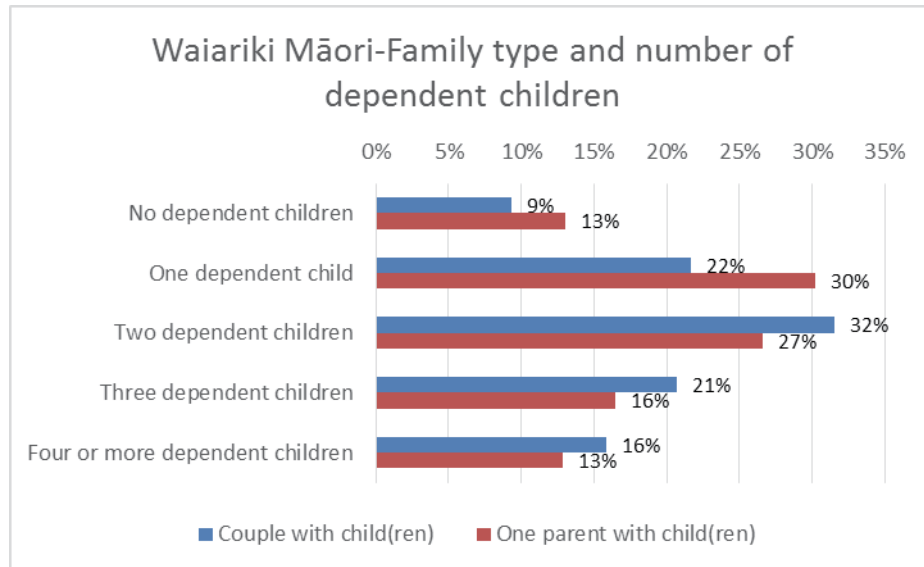
Figure 279: Number of dependent children for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.





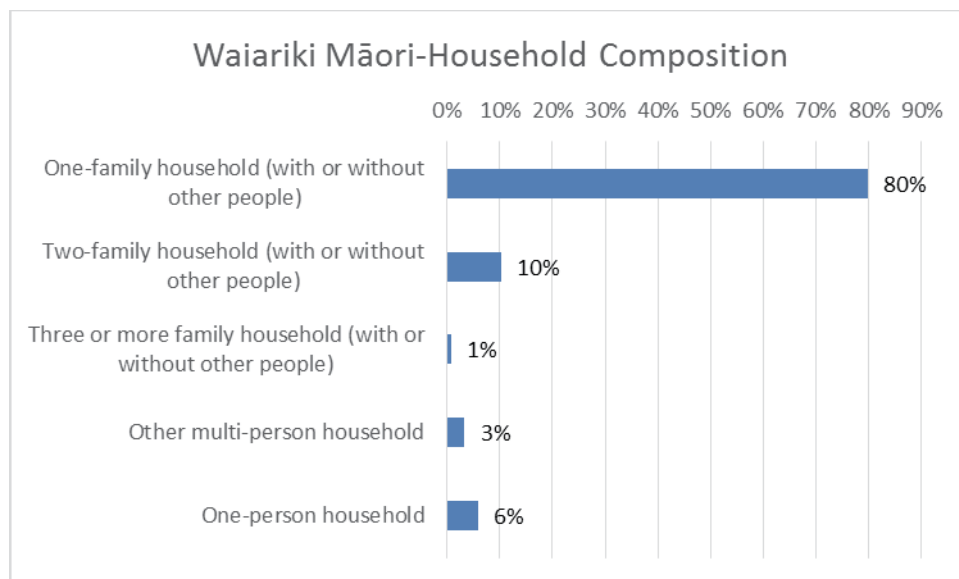
Family type and number of dependent children

Figure 280: Family type and number of dependent children for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.



Household composition

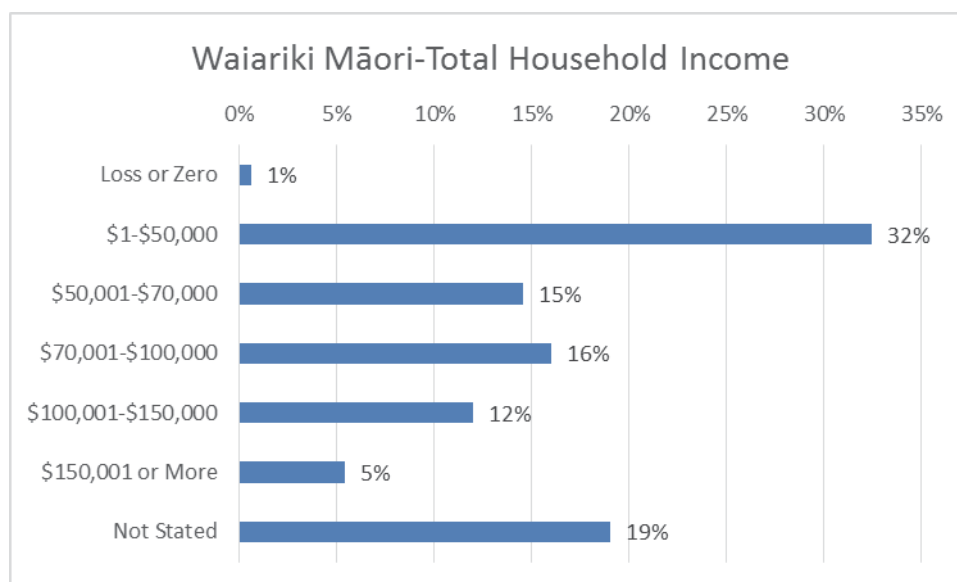
Figure 281: Household composition for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.





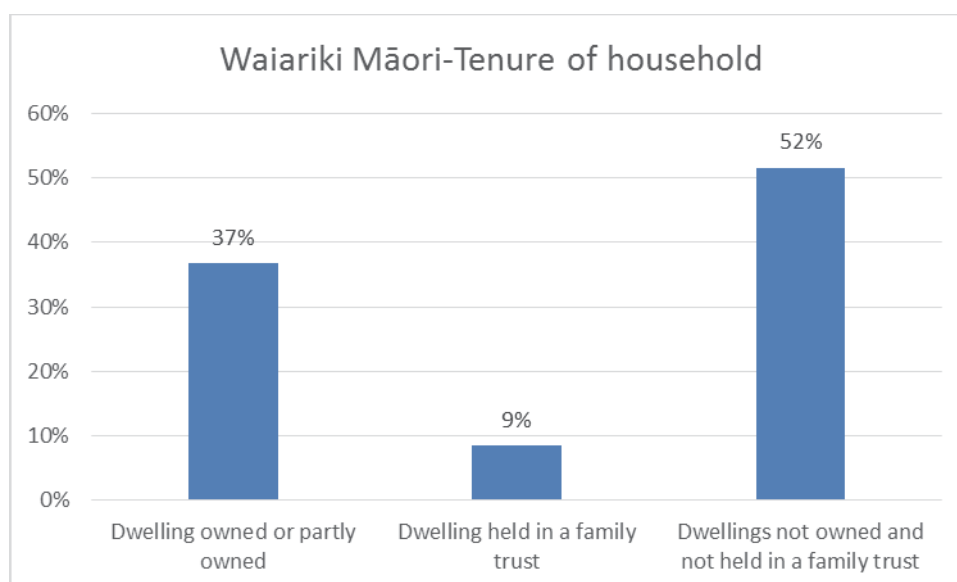
Household income

Figure 282: Household income for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.



Tenure of household

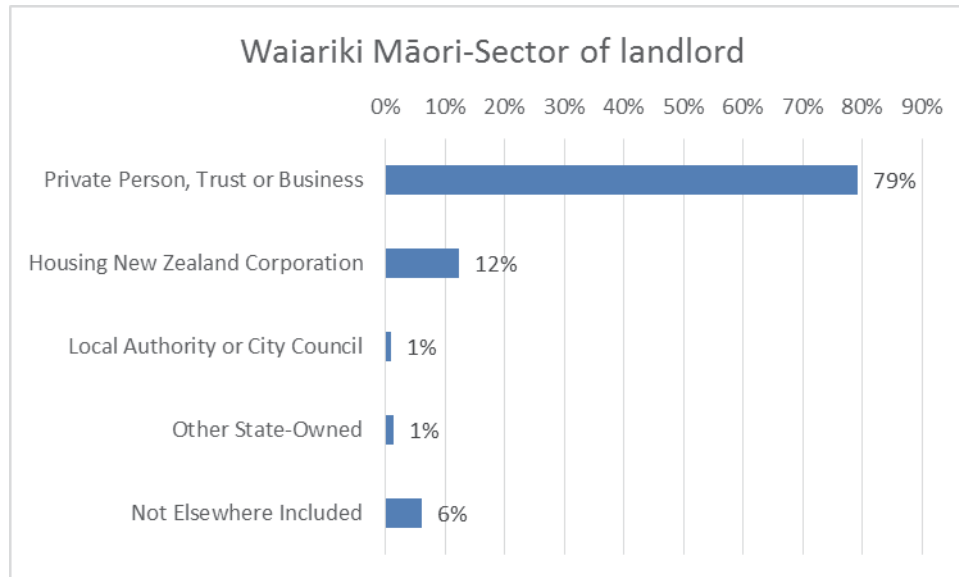
Figure 283: Tenure of household for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.





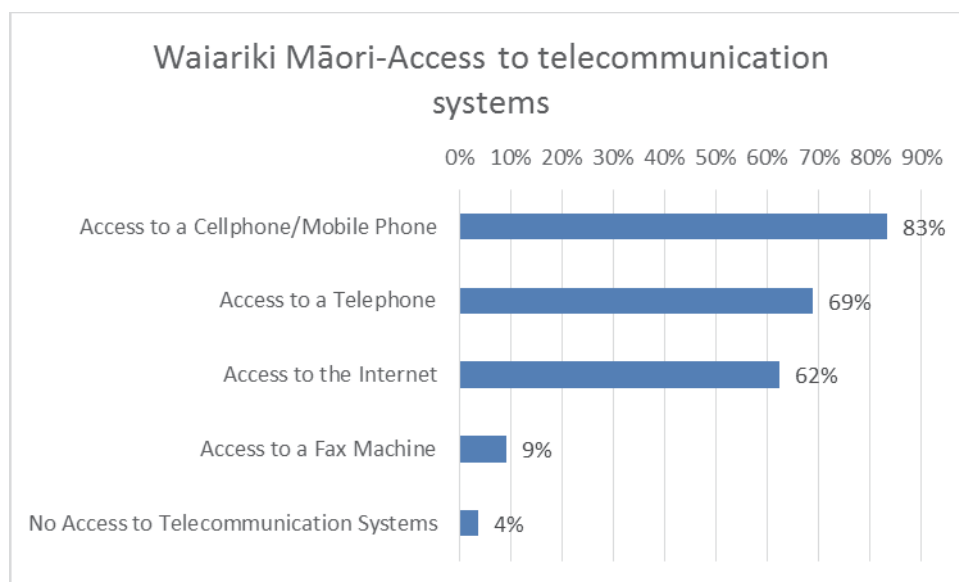
Sector of landlord

Figure 284: Sector of landlord for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.



Access to telecommunication systems

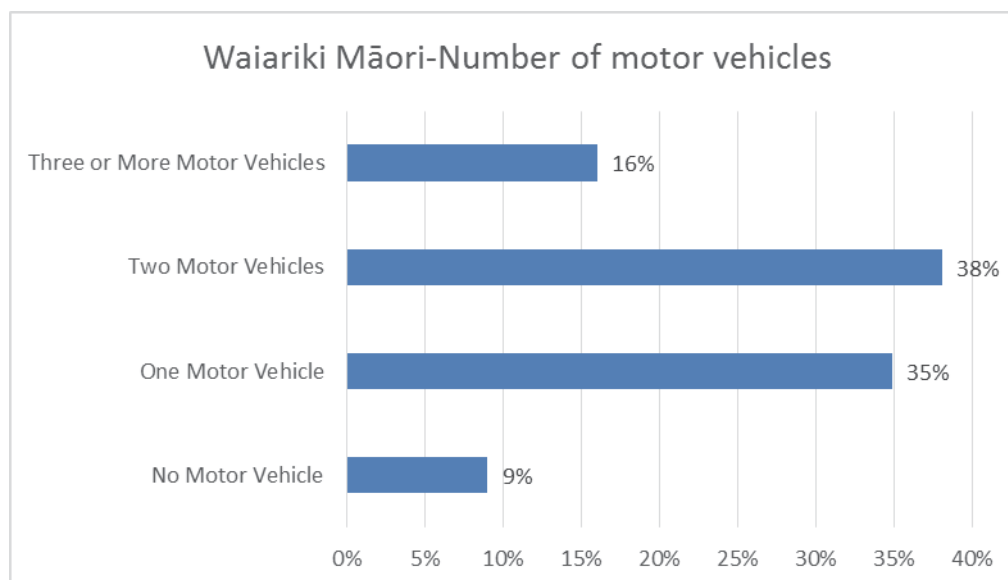
Figure 285: Access to telecommunication systems for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.





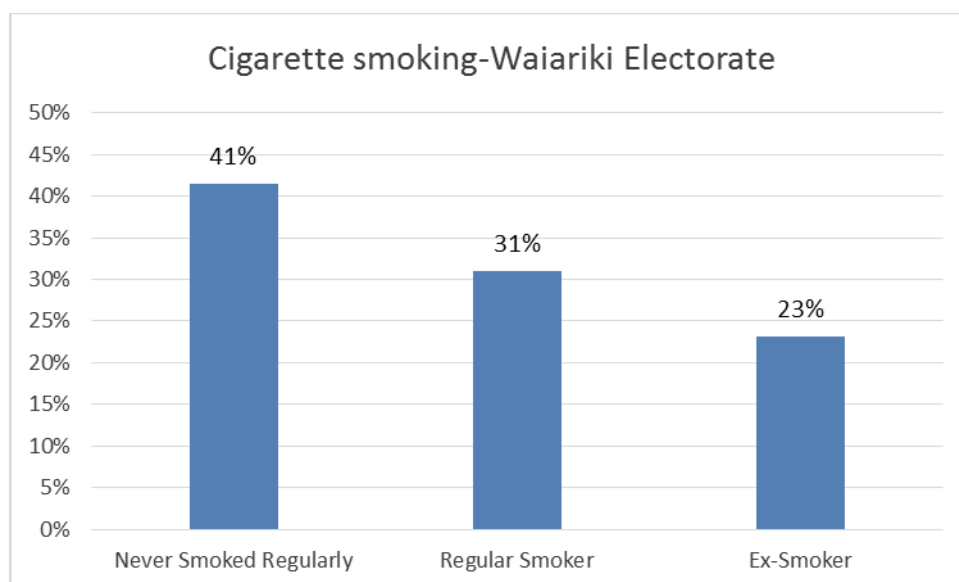
Number of motor vehicles

Figure 286: Number of motor vehicles for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.



Cigarette smoking behaviour

Figure 287: Cigarette smoking behaviour for Māori in the Waiariki Electorate.





Te Tai Tonga

Map of boundaries

Figure 288: Boundary Map of the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.

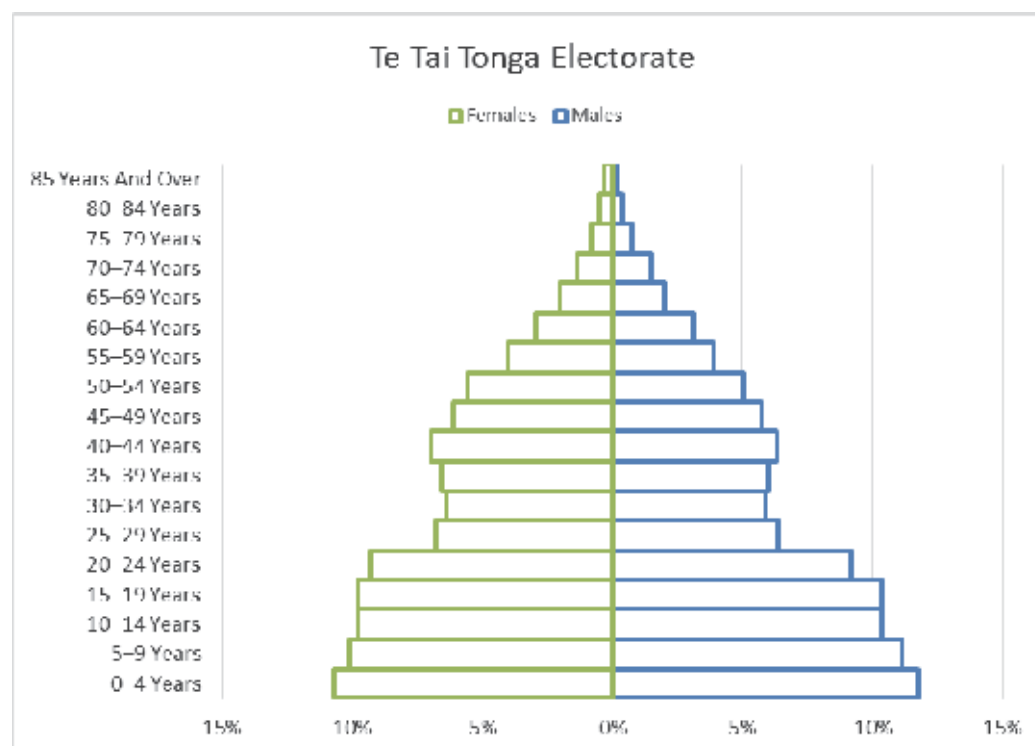


Source: New Zealand Parliamentary Library, Te Tai Tonga: Electorate Profile, Sept, 2012.



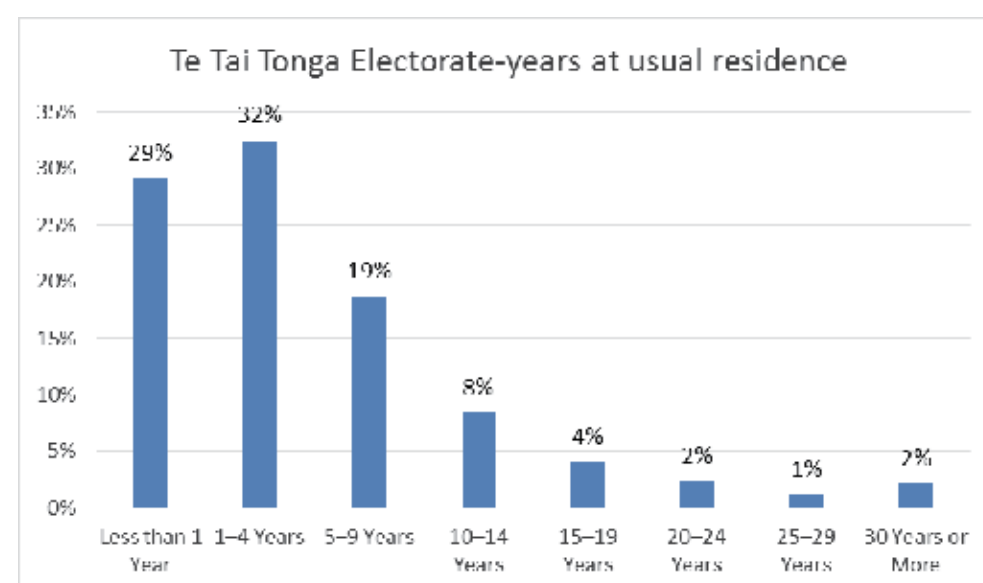
Age and gender

Figure 289: Age and gender for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Years at usual residence

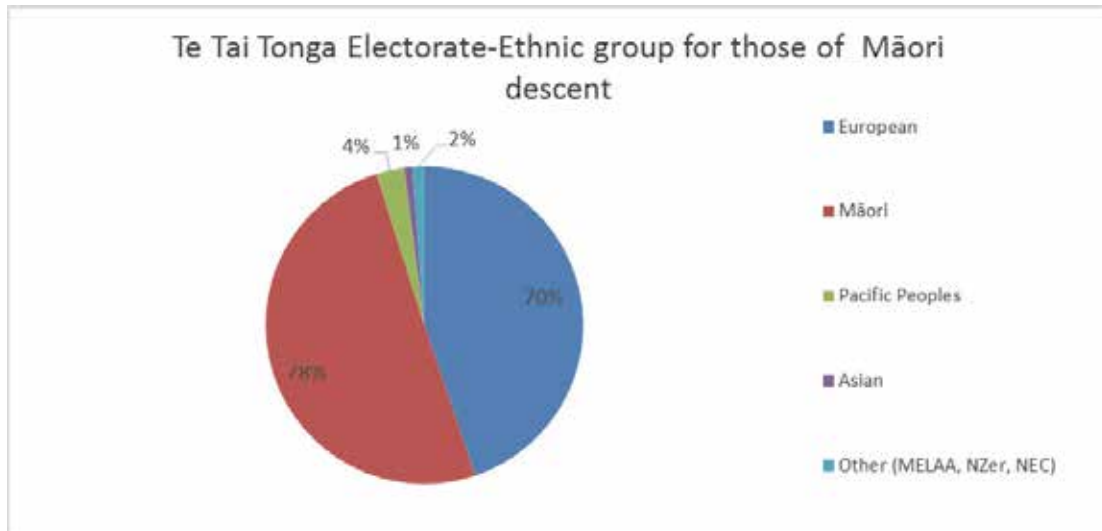
Figure 290: Years at usual residence for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





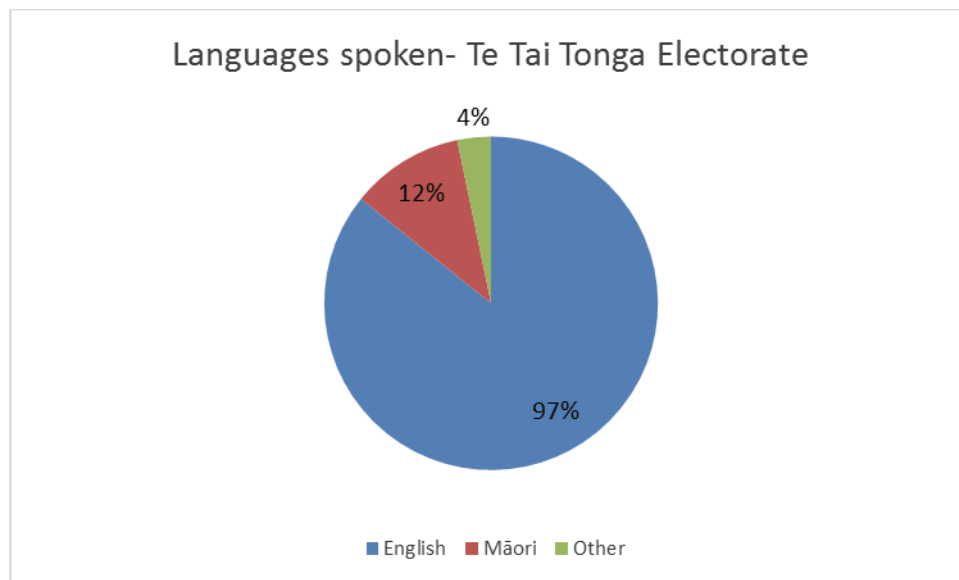
Ethnicity

Figure 291: Ethnicity for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Languages spoken

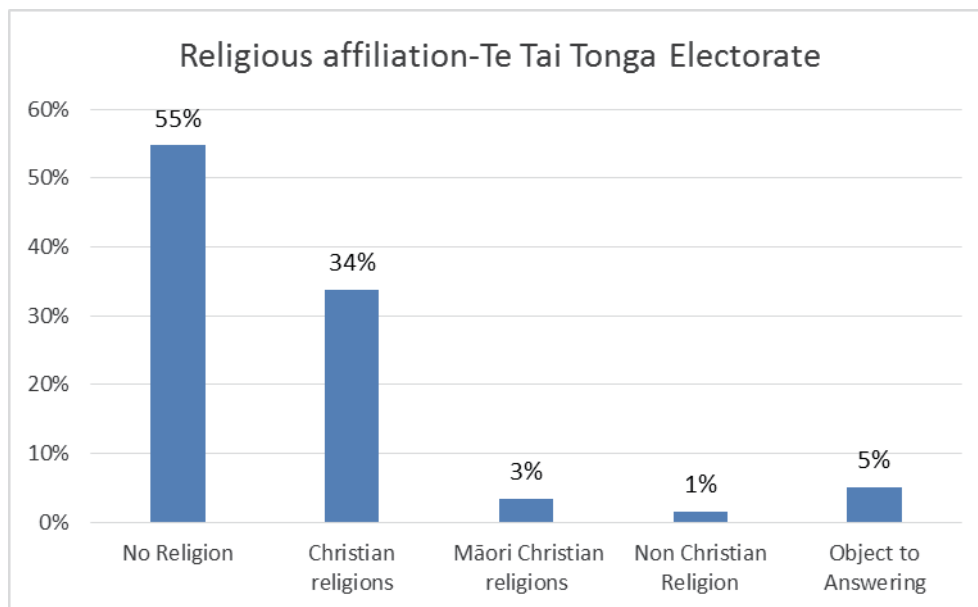
Figure 292: Languages spoken for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





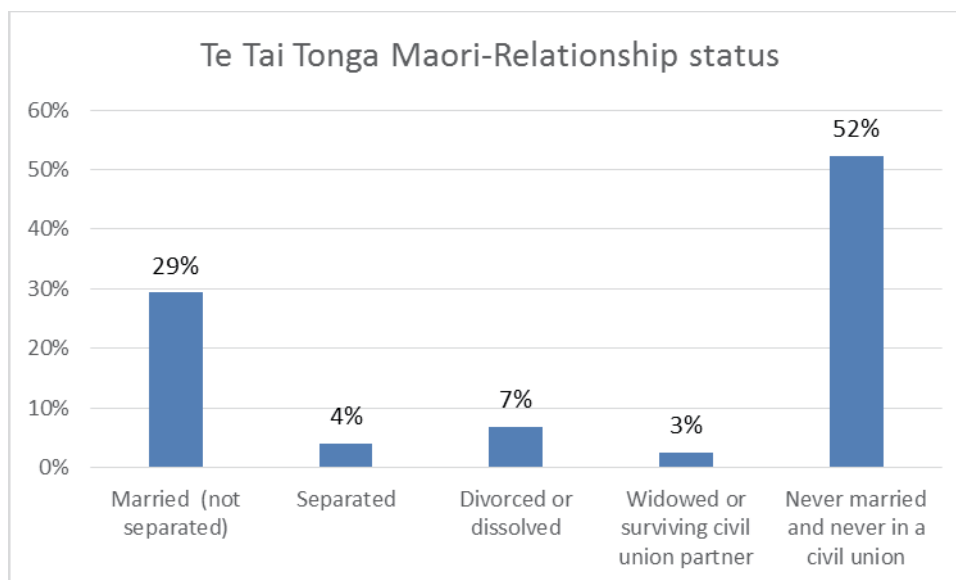
Religious affiliation

Figure 293: Religious affiliation for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Relationship status

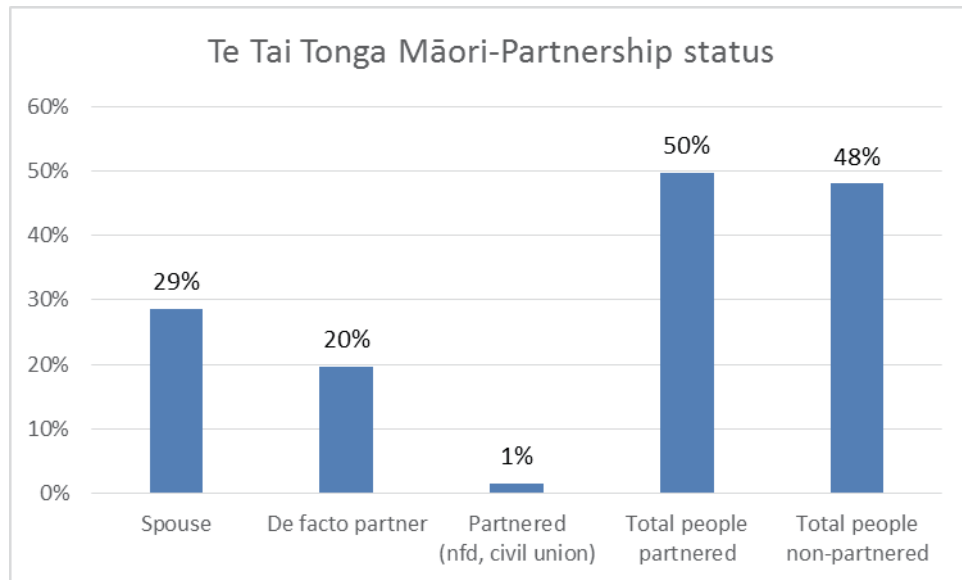
Figure 294: Relationship status for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





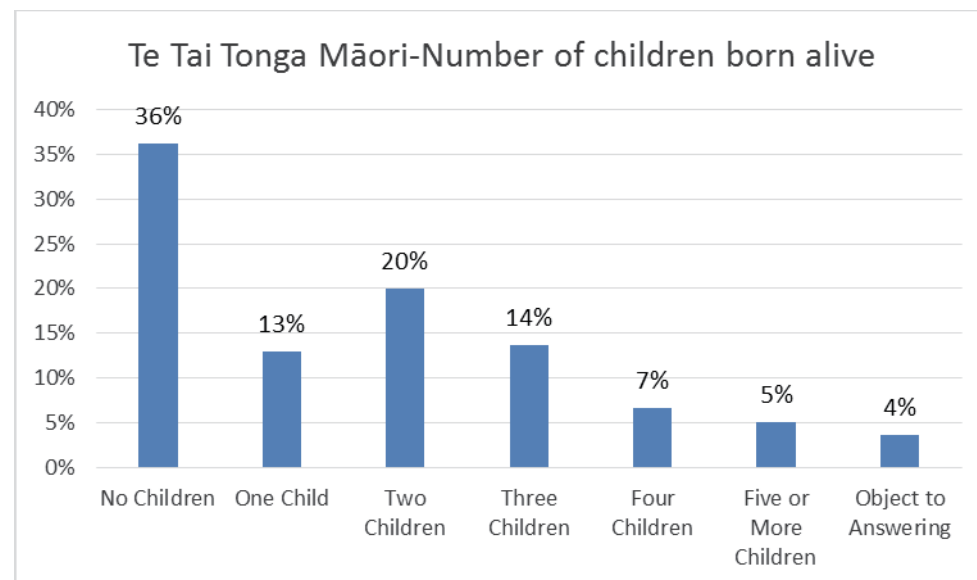
Partnership status

Figure 295: Partnership status for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Number of children

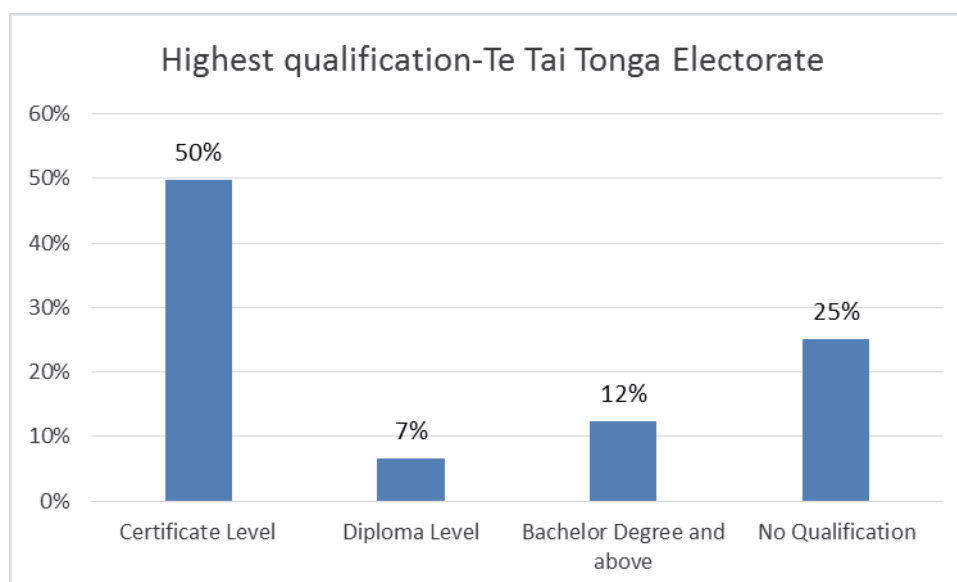
Figure 296: Number of children for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





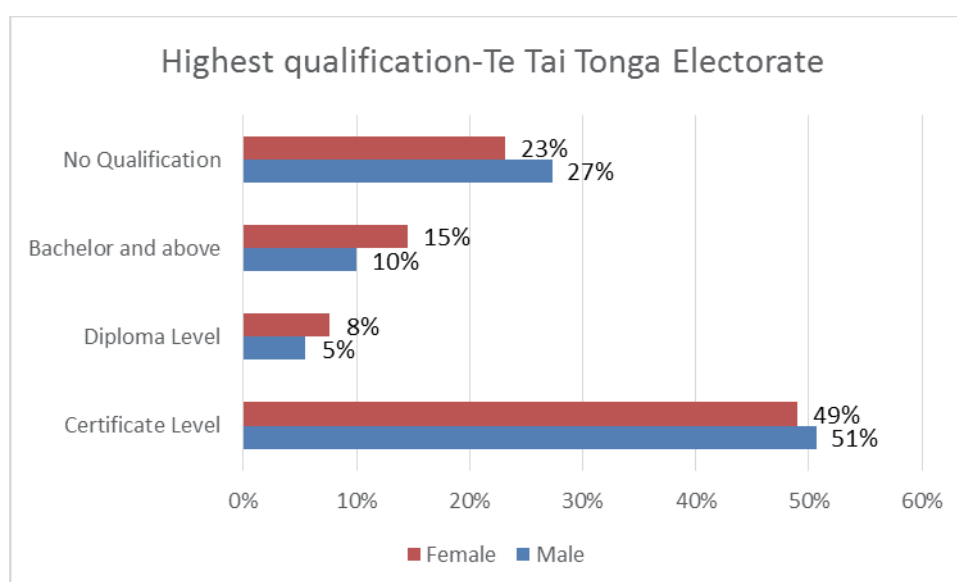
Highest qualification

Figure 297: Highest qualification for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Highest qualification by gender

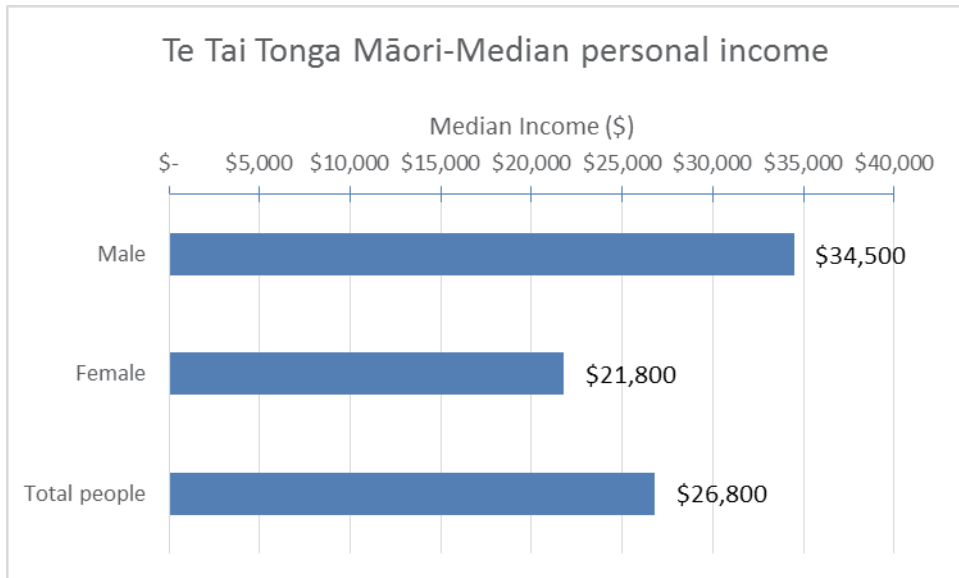
Figure 298: Highest qualification by gender for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





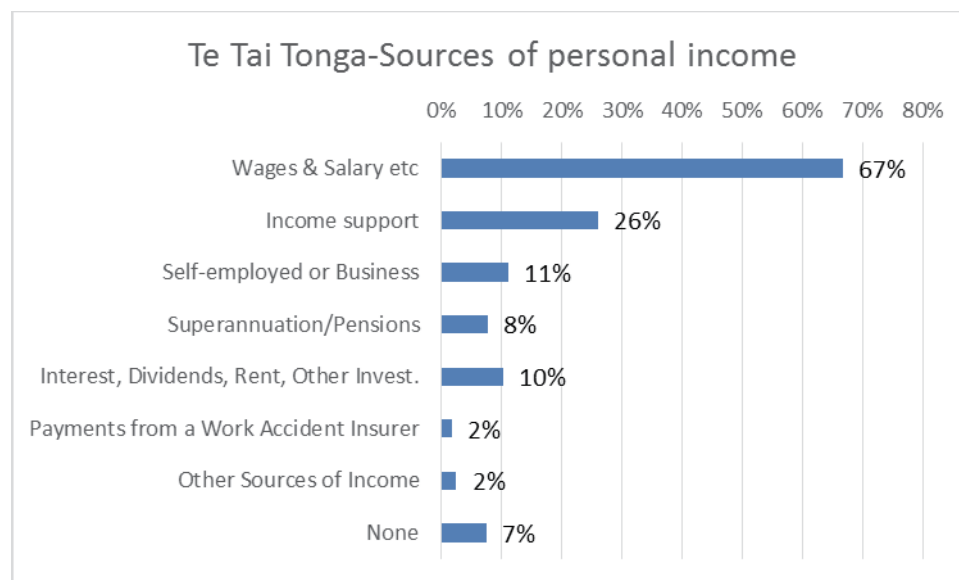
Median personal income

Figure 299: Median personal income for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Sources of personal income

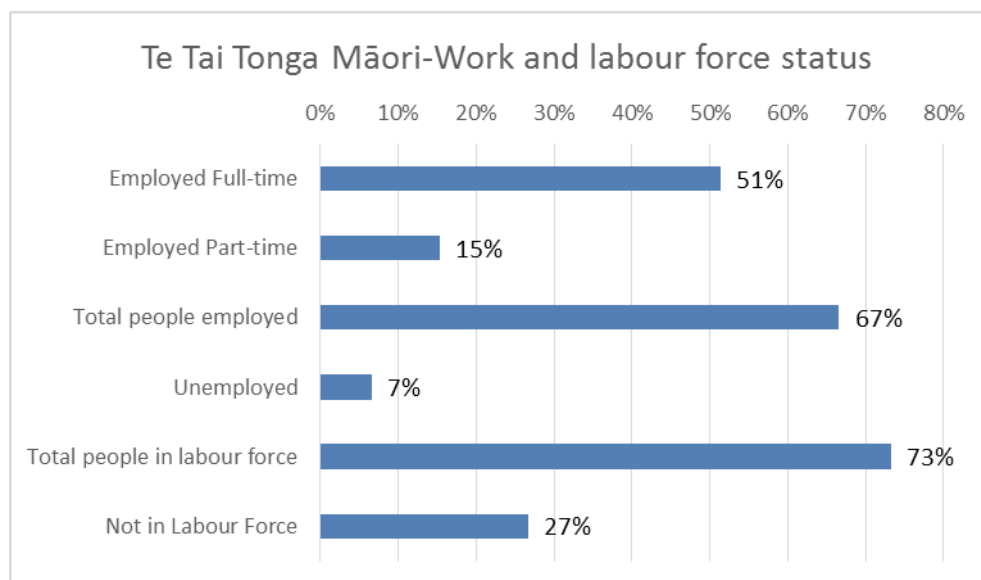
Figure 300: Sources of personal income for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





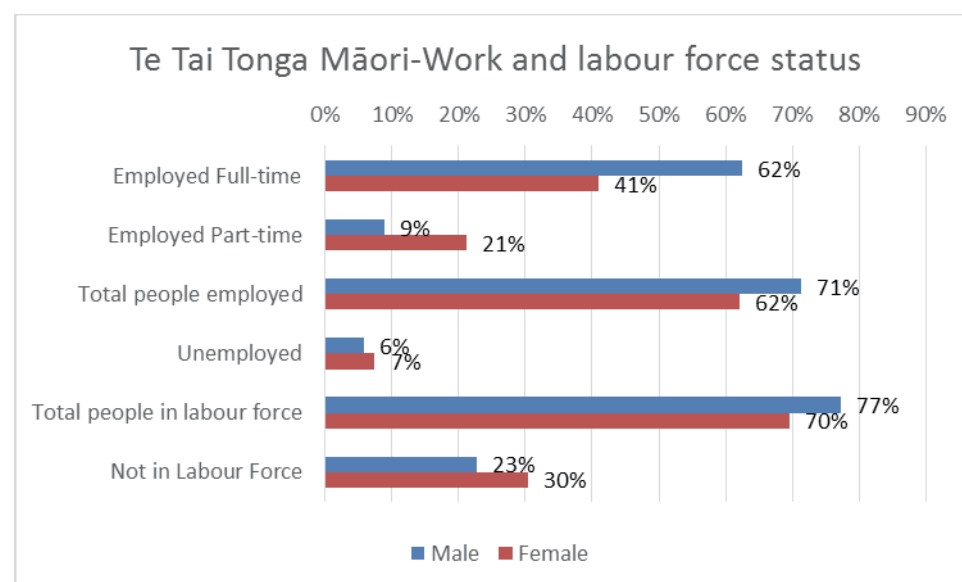
Work and labour force status

Figure 301: Work and labour force status for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Work and labour force status by gender

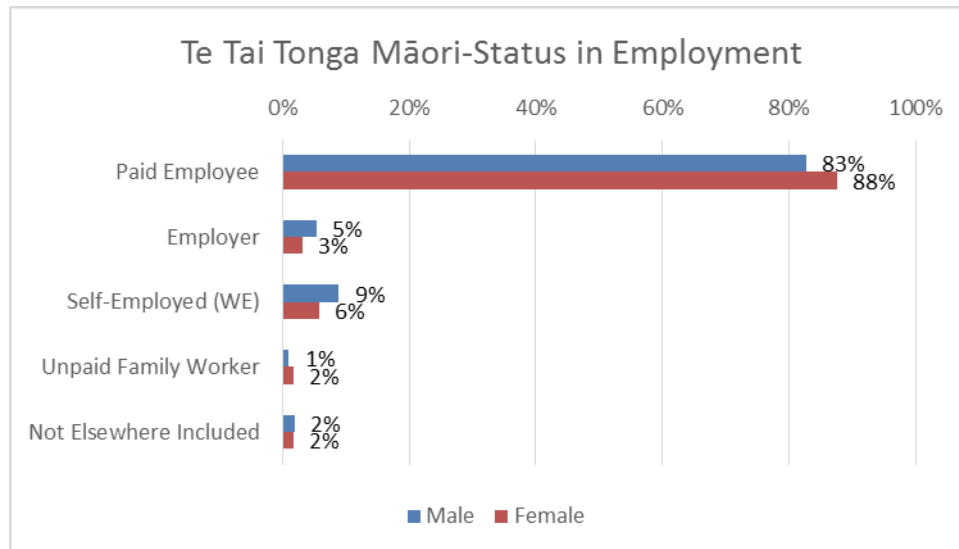
Figure 302: Work and labour force status by gender for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





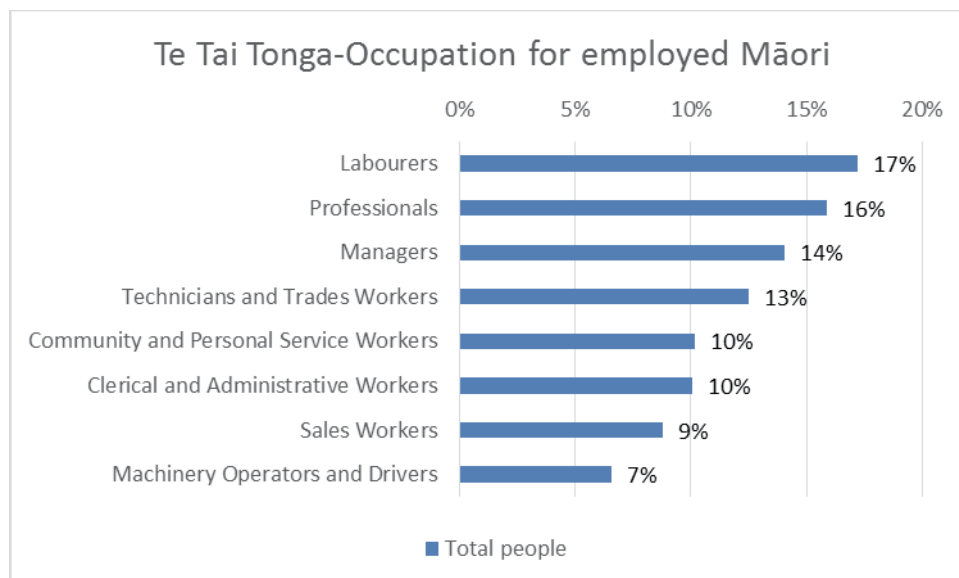
Status in employment by gender

Figure 303: Status in employment by gender for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Occupation for employed

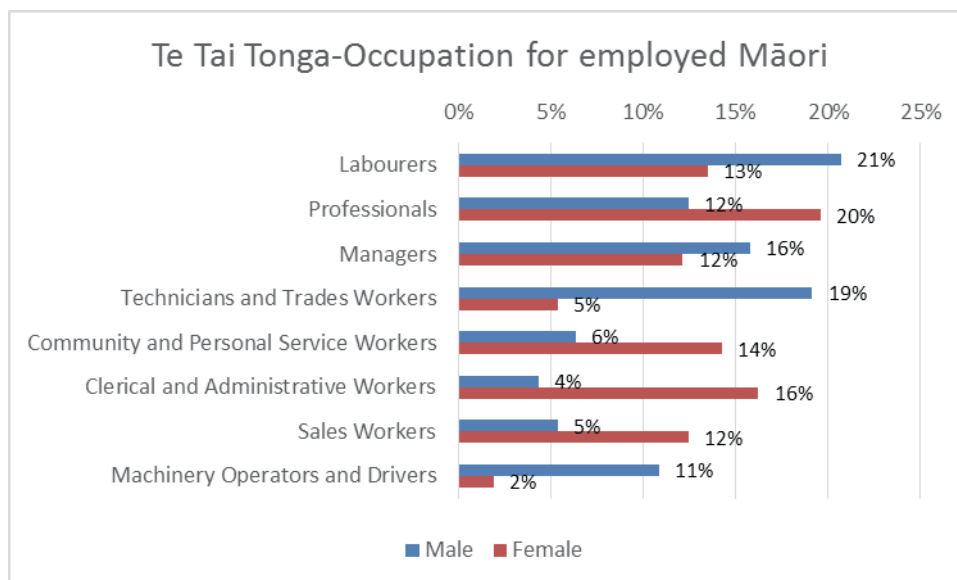
Figure 304: Occupation for employed for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





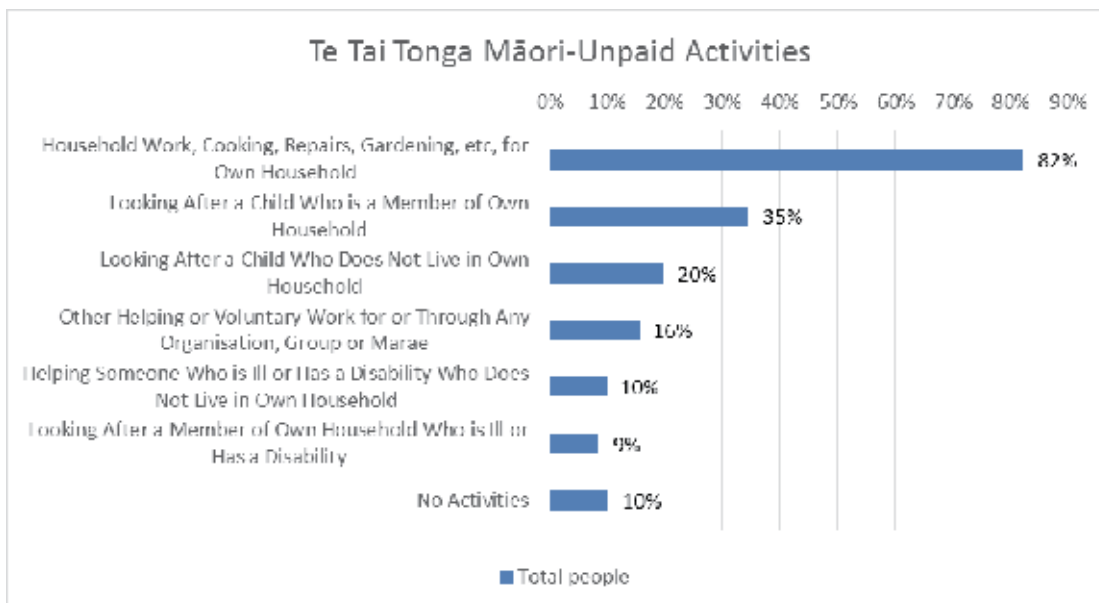
Occupation for employed by gender

Figure 305: Occupation for employed by gender for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Unpaid activities

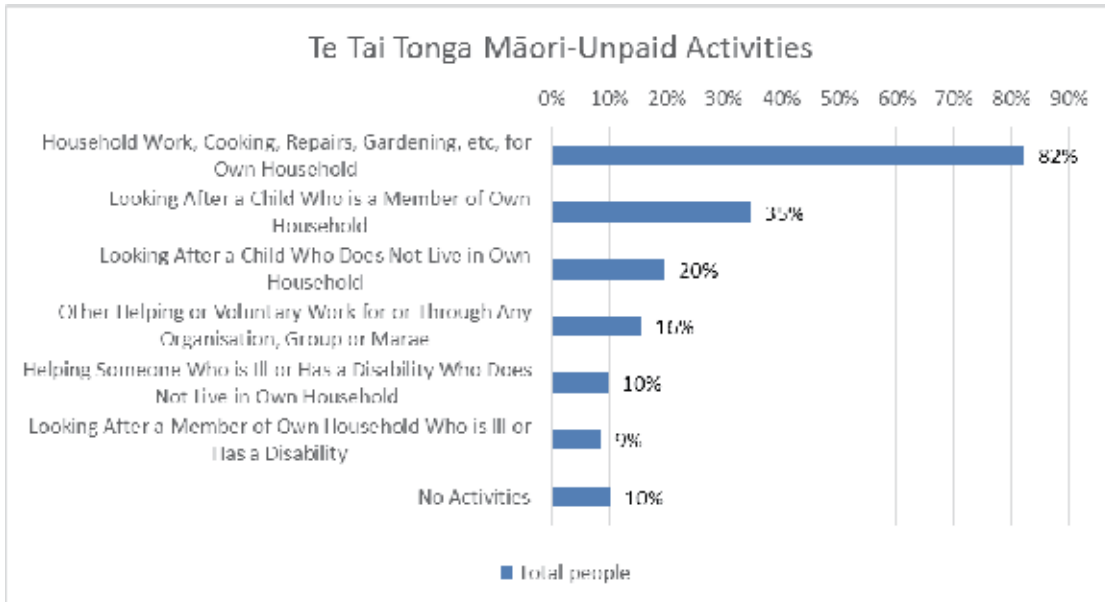
Figure 306: Unpaid activities for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





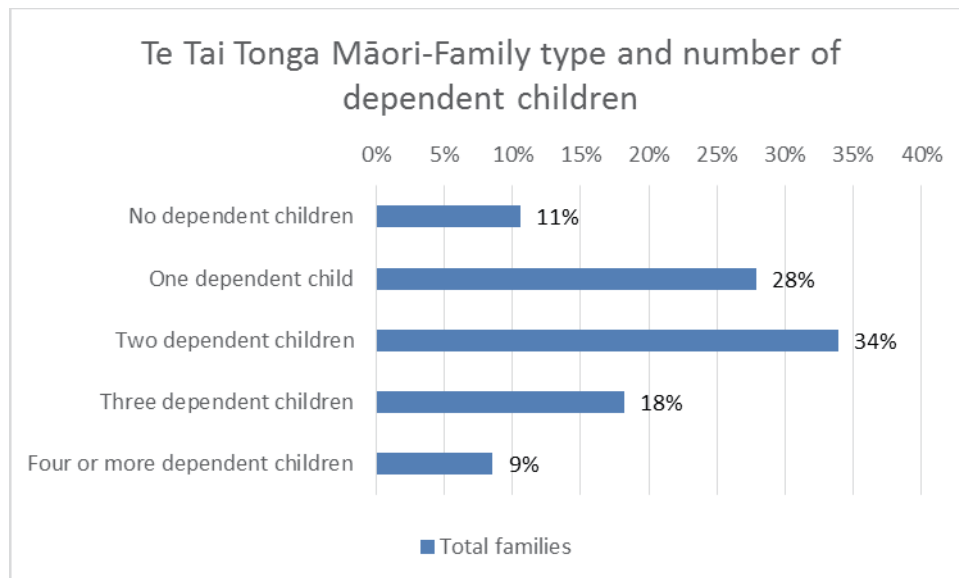
Unpaid activities by gender

Figure 307: Unpaid activities by gender for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Number of dependent children

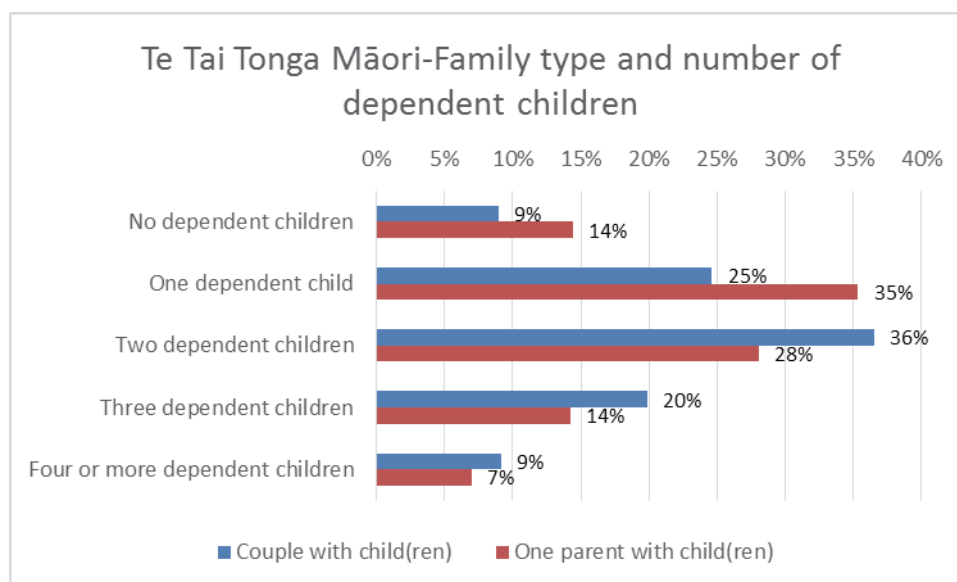
Figure 308: Number of dependent children for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





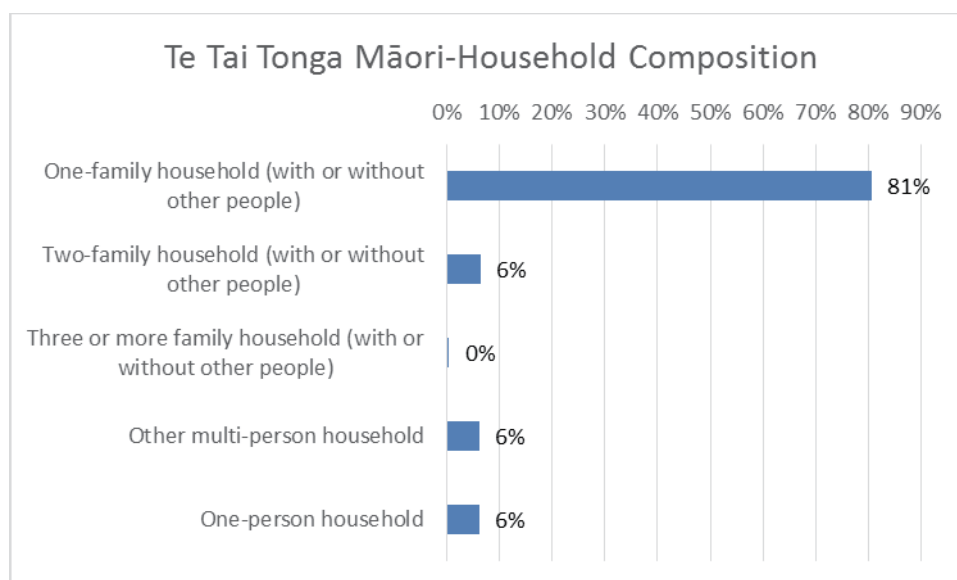
Family type and number of dependent children

Figure 309: Family type and number of dependent children for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Household composition

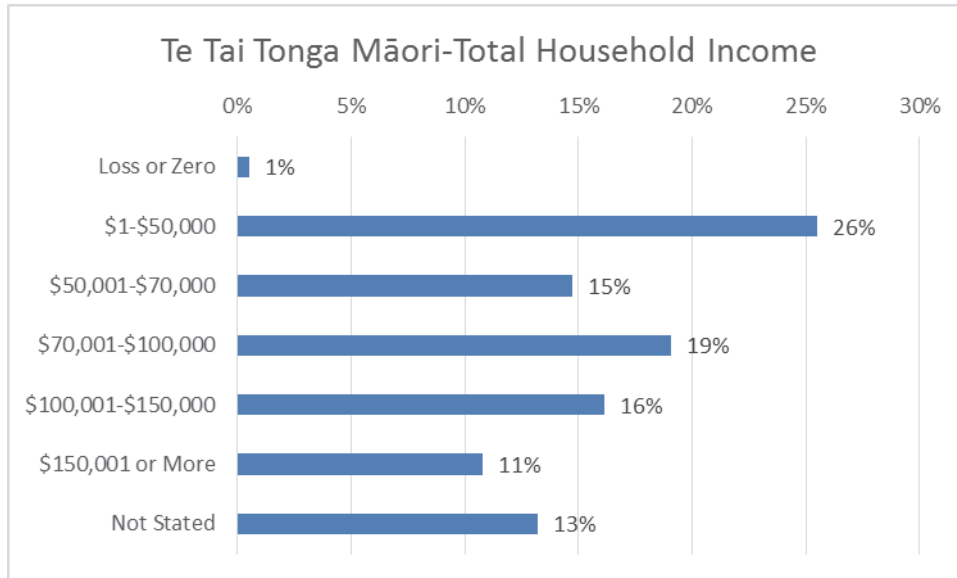
Figure 310: Household composition for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





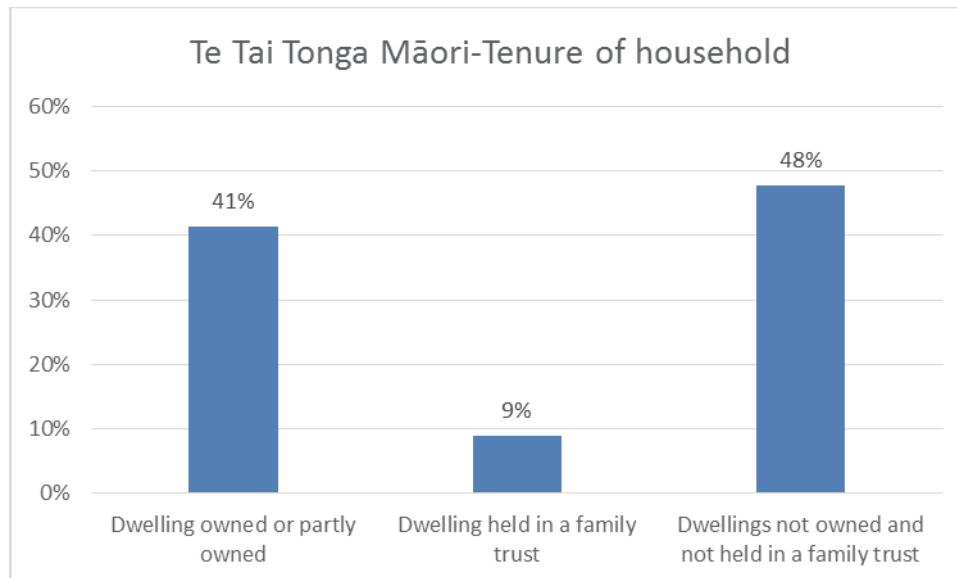
Household income

Figure 311: Household income for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Tenure of household

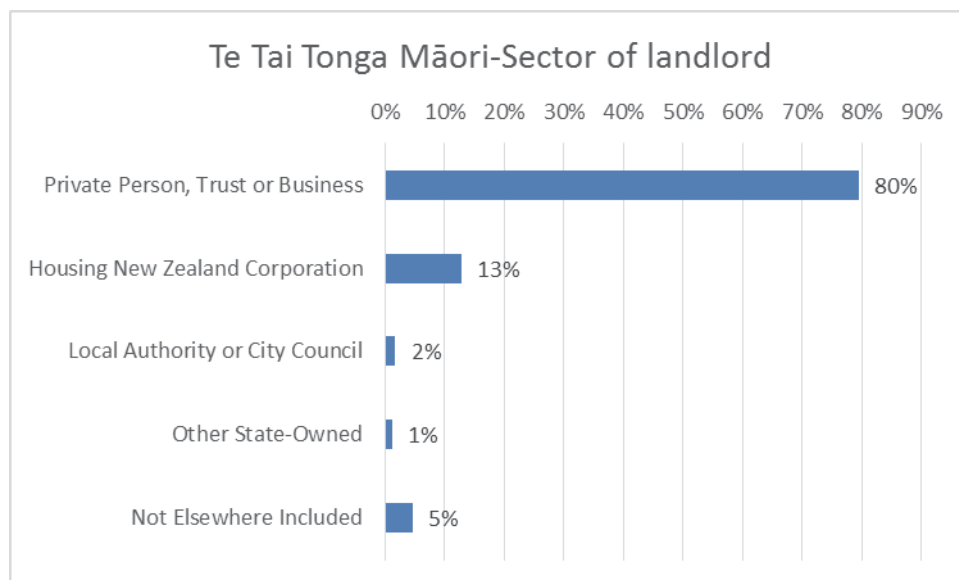
Figure 312: Tenure of household for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





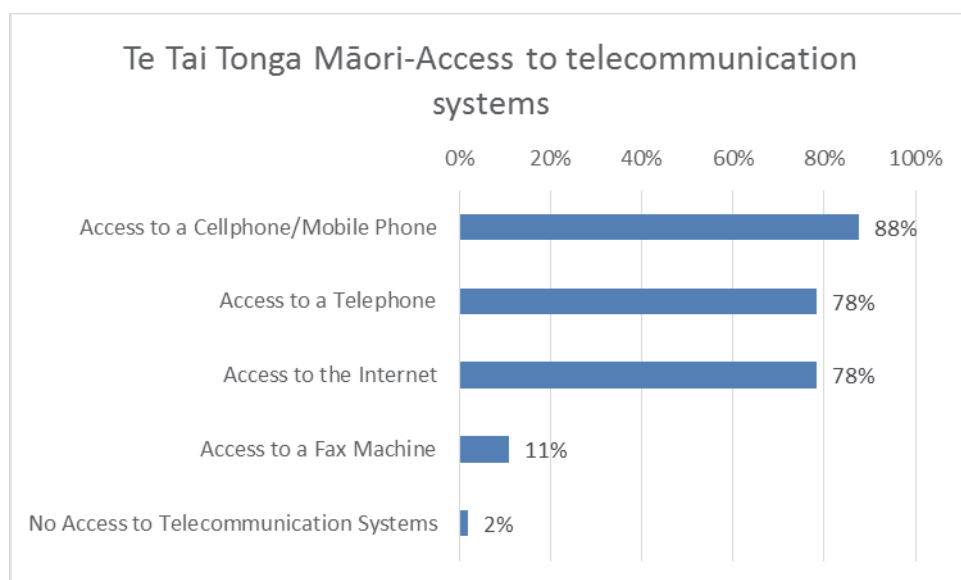
Sector of landlord

Figure 313: Sector of landlord for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Access to telecommunication systems

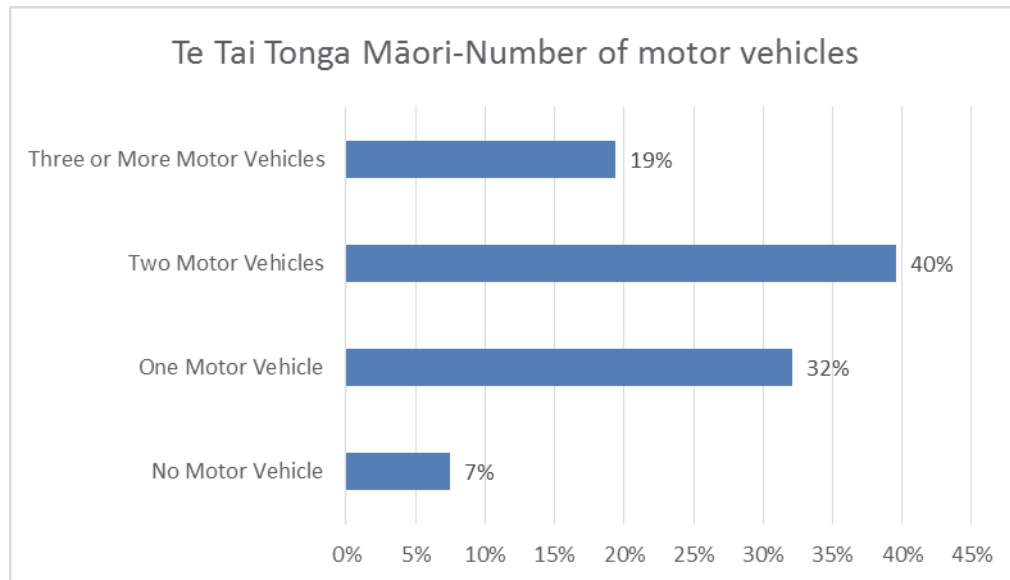
Figure 314: Access to telecommunication systems for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





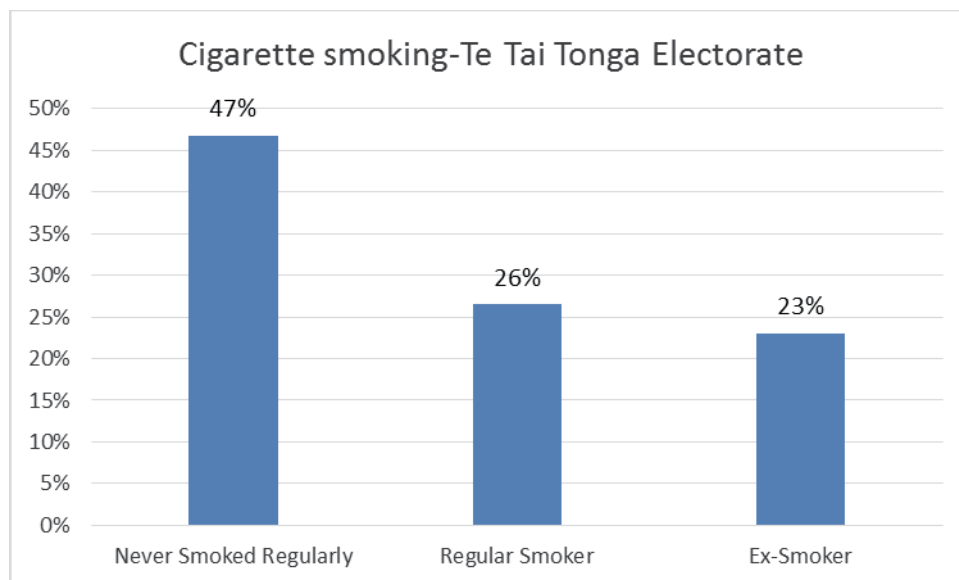
Number of motor vehicles

Figure 315: Number of motor vehicles for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Cigarette smoking behaviour

Figure 316: Cigarette smoking behaviour for Māori in the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga

Map of boundaries

Figure 317: Boundary Map of the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.

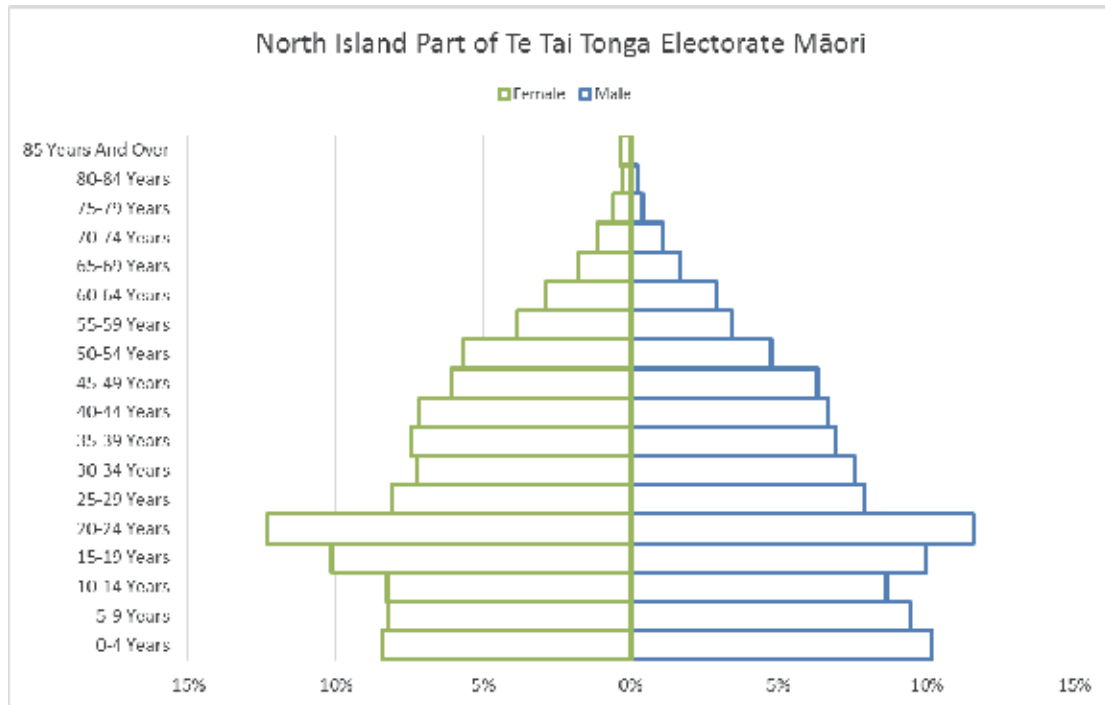


Source: New Zealand Parliamentary Library, Te Tai Tonga: Electorate Profile, Sept, 2012.



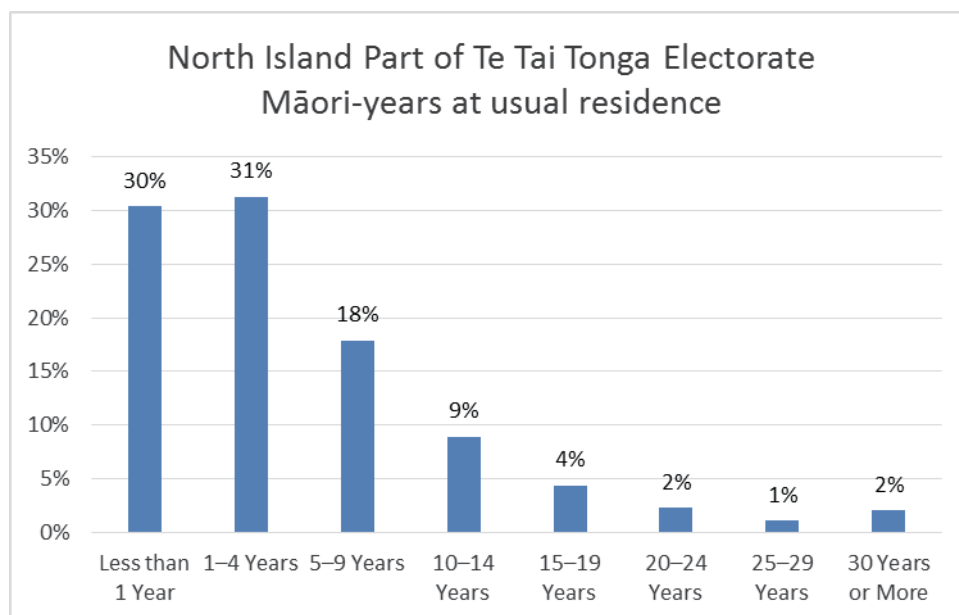
Age and gender

Figure 318: Age and gender for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Years at usual residence

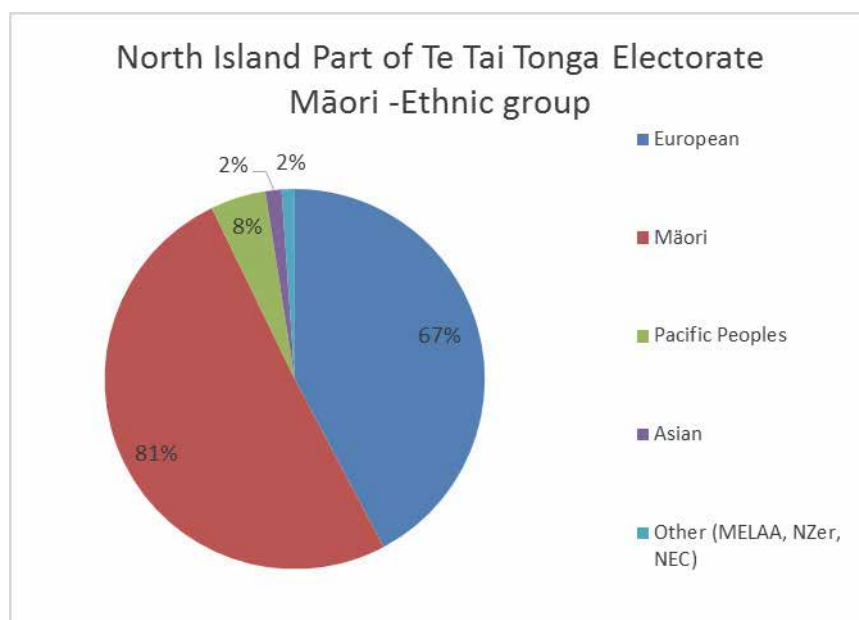
Figure 319: Years at usual residence for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





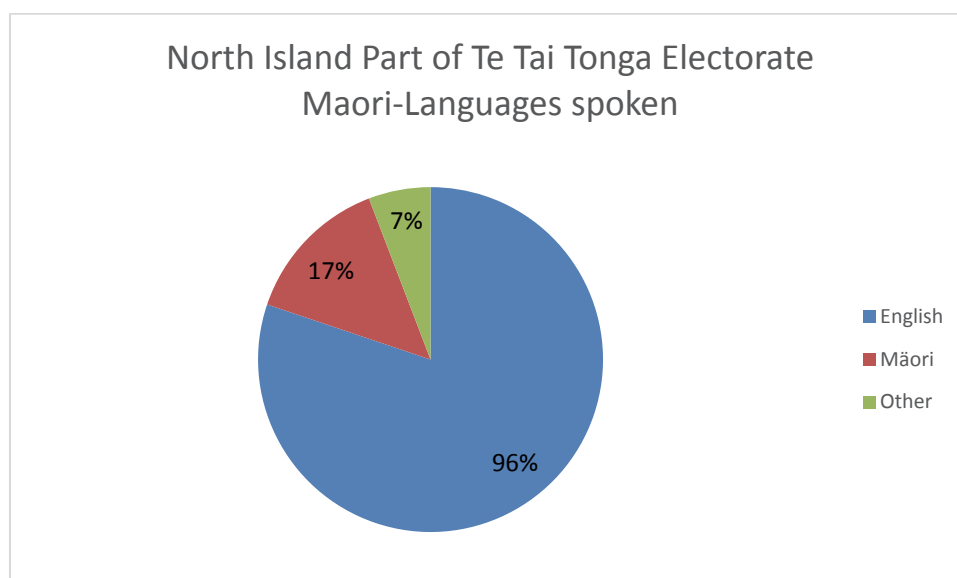
Ethnicity

Figure 320: Ethnicity for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Languages spoken

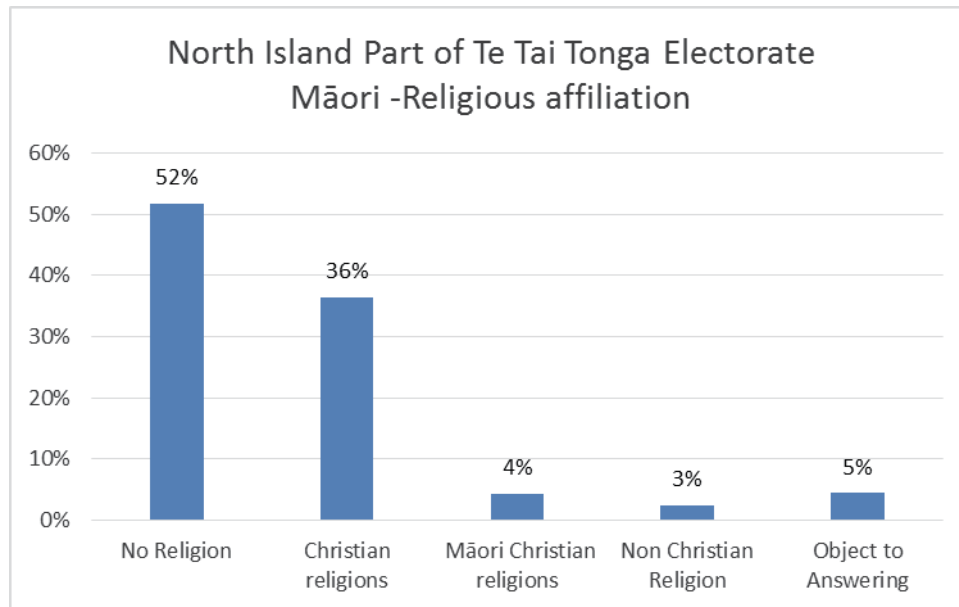
Figure 321: Languages spoken for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





Religious affiliation

Figure 322: Religious affiliation for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Relationship status

Figure 323: Relationship status for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.

Partnership status

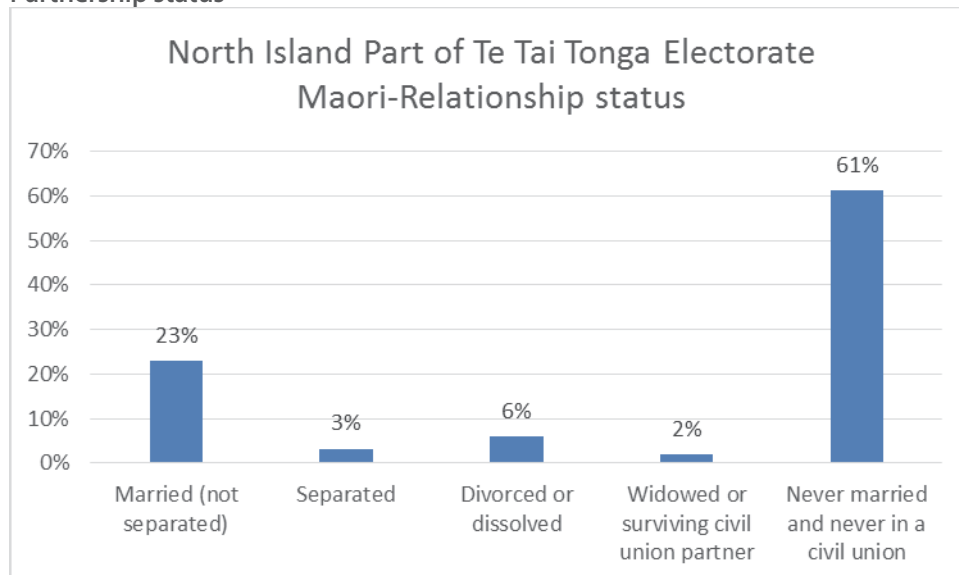
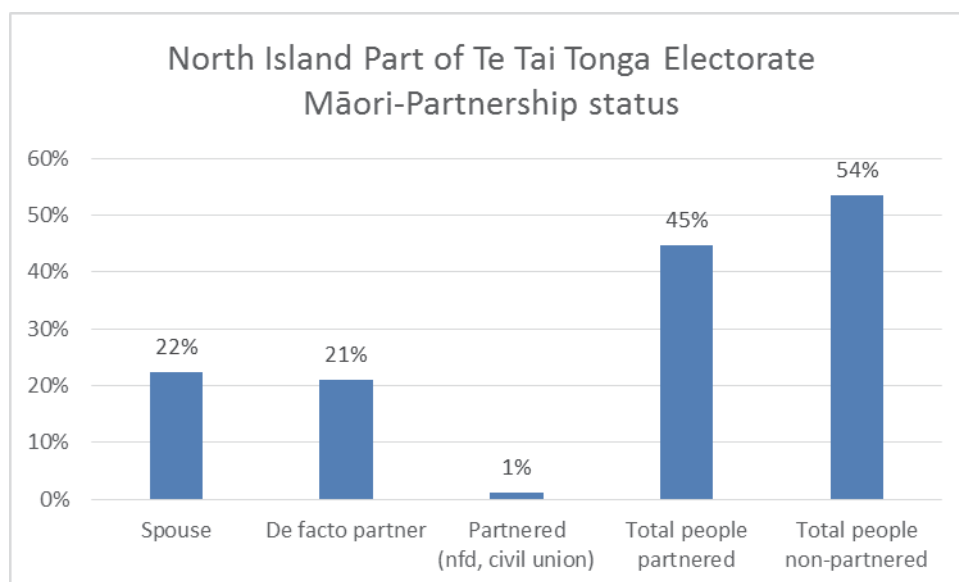


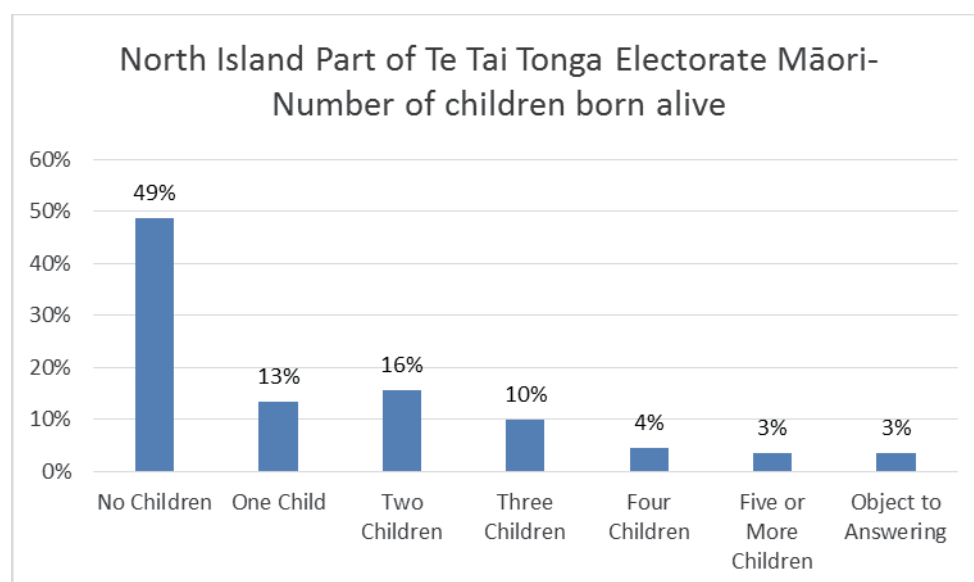


Figure 324: Partnership status for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Number of children

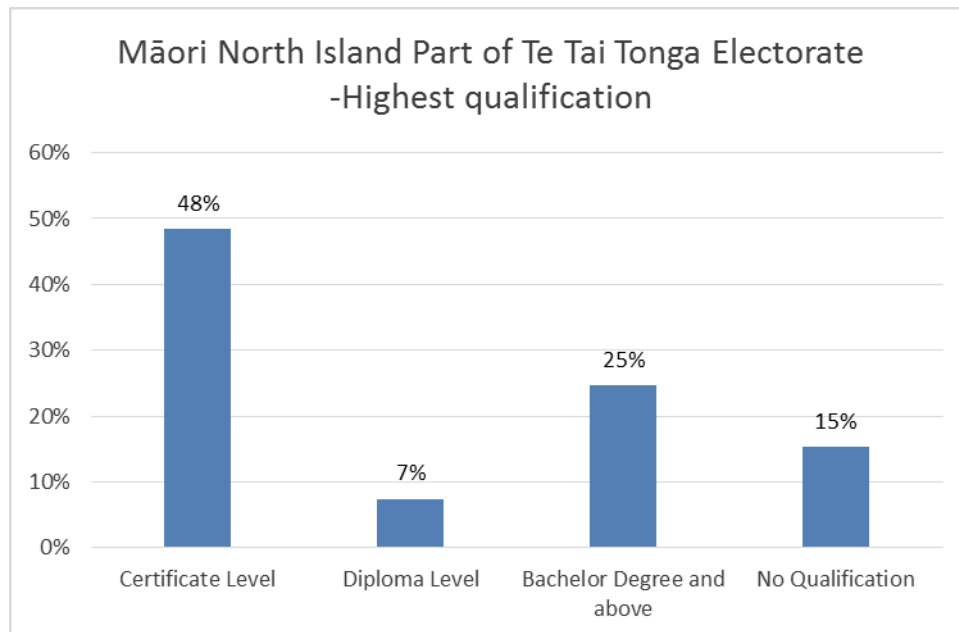
Figure 325: Number of children for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





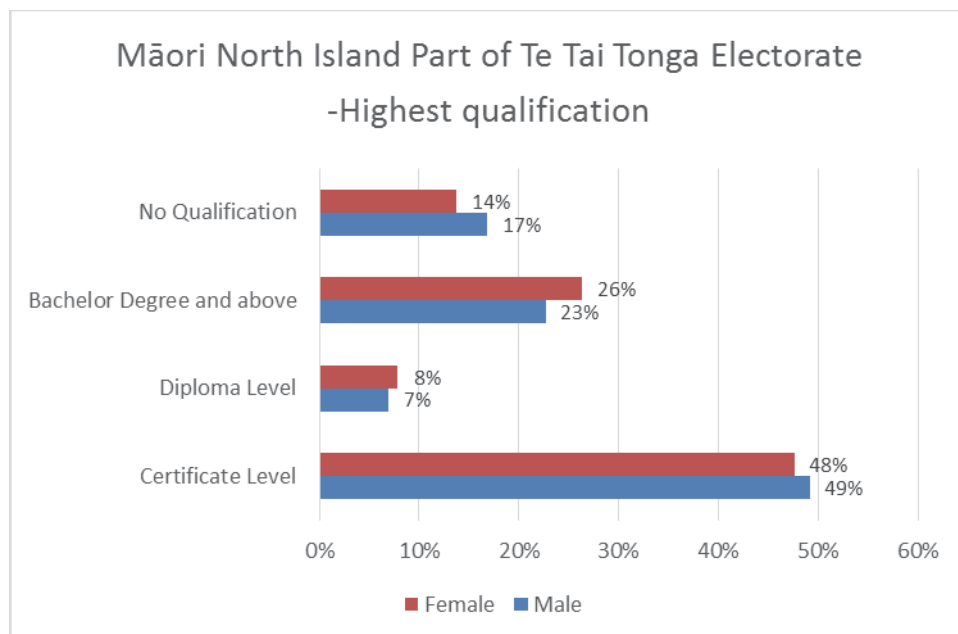
Highest qualification

Figure 326: Highest qualification for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Highest qualification by gender

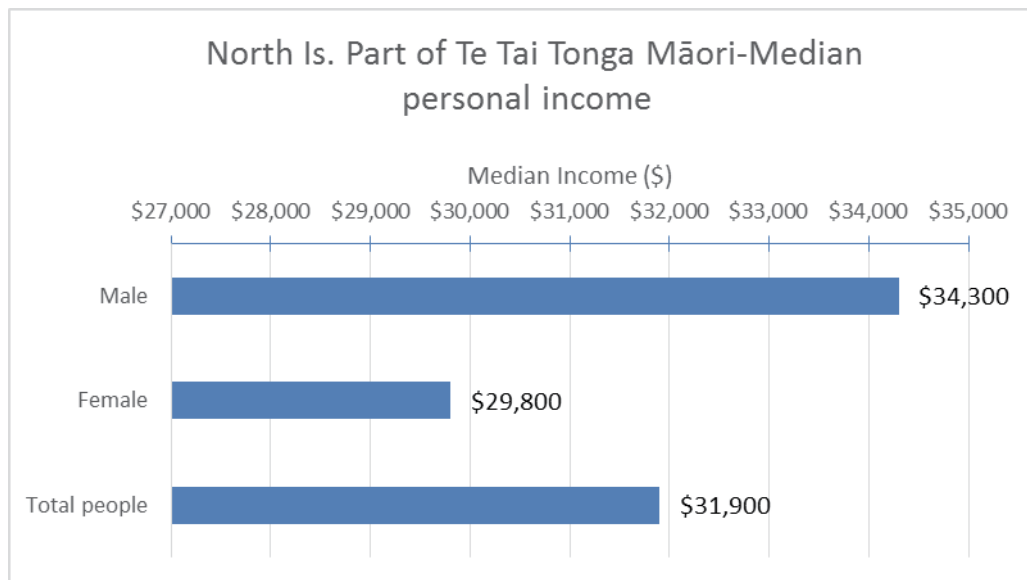
Figure 327: Highest qualification by gender for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





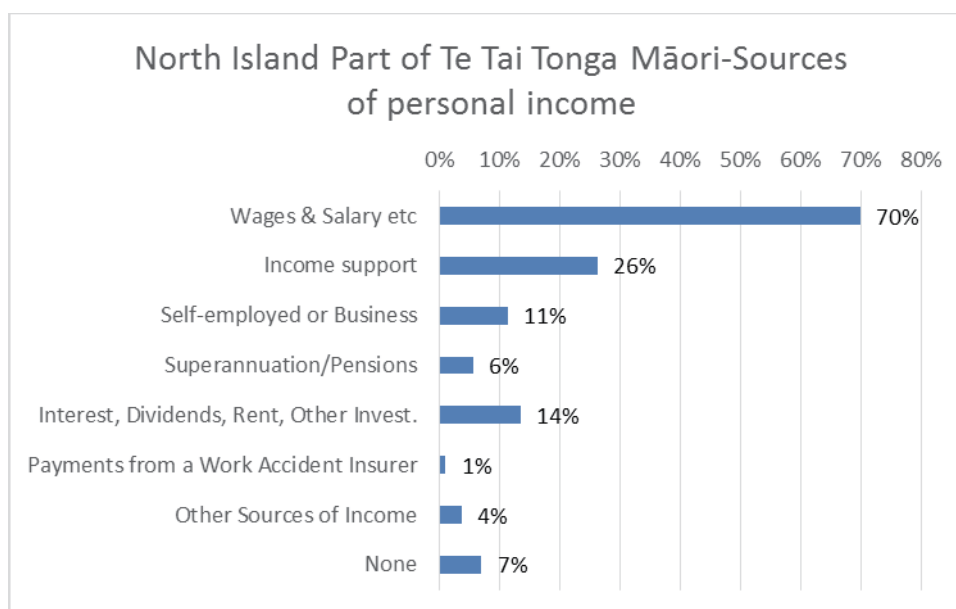
Median personal income

Figure 328: Median personal income for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Sources of personal income

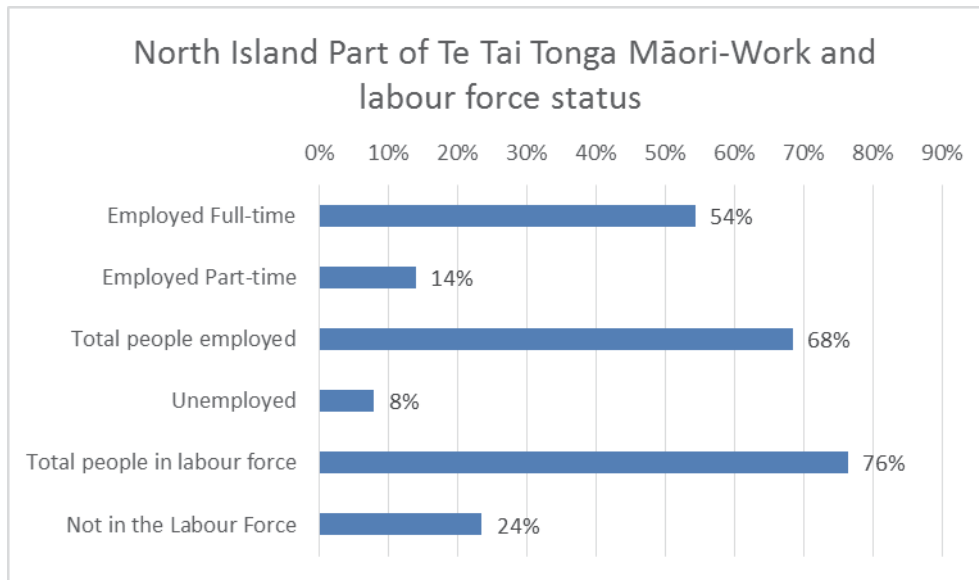
Figure 329: Sources of personal income for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





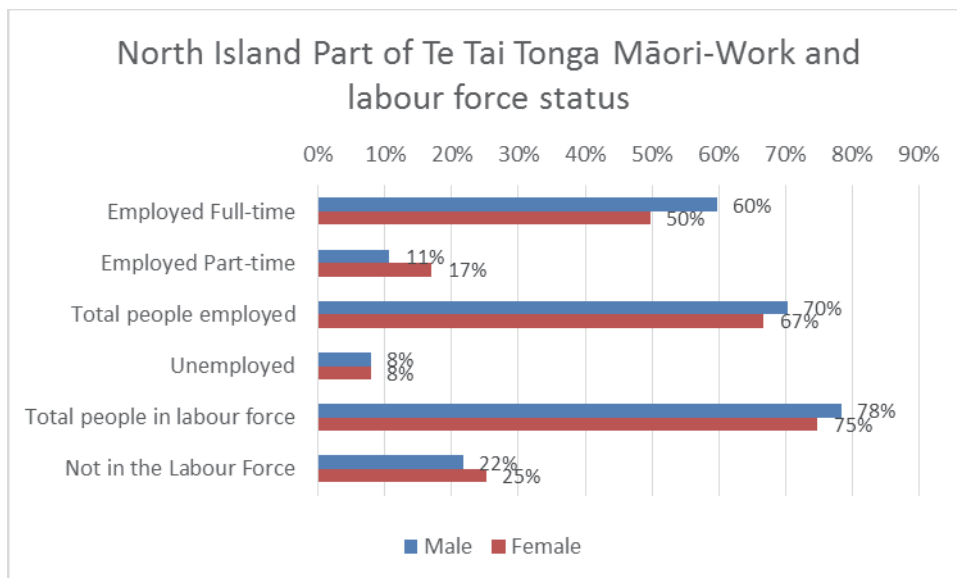
Work and labour force status

Figure 330: Work and labour force status for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Work and labour force status by gender

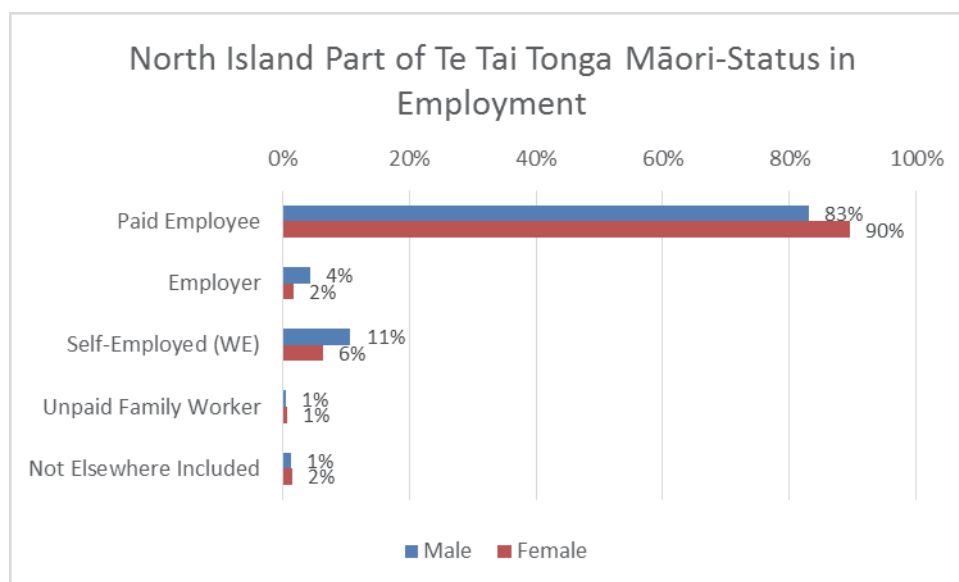
Figure 331: Work and labour force status by gender for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





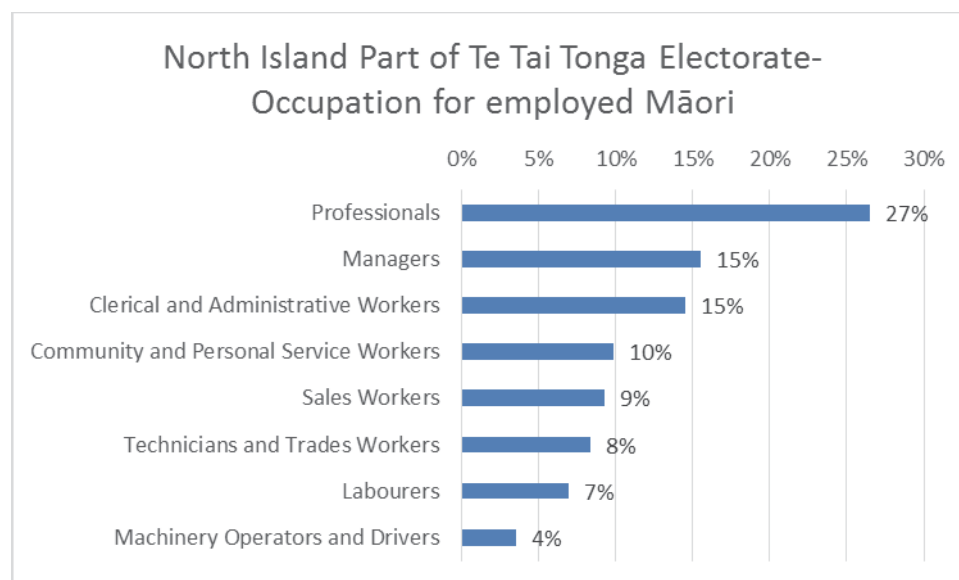
Status in employment by gender

Figure 332: Status in employment by gender for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Occupation for employed

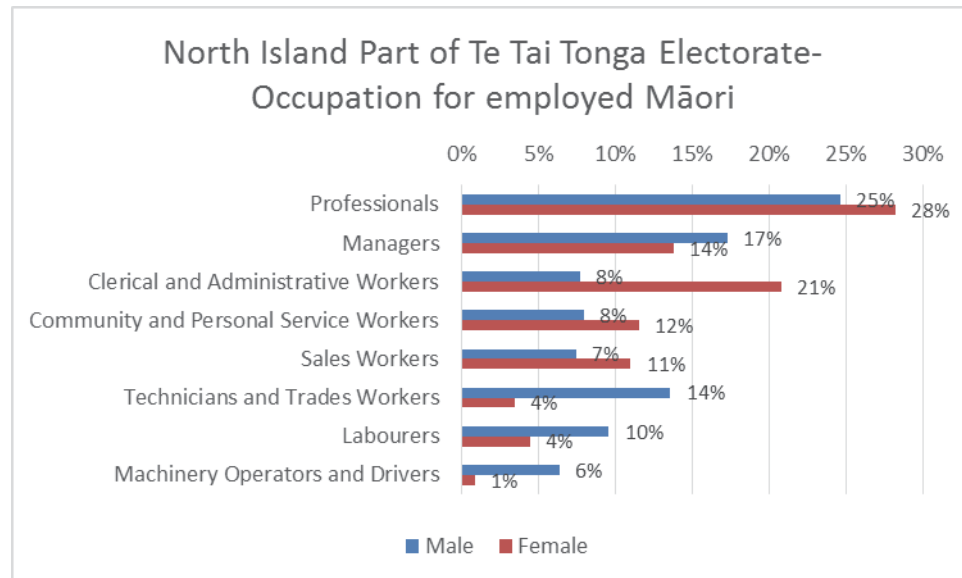
Figure 333: Occupation for employed for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





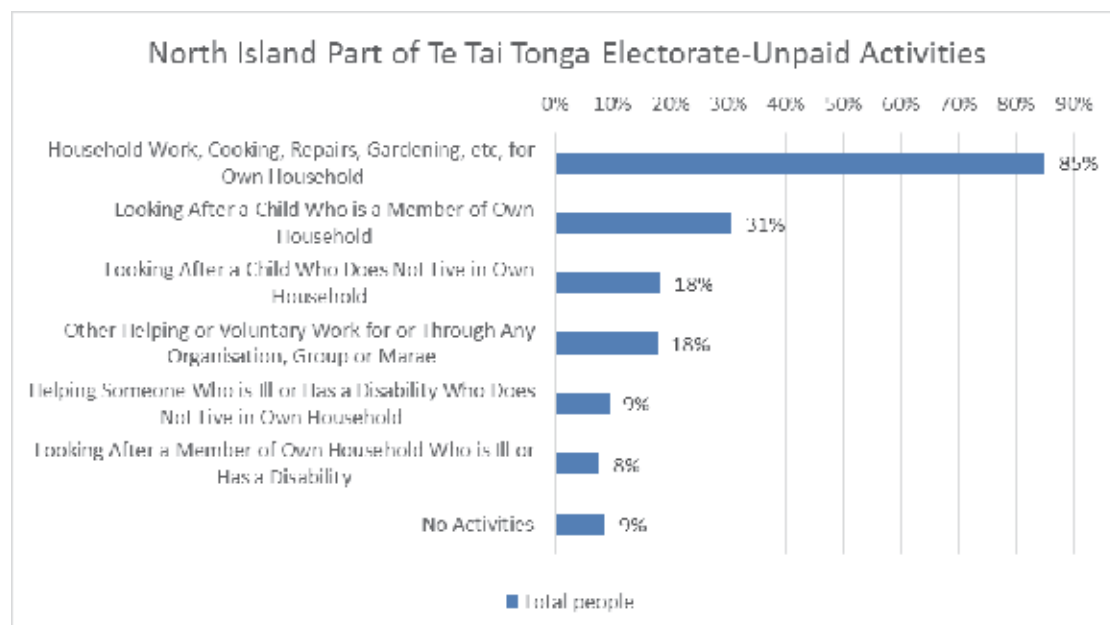
Occupation for employed by gender

Figure 334: Occupation for employed by gender for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Unpaid activities

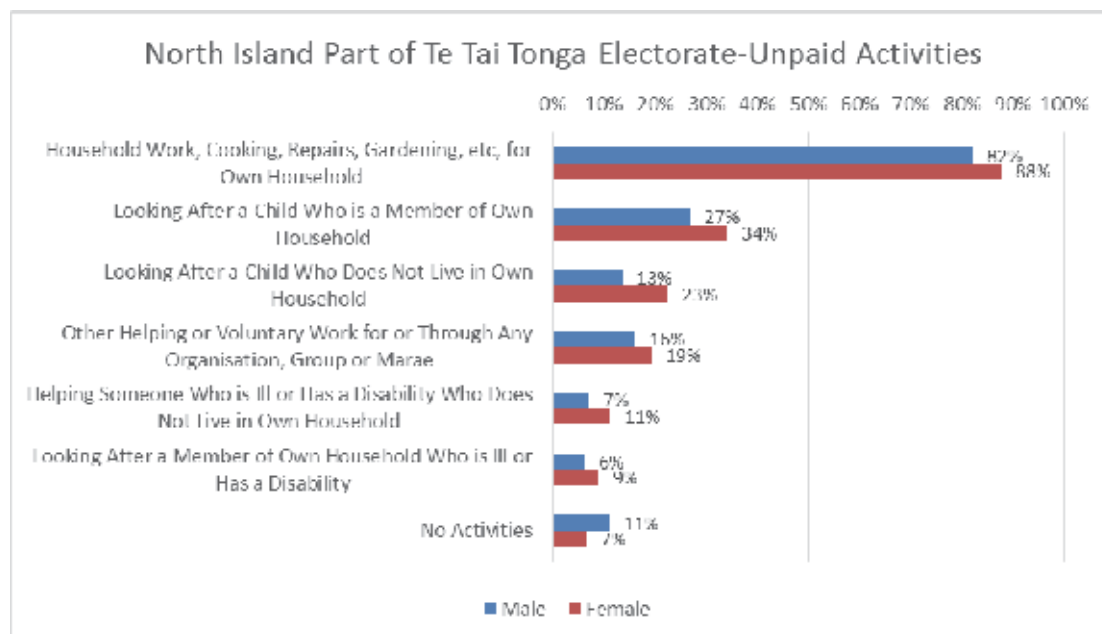
Figure 335: Unpaid activities for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





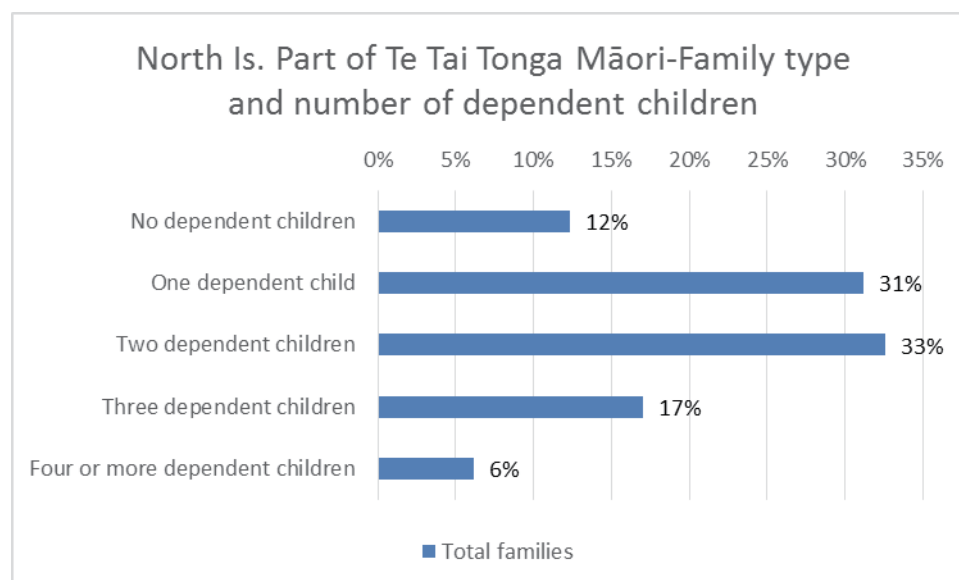
Unpaid activities by gender

Figure 336: Unpaid activities by gender for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Number of dependent children

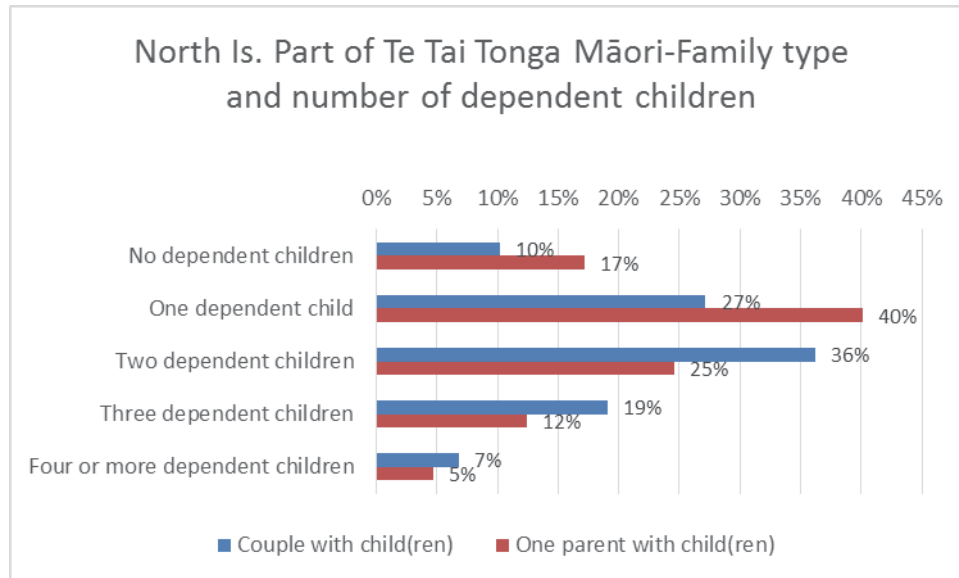
Figure 337: Number of dependent children for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





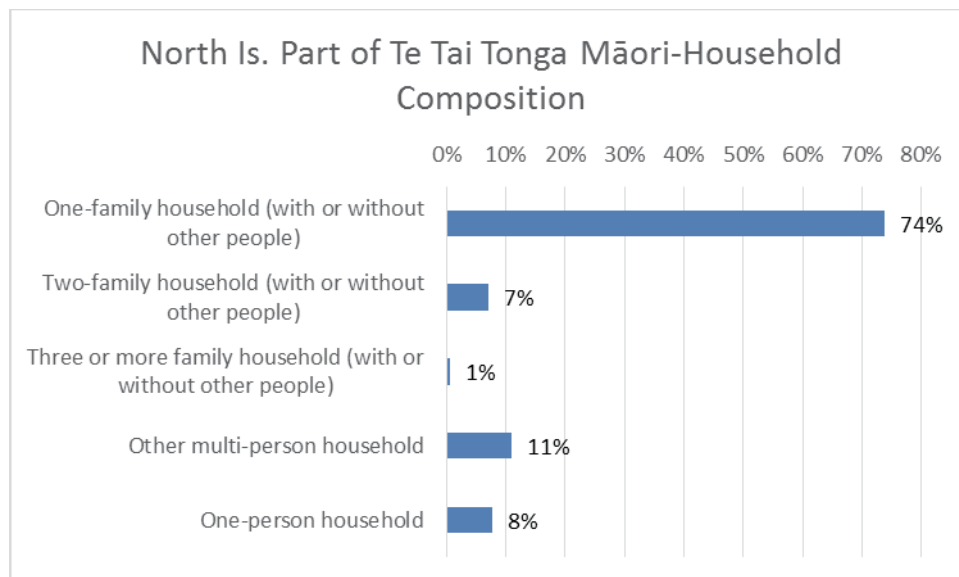
Family type and number of dependent children

Figure 338: Family type and number of dependent children for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Household composition

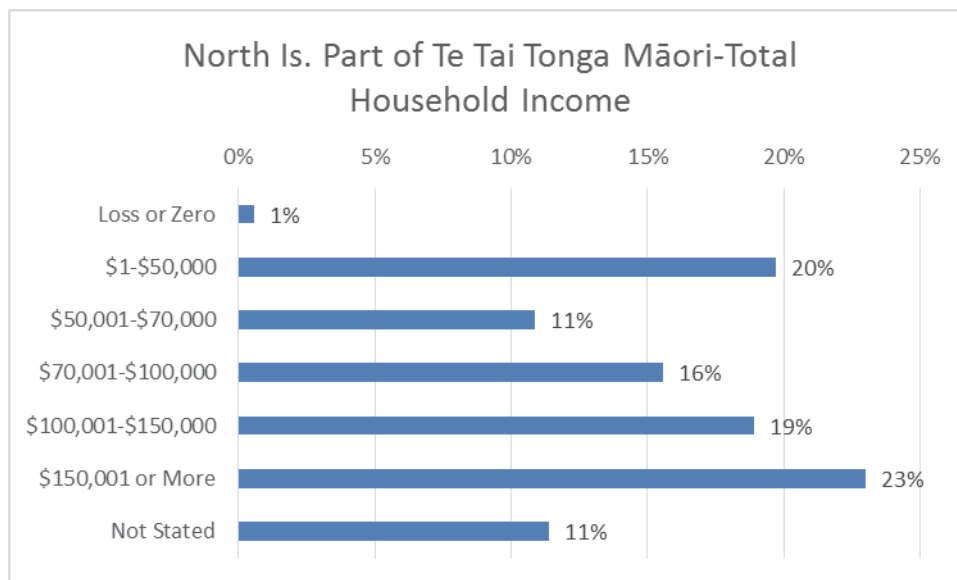
Figure 339: Household composition for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





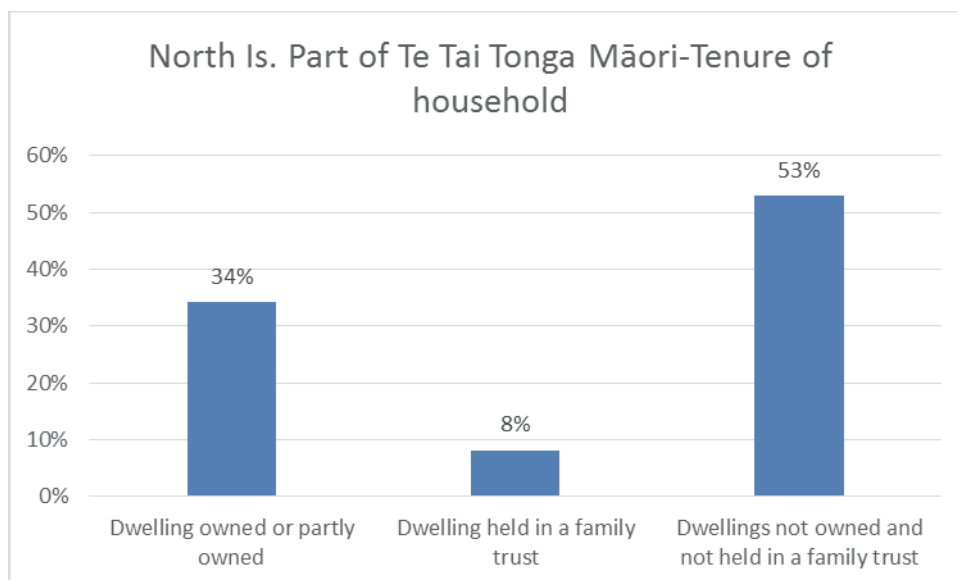
Household income

Figure 340: Household income for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Tenure of household

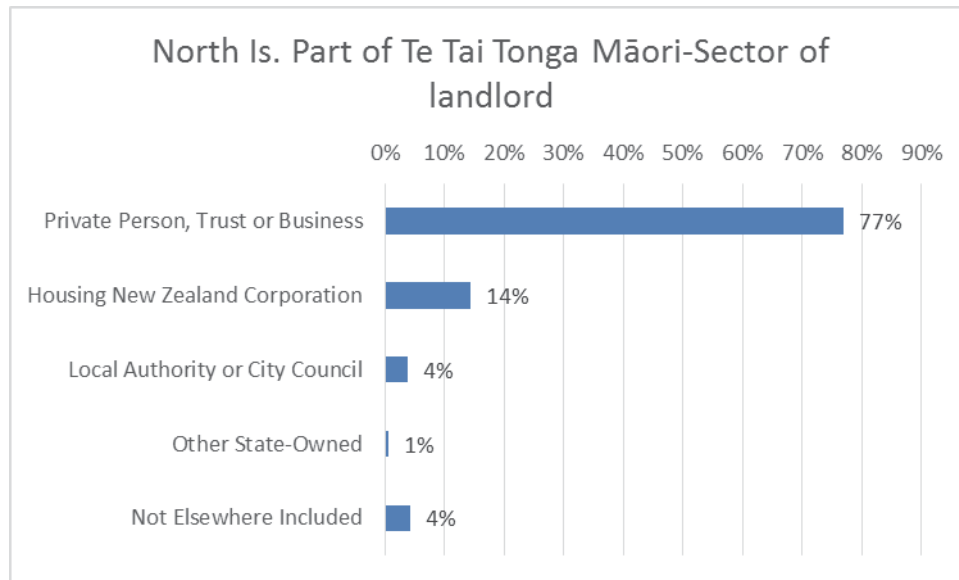
Figure 341: Tenure of household for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





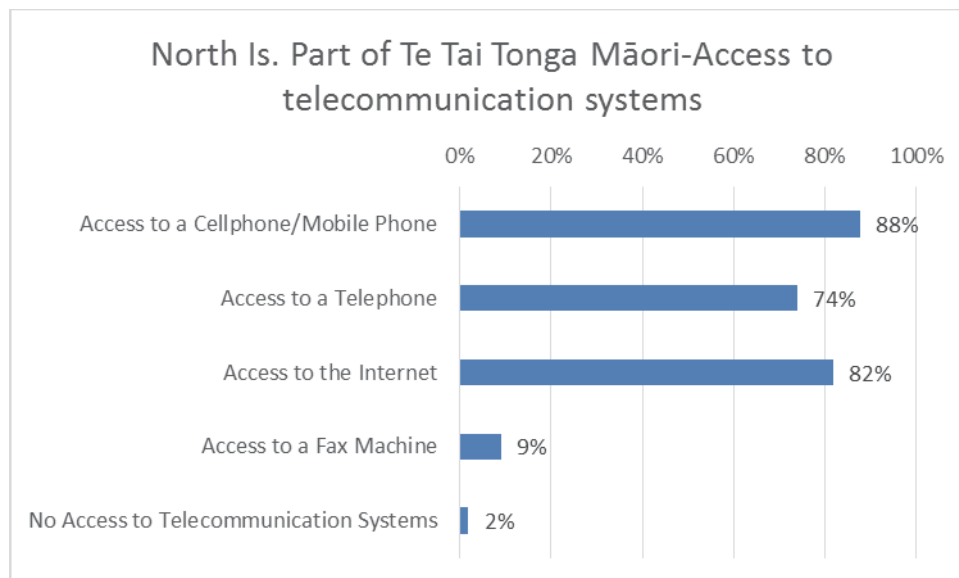
Sector of landlord

Figure 342: Sector of landlord for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Access to telecommunication systems

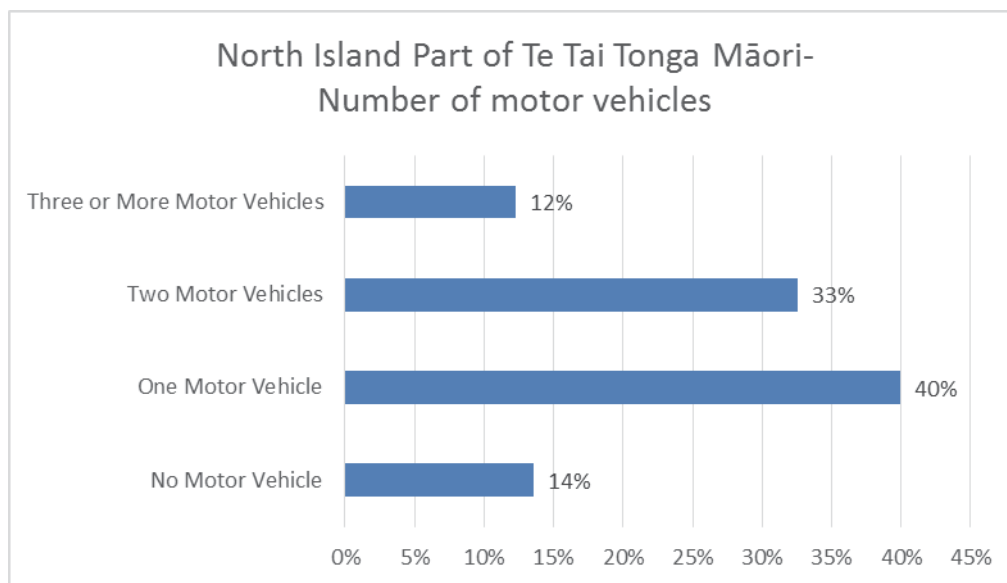
Figure 343: Access to telecommunication systems for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





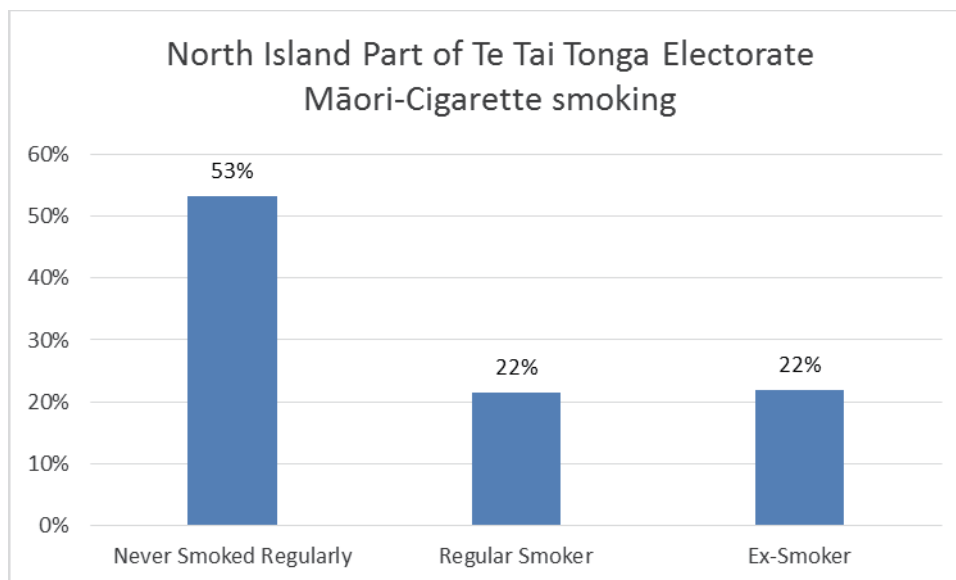
Number of motor vehicles

Figure 344: Number of motor vehicles for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Cigarette smoking behaviour

Figure 345: Cigarette smoking behaviour for Māori in the North Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga

Map of boundaries

Figure 346: Boundary Map of the Te Tai Tonga Electorate.

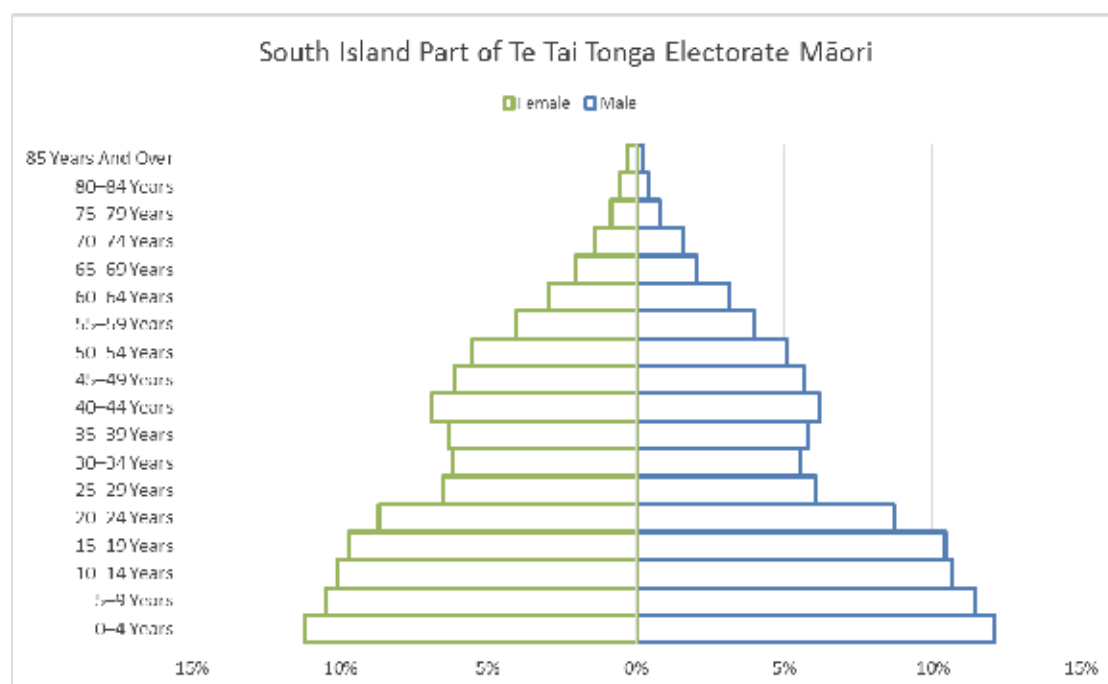


Source: New Zealand Parliamentary Library, Te Tai Tonga: Electorate Profile, Sept, 2012.



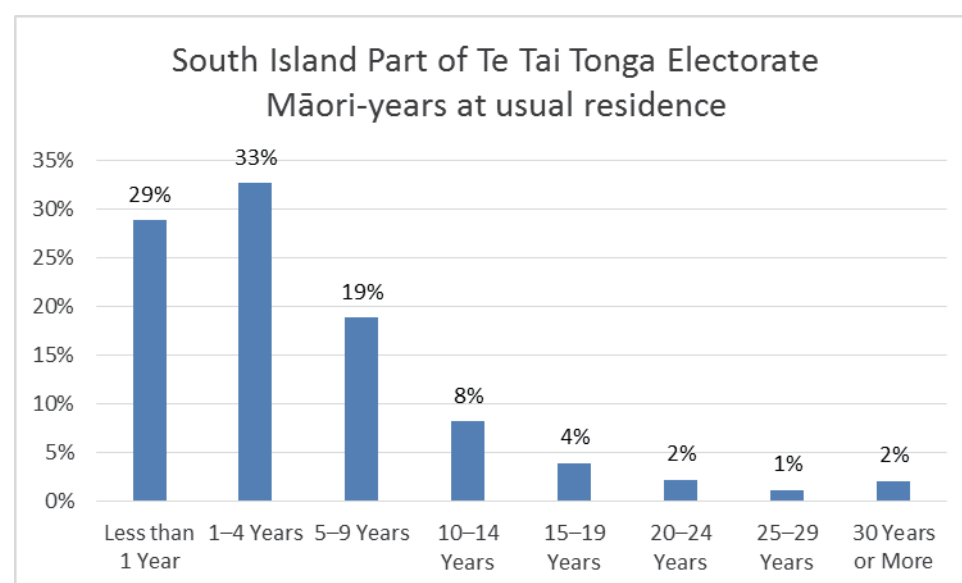
Age and gender

Figure 347: Age and gender for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Years at usual residence

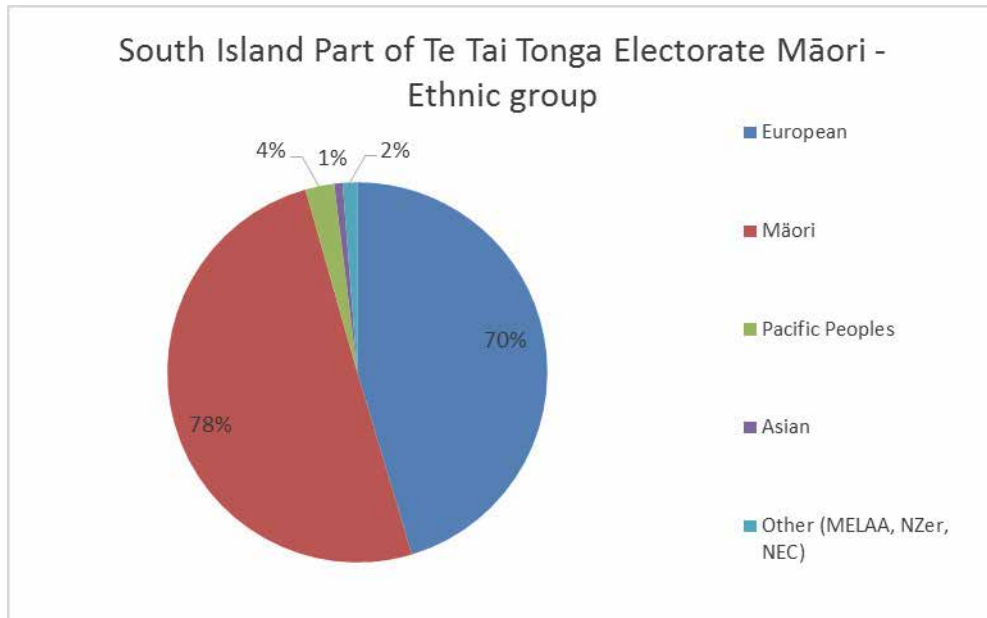
Figure 348: Years at usual residence for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





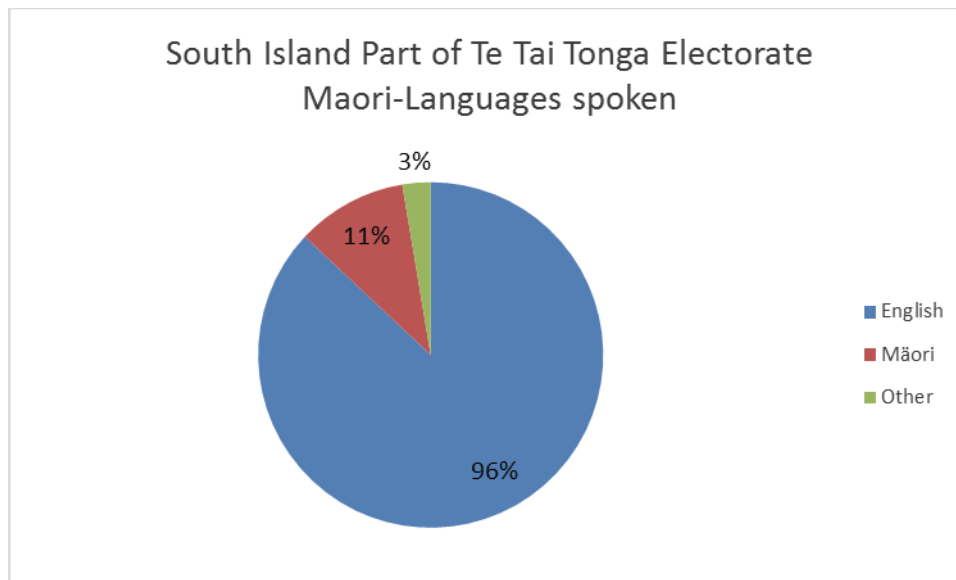
Ethnicity

Figure 349: Ethnicity for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Languages spoken

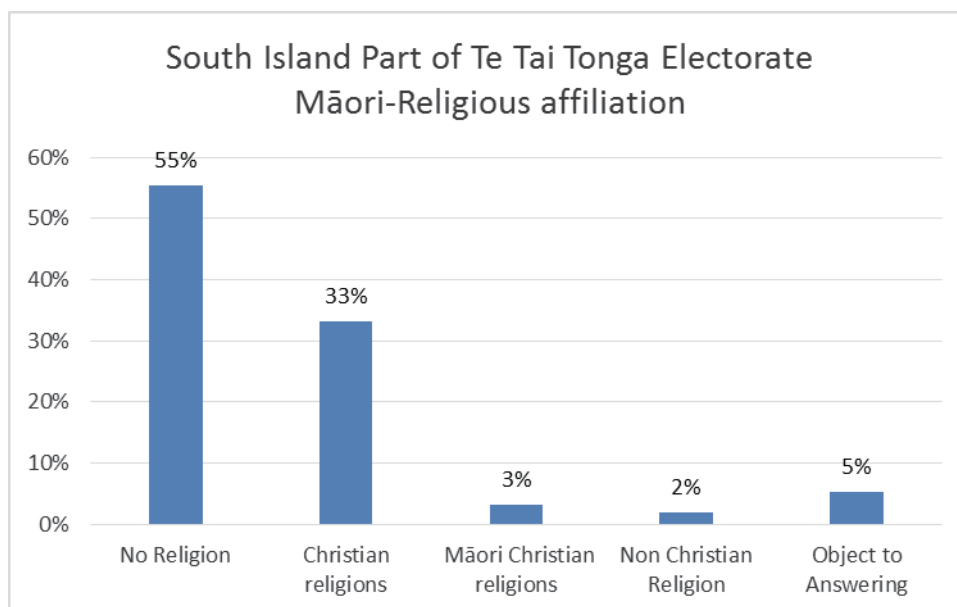
Figure 350: Languages spoken for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





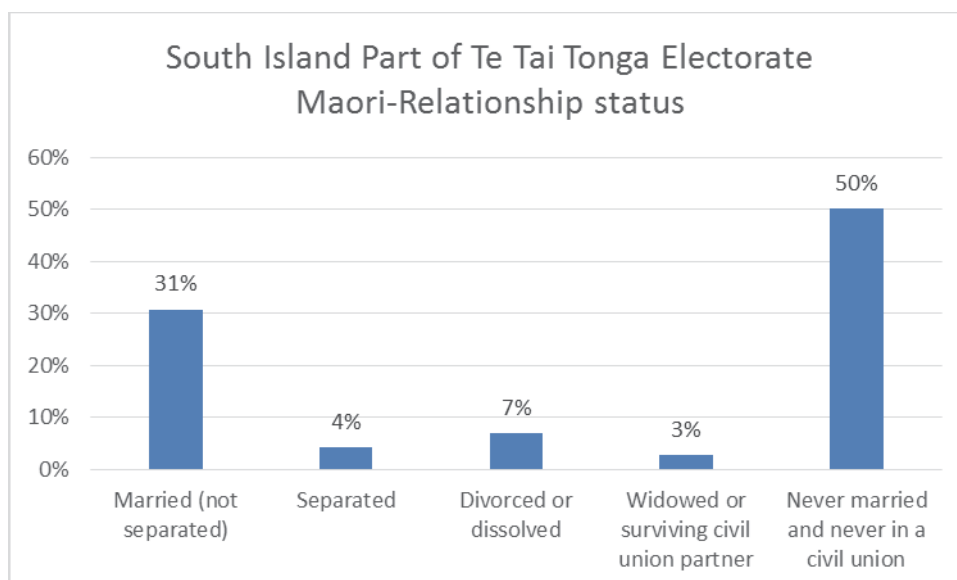
Religious affiliation

Figure 351: Religious affiliation for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Relationship status

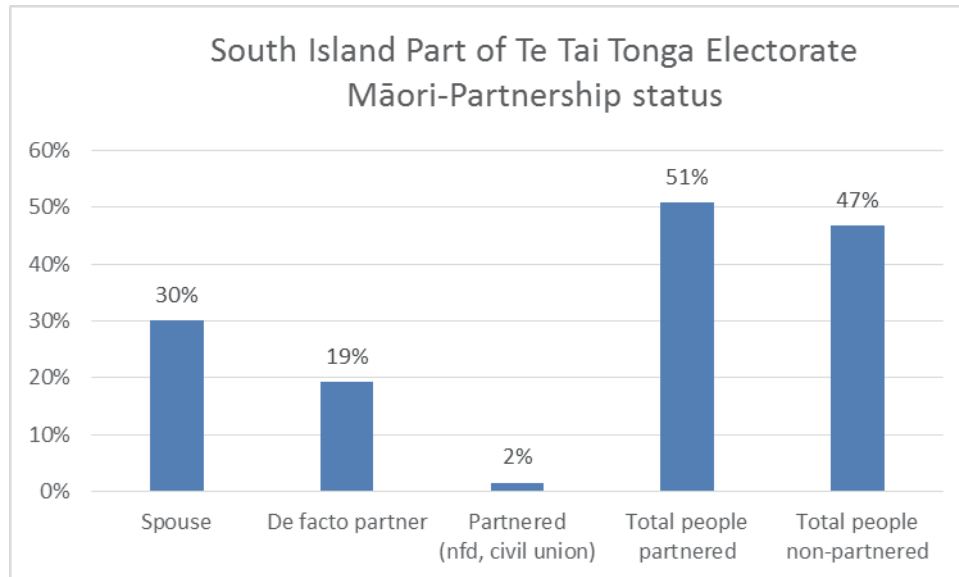
Figure 352: Relationship status for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





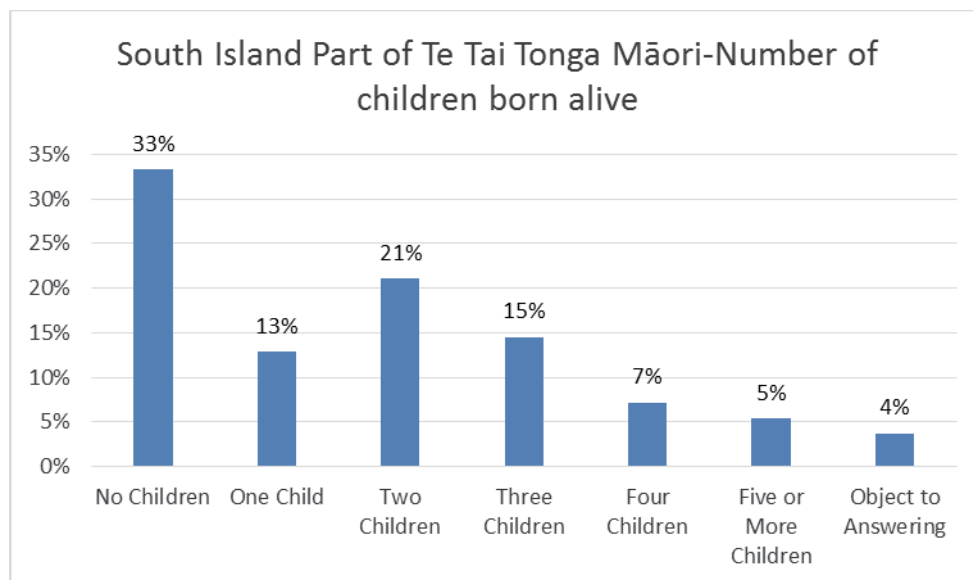
Partnership status

Figure 353: Partnership status for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Number of children

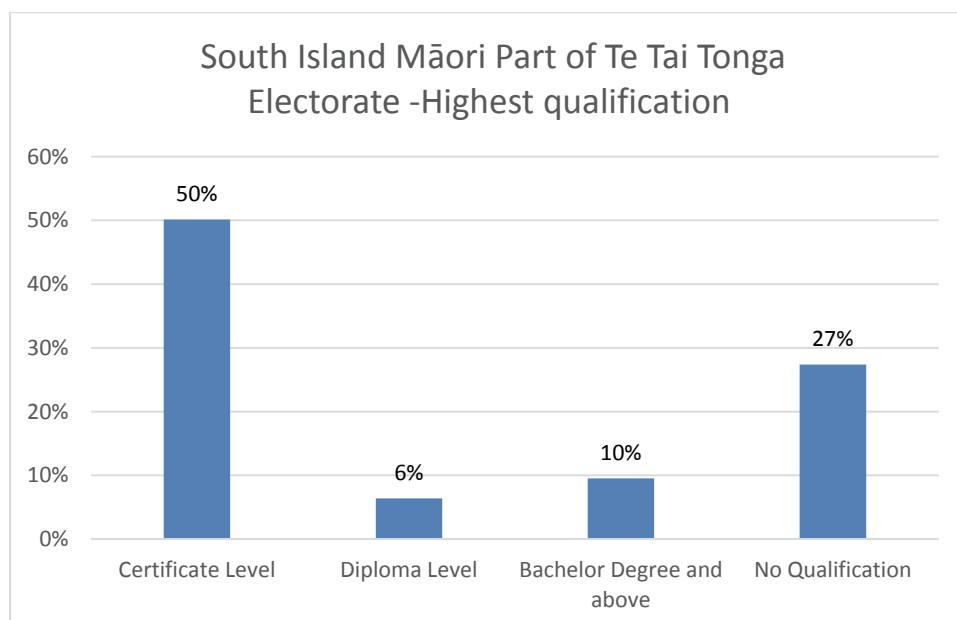
Figure 354: Number of children for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





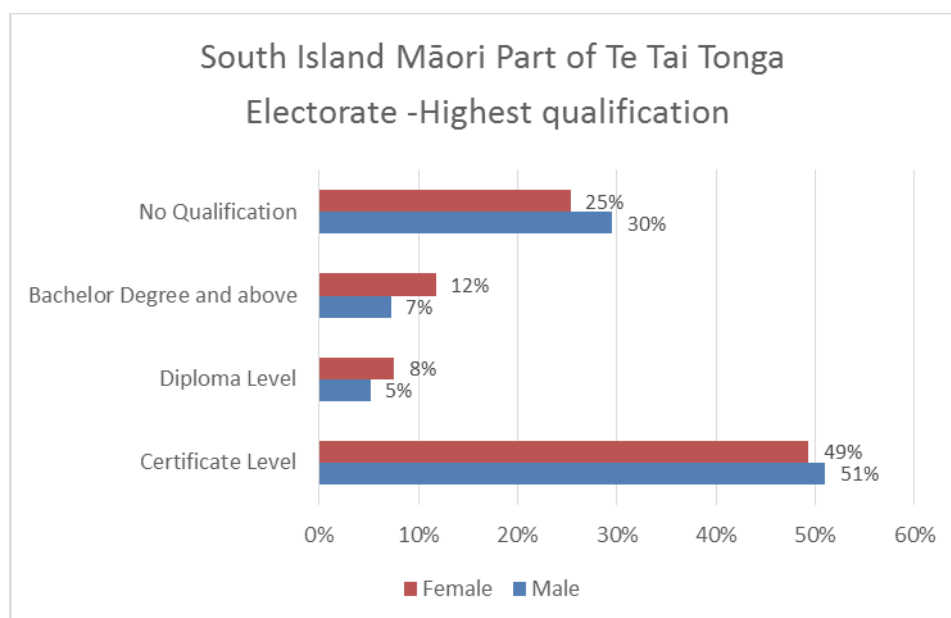
Highest qualification

Figure 355: Highest qualification for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Highest qualification by gender

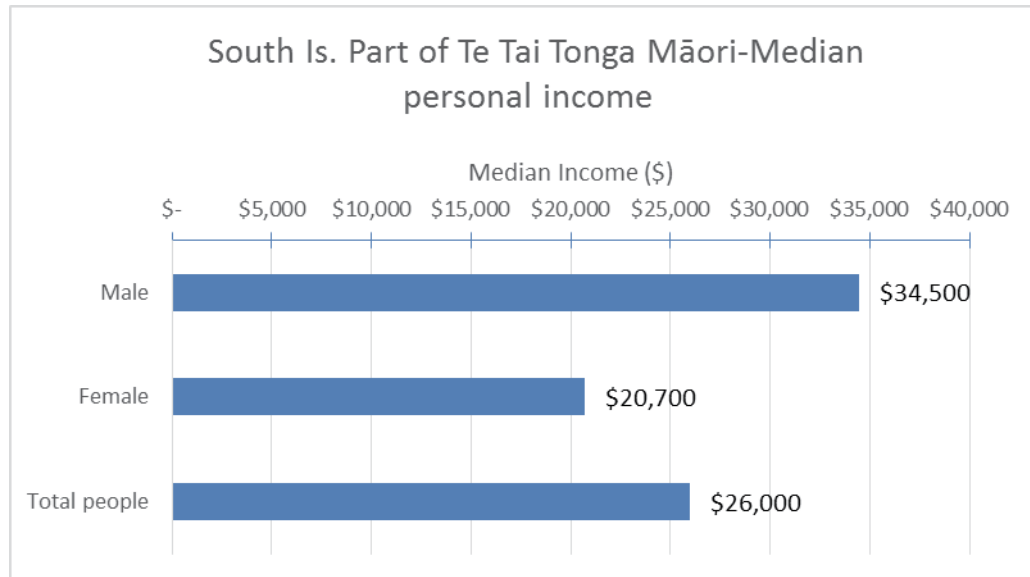
Figure 356: Highest qualification by gender for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





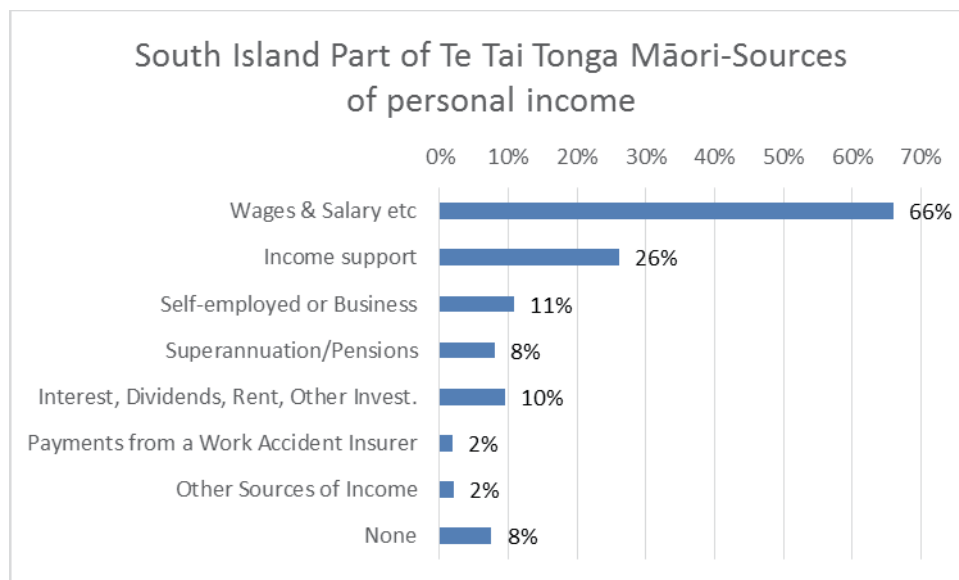
Median personal income

Figure 357: Median personal income for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Sources of personal income

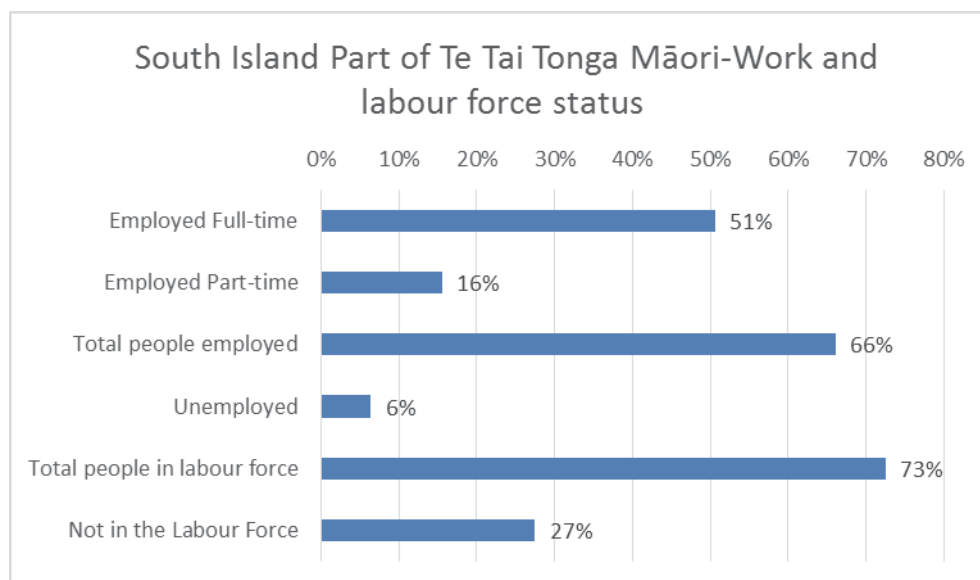
Figure 358: Sources of personal income for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





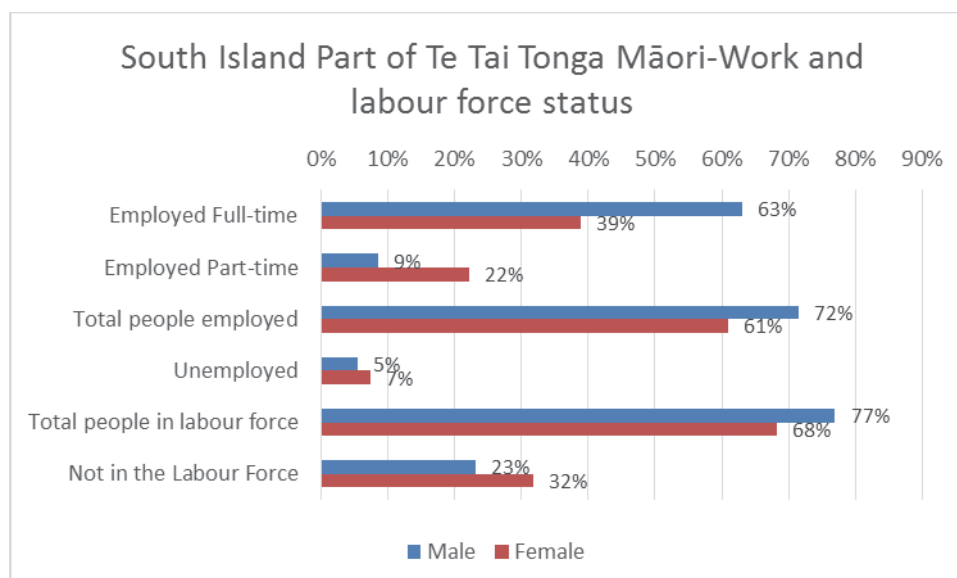
Work and labour force status

Figure 359: Work and labour force status for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Work and labour force status by gender

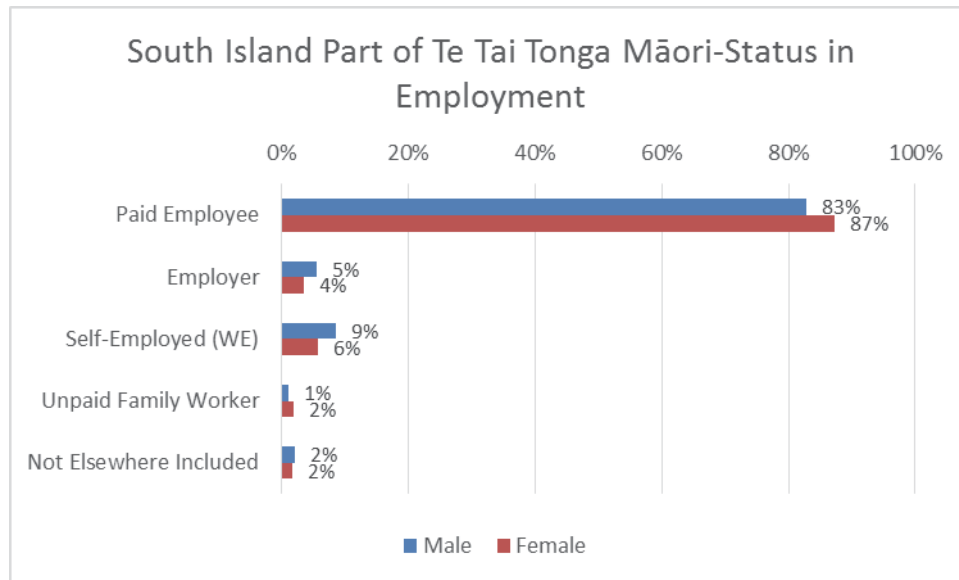
Figure 360: Work and labour force status by gender for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





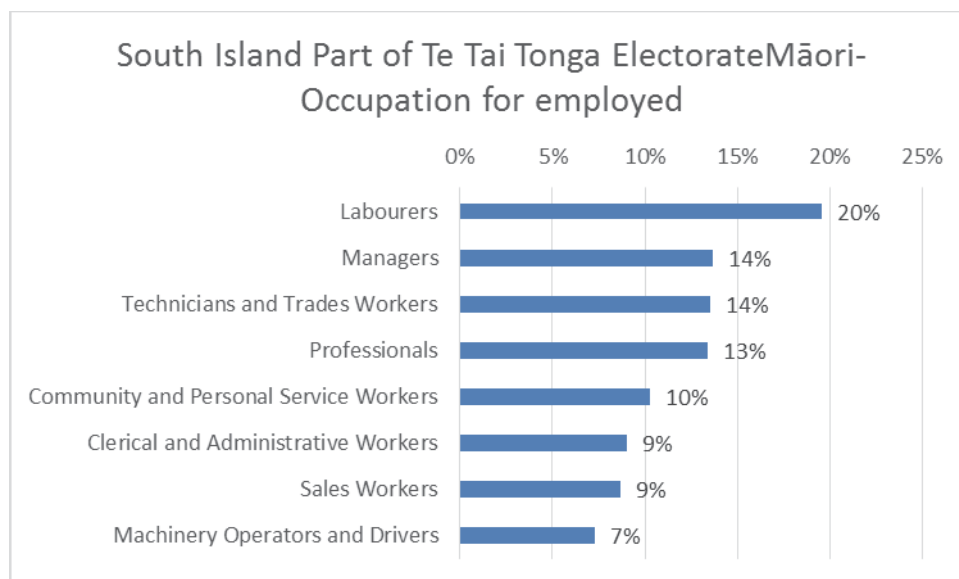
Status in employment by gender

Figure 361: Status in employment by gender for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Occupation for employed

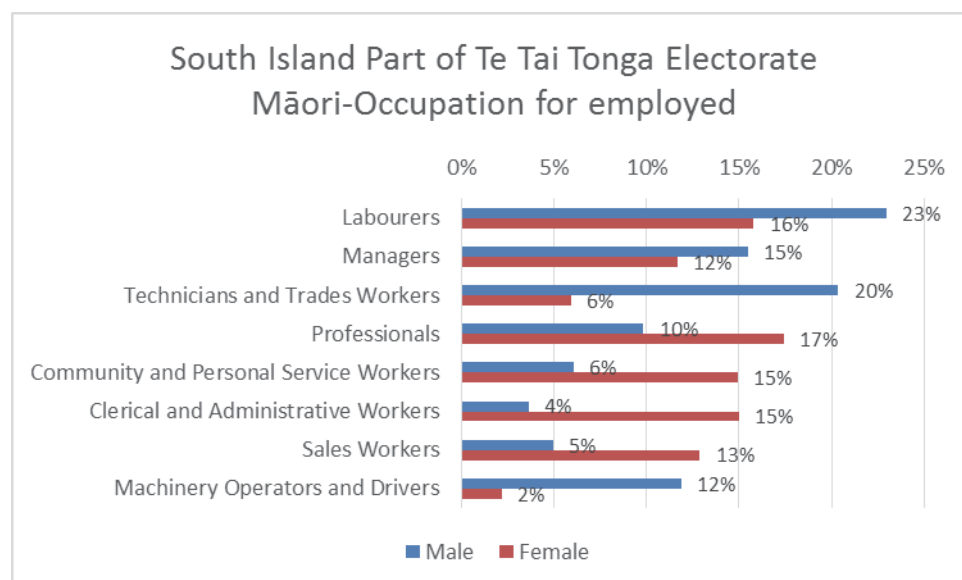
Figure 362: Occupation for employed for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





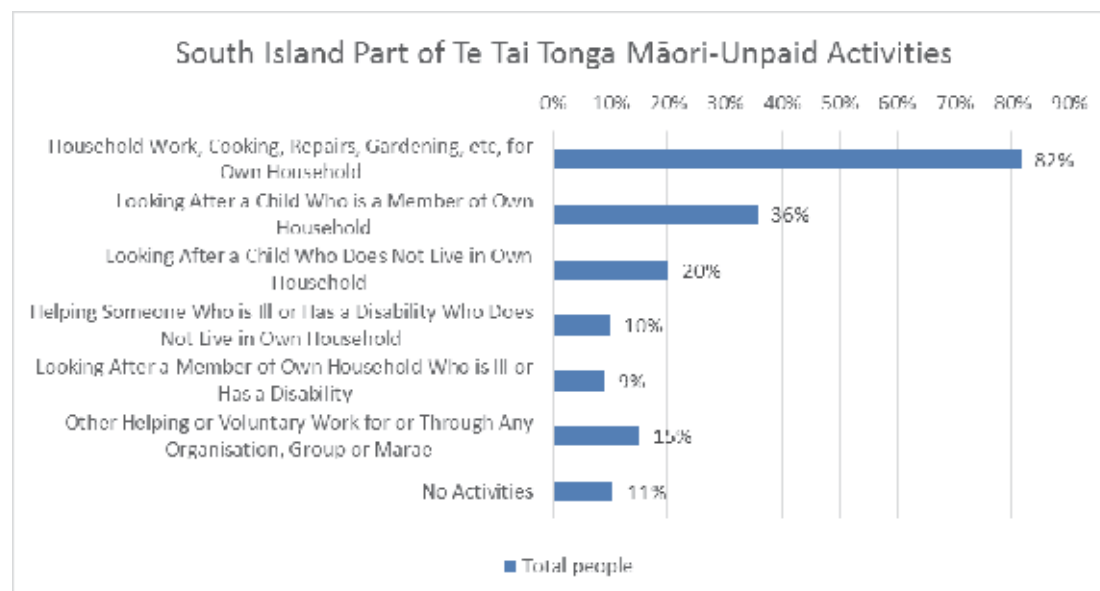
Occupation for employed by gender

Figure 363: Occupation for employed by gender for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Unpaid activities

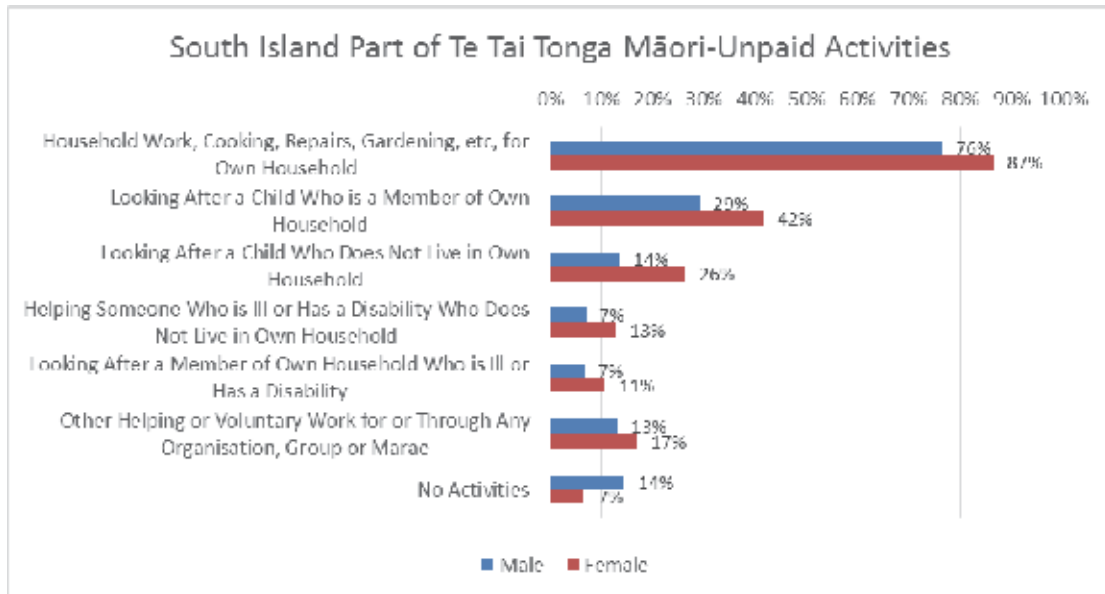
Figure 364: Unpaid activities for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





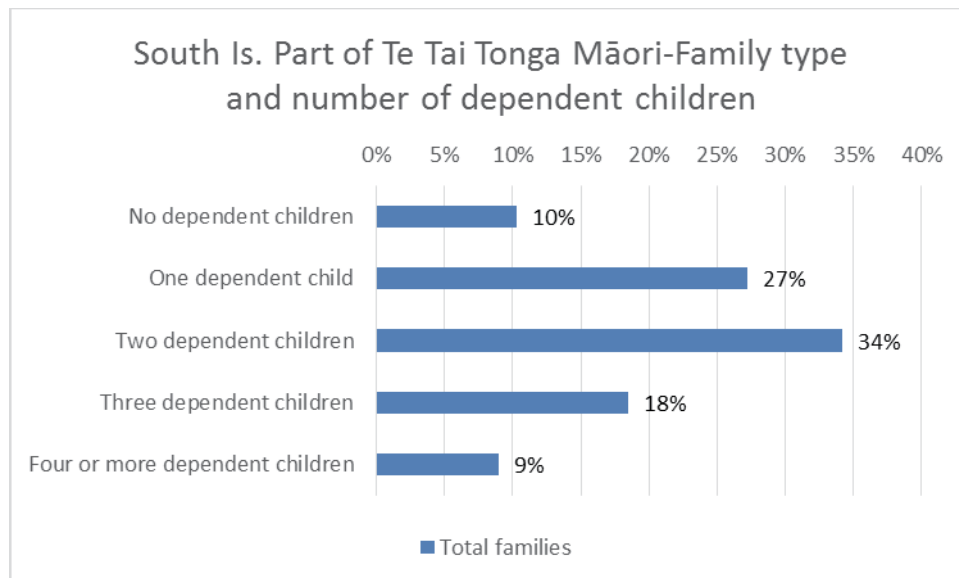
Unpaid activities by gender

Figure 365: Unpaid activities by gender for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Number of dependent children

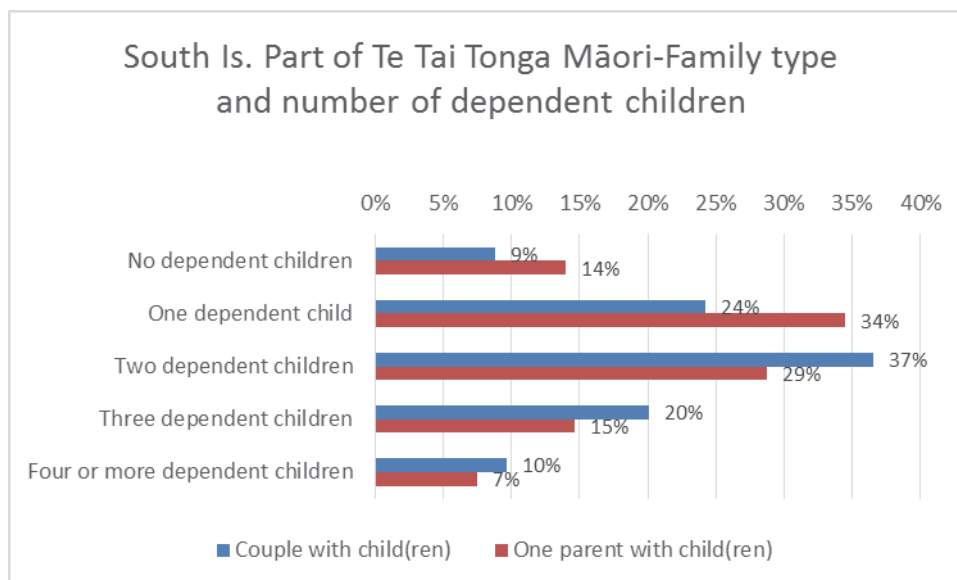
Figure 366: Number of dependent children for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





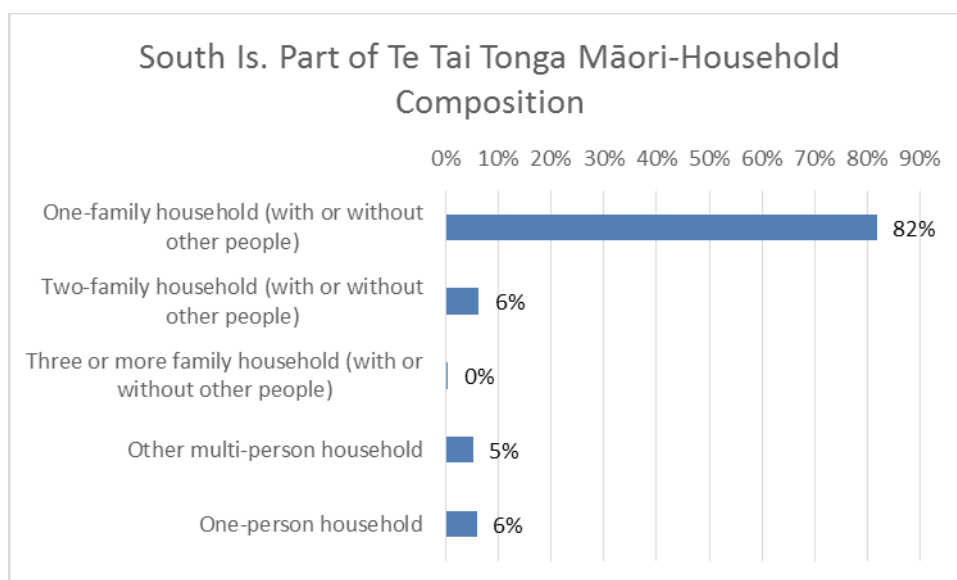
Family type and number of dependent children

Figure 367: Family type and number of dependent children for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Household composition

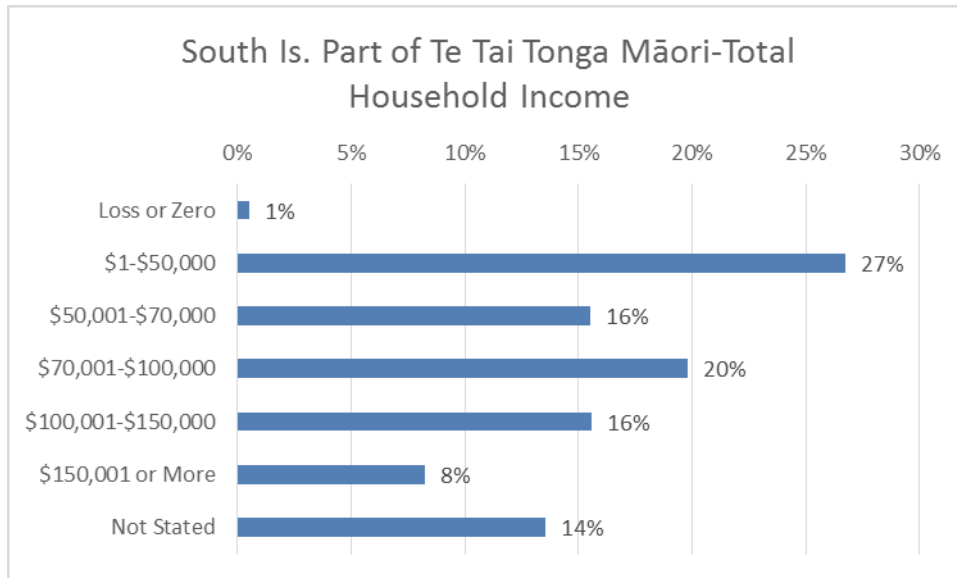
Figure 368: Household composition for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





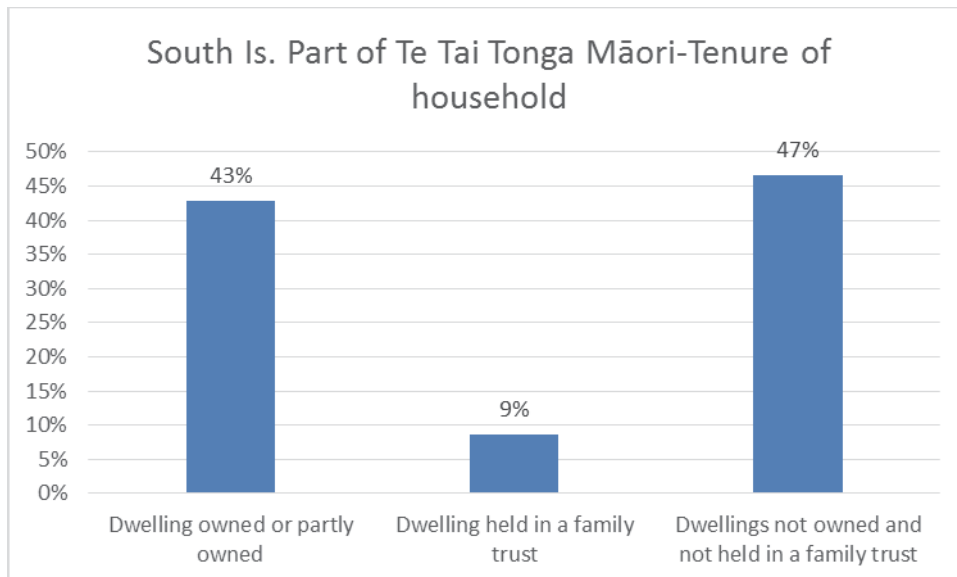
Household income

Figure 369: Household income for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Tenure of household

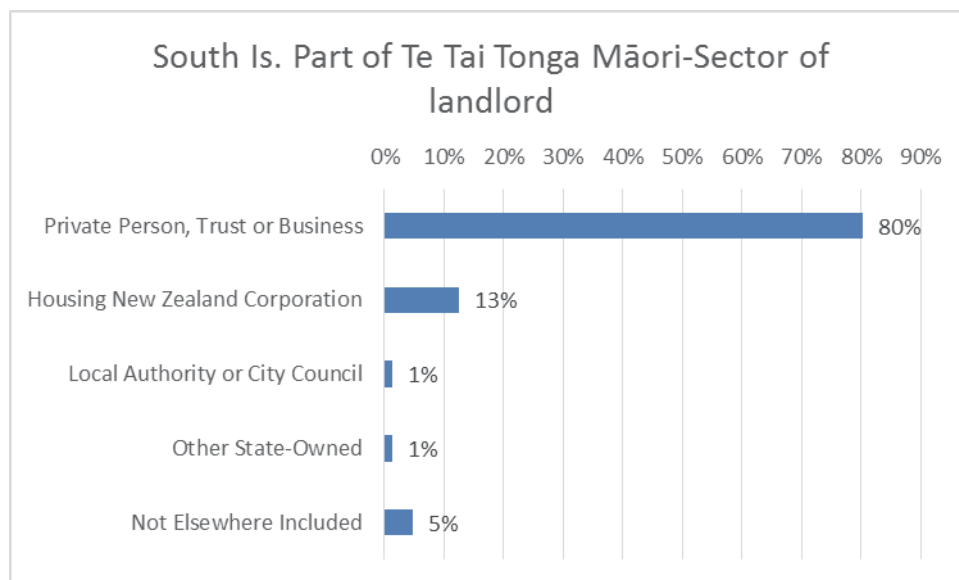
Figure 370: Tenure of household for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





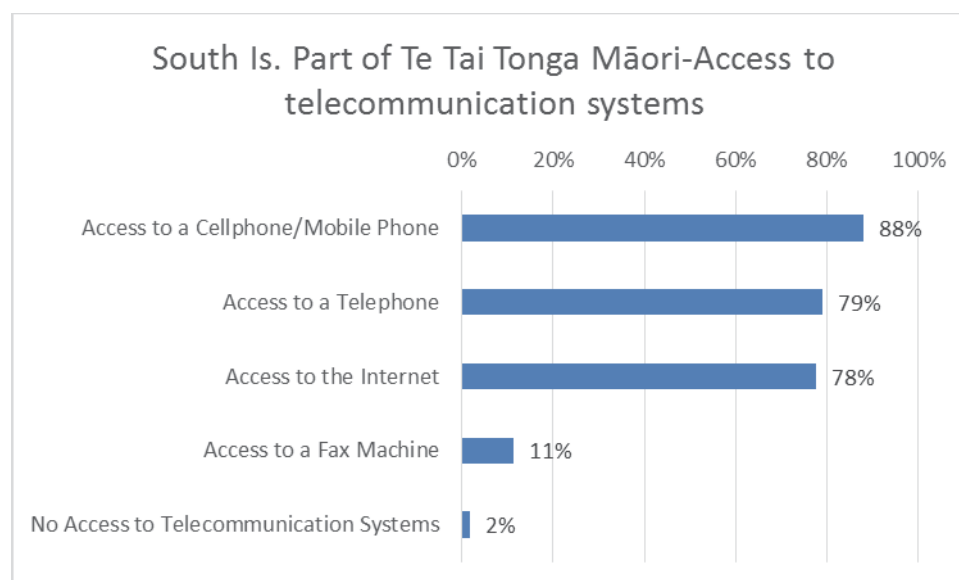
Sector of landlord

Figure 371: Sector of landlord for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Access to telecommunication systems

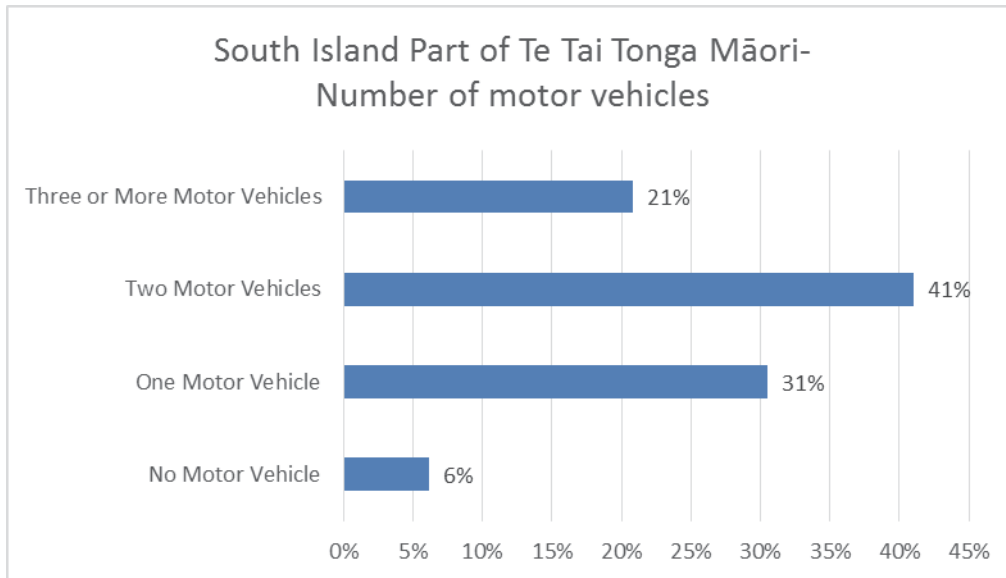
Figure 372: Access to telecommunication systems for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





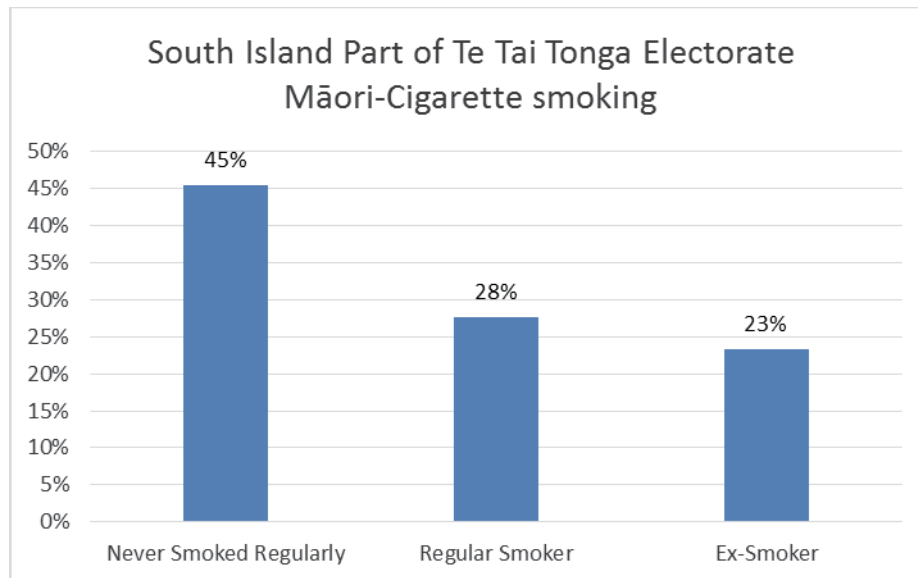
Number of motor vehicles

Figure 373: Number of motor vehicles for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.



Cigarette smoking behaviour

Figure 374: Cigarette smoking behaviour for Māori in the South Island Part of Te Tai Tonga Electorate.





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www.tepoumatakana.com

Level 4, Whānau Centre | 6-8 Pioneer Steet, Henderson, Auckland, New Zealand
Postal | PO Box 21 081, Henderson, Auckland 0650. New Zealand | Phone 0800 929 282

