

TE ARAWA

The purpose of the regionally based census reports is to provide basic information from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings for each of the 10 Te Puni Kōkiri administrative regions. Key facts are presented for population and mobility, work, income, education, te reo Māori, households, housing, health, communication and transport, religion and iwi. Information presented for each of these topics look at statistics for the Māori population living within the Te Puni Kōkiri region, compared with national level statistics for the Māori population as a whole. Information in these reports is focussed on the presentation of statistics in table or graph format with short descriptive text outlining relevant key facts.

POPULATION AND MOBILITY

Table 1: Māori¹ population in Te Arawa and New Zealand by five year age groups and percentages, 2006

| Age Group | Region ² | | | New Zealand ² | | | Regional Population as a % of total New Zealand Population | | |
|-----------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|---------|---------|--|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0 to 4 | 2,097 | 1,965 | 4,059 | 34,074 | 32,352 | 66,426 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| 5 to 9 | 2,076 | 2,049 | 4,131 | 34,224 | 32,550 | 66,774 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| 10 to 14 | 2,151 | 1,992 | 4,143 | 34,350 | 32,382 | 66,723 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| 15 to 19 | 1,722 | 1,752 | 3,483 | 29,031 | 29,499 | 58,533 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| 20 to 24 | 1,131 | 1,299 | 2,430 | 20,340 | 22,434 | 42,774 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| 25 to 29 | 1,053 | 1,248 | 2,292 | 17,577 | 20,532 | 38,109 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| 30 to 34 | 1,107 | 1,296 | 2,406 | 18,072 | 21,384 | 39,456 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| 35 to 39 | 1,092 | 1,353 | 2,445 | 17,805 | 20,790 | 38,595 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| 40 to 44 | 1,047 | 1,257 | 2,301 | 17,367 | 19,908 | 37,275 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| 45 to 49 | 1,014 | 1,155 | 2,160 | 14,979 | 16,929 | 31,905 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| 50 to 54 | 720 | 846 | 1,560 | 11,598 | 12,600 | 24,186 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| 55 to 59 | 564 | 633 | 1,203 | 8,868 | 9,759 | 18,630 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| 60 to 64 | 378 | 465 | 843 | 6,096 | 6,720 | 12,819 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 6.6 |
| 65 to 69 | 333 | 363 | 702 | 4,842 | 5,316 | 10,155 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| 70 to 74 | 216 | 237 | 453 | 3,036 | 3,468 | 6,510 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.0 |
| 75 to 79 | 132 | 165 | 300 | 1,617 | 2,193 | 3,810 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 7.9 |
| 80 to 84 | 60 | 84 | 144 | 693 | 1,071 | 1,767 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 8.1 |
| 85+ | 18 | 48 | 66 | 288 | 600 | 891 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 7.4 |
| Total | 16,926 | 18,201 | 35,127 | 274,860 | 290,469 | 565,329 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

⇒ Table 1 presents the Regional and National Māori population by gender and five year age groups. Te Arawa is ninth in terms of Te Puni Kōkiri Māori regional population size with a population of 35,127, making up 6.2% of the New Zealand Māori population.

¹ Calculations in this report refer to ethnicity. For a definition of ethnicity, see the technical notes at the end of this report.

² Please note that individual rows and columns may not add to their totals due to random rounding to base 3.

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- ⇒ The Māori population in the region, like the New Zealand Māori population, is young. Half of the population in Te Arawa are under the age of 23.5 years, slightly older than the New Zealand Māori population where half are under the age of 22.7 years.
- ⇒ In terms of gender, females outnumber males by a ratio of 100 females for every 93 males.

Table 2: Migration between Te Arawa and other Te Puni Kōkiri regions and from overseas, 2006

| REGION | Gain | Loss | Net Migration |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------------|
| Te Tai Tokerau | 246 | 225 | 21 |
| Tāmaki Makaurau | 993 | 1,023 | -30 |
| Waikato | 939 | 987 | -48 |
| Te Moana Ā Toi | 1,344 | 1,293 | 51 |
| Te Arawa ³ | 21,834 | 21,834 | 0 |
| Te Tai Hauāuru | 498 | 471 | 27 |
| Te Tairāwhiti | 273 | 210 | 63 |
| Takitimu | 294 | 348 | -54 |
| Te Whanganui Ā Tara | 477 | 519 | -42 |
| Te Waipounamu | 297 | 324 | -27 |
| Total | 27,195 | 27,234 | -39 |
| Overseas ⁴ | 690 | | |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.
Information is not available on Māori moving overseas.

- ⇒ Table 2 provides information on those Māori who we know moved between the Te Arawa Region and other Te Puni Kōkiri regions between 2001 and 2006. Overall, Te Arawa experienced a net loss of Māori population to other Te Puni Kōkiri regions over this period (39 Māori).
- ⇒ Te Arawa experienced the largest net gain of Māori from Te Tairāwhiti, 63 people. The largest net loss of Māori was to Takitimu, 54 people. A further 690 Māori arrived from overseas. However, no information is available for Māori leaving New Zealand over this period.
- ⇒ The largest gross migration movement across regions was between Te Arawa and Te Moana Ā Toi (2,637 Māori).

³ The figures for the region discussed here show movements within the region.

⁴ Note that no information is available for Māori leaving New Zealand over this period.

WORK

Table 3: Māori labour force participation rate and unemployment rate in Te Arawa and New Zealand by age and gender, 2006⁵

| Age group | Gender | Labour force participation rate | | Unemployment rate | |
|-----------|--------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | Region | New Zealand | Region | New Zealand |
| 15-19 | Male | 61.8 | 58.1 | 22.8 | 22.4 |
| | Female | 58.8 | 55.0 | 29.4 | 29.4 |
| | Total | 60.1 | 56.6 | 25.9 | 25.8 |
| 20-24 | Male | 83.3 | 82.3 | 12.7 | 12.4 |
| | Female | 63.3 | 65.0 | 17.9 | 17.5 |
| | Total | 72.6 | 73.2 | 15.3 | 14.8 |
| 25-29 | Male | 84.0 | 83.7 | 8.8 | 9.3 |
| | Female | 65.9 | 65.5 | 15.4 | 14.1 |
| | Total | 74.2 | 73.9 | 12.0 | 11.6 |
| 30-59 | Male | 82.9 | 83.3 | 7.5 | 6.2 |
| | Female | 74.4 | 72.8 | 8.8 | 8.5 |
| | Total | 78.3 | 77.7 | 8.1 | 7.4 |
| 60+ | Male | 40.9 | 42.8 | 3.8 | 4.4 |
| | Female | 31.0 | 30.5 | 7.1 | 3.9 |
| | Total | 35.0 | 36.2 | 4.8 | 4.2 |
| All ages | Male | 75.1 | 75.1 | 10.1 | 9.4 |
| | Female | 65.2 | 64.2 | 12.9 | 12.7 |
| | Total | 69.8 | 69.3 | 11.5 | 11.0 |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

⁵ The labour force participation rate measures how many people (aged 15 years and over) are officially employed or unemployed, as a percentage of all people aged 15 years and over. The unemployment rate is defined as the number of people (aged 15 years and over) who are not employed and are actively seeking and available for work, as a percentage of the total labour force.

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- ⇒ At the time of the 2006 Census, the Māori working age population of the Te Arawa Te Puni Kōkiri region was 22,788, or 6.2% of the total New Zealand Māori working age population. Of this group, 15,909, or 69.8%, were participating in the labour force and of these 1,830 were unemployed, an unemployment rate of 11.5%. The national Māori unemployment rate at the time was 11.0%.
- ⇒ The age group experiencing the highest unemployment rates was the 15-19 age group. Māori females had a higher unemployment rate than Māori males in the region.

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Table 4: Proportion of Māori in Te Arawa and New Zealand in each occupation group by age and gender, 2006

| | | Occupation group | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Age group | Gender | Legislators, Administrators, Managers | | Professionals | | Technicians & Associate Professionals | | Clerks | | Service & Sales Workers | |
| | | Region | New Zealand | Region | New Zealand | Region | New Zealand | Region | New Zealand | Region | New Zealand |
| 15-19 | Male | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 |
| | Female | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 14.7 | 18.4 | 50.9 | 46.7 |
| | Total | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 8.7 | 11.5 | 34.2 | 32.2 |
| 20-24 | Male | 4.0 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 3.2 | 5.8 | 10.4 | 12.2 |
| | Female | 8.4 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 8.5 | 11.7 | 15.1 | 16.8 | 19.7 | 38.3 | 30.4 |
| | Total | 6.3 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 9.3 | 12.1 | 23.3 | 20.5 |
| 25-29 | Male | 6.4 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 10.3 |
| | Female | 12.7 | 11.9 | 14.9 | 16.4 | 10.4 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 18.8 | 25.3 | 19.9 |
| | Total | 9.1 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 11.7 | 8.9 | 13.2 | 9.4 | 11.8 | 16.2 | 14.8 |
| 30-59 | Male | 9.5 | 11.2 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 7.8 |
| | Female | 12.2 | 12.9 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 12.9 | 15.2 | 14.4 | 16.0 | 22.0 | 17.7 |
| | Total | 10.9 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 12.3 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 15.1 | 12.7 |
| 60+ | Male | 15.1 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 3.4 | 7.4 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 6.6 |
| | Female | 12.5 | 9.3 | 19.8 | 18.6 | 13.5 | 11.1 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 21.9 | 23.2 |
| | Total | 13.8 | 9.3 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 13.3 | 14.0 |
| All ages | Male | 8.0 | 8.6 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 9.1 | 9.8 |
| | Female | 11.0 | 11.1 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 12.0 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 16.8 | 27.1 | 22.7 |
| | Total | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 11.3 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 18.0 | 16.0 |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

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Table 4 continued: Proportion of Māori in Te Arawa and New Zealand in each occupation group by age and gender, 2006

| Age group | Gender | Occupation group | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | | Agriculture & Fishery Workers | | Trades Workers | | Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers | | Elementary Occupations | |
| | | Region | New Zealand | Region | New Zealand | Region | New Zealand | Region | New Zealand |
| 15-19 | Male | 14.6 | 12.0 | 19.3 | 20.3 | 16.3 | 16.9 | 19.2 | 22.9 |
| | Female | 3.7 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 11.0 | 11.2 |
| | Total | 9.4 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 15.3 | 17.4 |
| 20-24 | Male | 16.5 | 9.6 | 15.6 | 16.5 | 22.1 | 21.7 | 15.3 | 15.2 |
| | Female | 4.7 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 7.5 | 7.9 |
| | Total | 10.8 | 7.0 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 11.9 | 11.9 |
| 25-29 | Male | 15.2 | 9.7 | 15.6 | 16.5 | 25.2 | 21.8 | 13.6 | 11.7 |
| | Female | 2.7 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 11.8 | 7.1 |
| | Total | 9.6 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 15.3 | 13.6 | 12.8 | 9.6 |
| 30-59 | Male | 11.4 | 8.7 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 28.0 | 25.6 | 13.0 | 11.7 |
| | Female | 4.1 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 11.8 | 9.9 |
| | Total | 7.6 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 16.7 | 16.2 | 12.3 | 10.8 |
| 60+ | Male | 12.6 | 12.2 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 26.9 | 28.0 | 14.3 | 13.9 |
| | Female | 2.1 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 13.5 | 13.7 |
| | Total | 8.7 | 8.8 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 16.1 | 18.4 | 12.8 | 13.8 |
| All ages | Male | 12.8 | 9.5 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 25.5 | 23.9 | 14.1 | 13.5 |
| | Female | 4.0 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 11.2 | 9.7 |
| | Total | 8.5 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 12.6 | 11.7 |

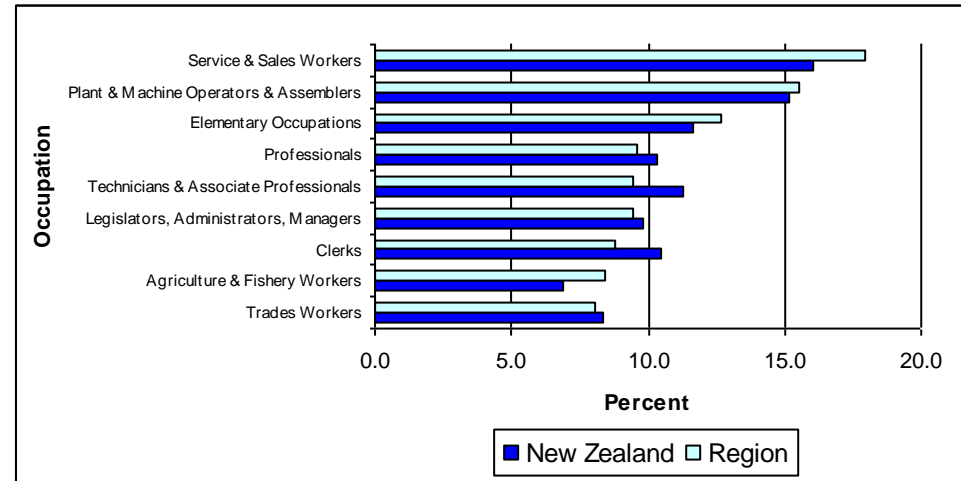
Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

- ⇒ The most common occupation for employed Māori males in the Te Arawa region was "plant and machine operators and assemblers" – the same as for Māori males nationally. The least common occupation for Māori males in the region was "clerks" – the same as for Māori males nationally.
- ⇒ The most common occupation for employed Māori females in the Te Arawa region was "service and sales workers" – the same as for Māori females nationally. The least common occupation for Māori females in the region was "trades workers" – the same as for Māori females nationally.

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⇒ Occupations for all employed Māori in the region are shown below and compared with national figures.

Figure 1: Proportion of Māori in Te Arawa and New Zealand in each occupation group, 2006⁶



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

⁶ See “Graph Data” at the end of this report to view the data used in this figure.

INCOME

Table 5: Median annual personal income⁷ for Māori males and females (aged 15+ years) in Te Arawa and New Zealand, 2006

| ETHNICITY AND GENDER | REGION | NEW ZEALAND |
|----------------------|----------|-------------|
| Māori males | \$25,400 | \$25,900 |
| Māori females | \$17,000 | \$17,800 |
| TOTAL MĀORI | \$20,000 | \$20,900 |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

- ⇒ The median personal annual income for Māori in Te Arawa was \$20,000. This is \$900 less than the national median personal annual income for Māori (\$20,900).
- ⇒ The median personal annual income for Māori males (\$25,400) in Te Arawa was \$8,400 greater than the median personal annual income for Māori females (\$17,000) in this region.

⁷ Rounded to the nearest \$100.00.

EDUCATION

Table 6: Māori in Te Arawa and New Zealand by gender and highest qualification, 2006

| Highest Qualification | REGION | | | | | | NEW ZEALAND | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|
| | Number | | | Percent | | | Number | | | Percent | | |
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| No qualification | 4,044 | 3,996 | 8,043 | 43.9 | 36.8 | 40.1 | 66,345 | 63,801 | 130,146 | 43.5 | 36.7 | 39.9 |
| Level 1 Certificate Gained at School | 1,494 | 1,929 | 3,420 | 16.2 | 17.8 | 17.0 | 23,985 | 30,561 | 54,549 | 15.7 | 17.6 | 16.7 |
| Level 2 Certificate Gained at School | 765 | 1,032 | 1,797 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 13,467 | 17,727 | 31,194 | 8.8 | 10.2 | 9.6 |
| Level 3 or 4 Certificate Gained at School | 360 | 543 | 903 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 7,887 | 10,002 | 17,889 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Overseas secondary qualification | 30 | 57 | 84 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 705 | 762 | 1,464 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Post School Certificate or Diploma | 2,139 | 2,496 | 4,632 | 23.2 | 23.0 | 23.1 | 31,542 | 36,624 | 68,166 | 20.7 | 21.0 | 20.9 |
| Bachelor degree or Level 7 Qualification | 303 | 669 | 972 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 6,432 | 11,475 | 17,907 | 4.2 | 6.6 | 5.5 |
| Higher degree | 81 | 138 | 219 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 2,085 | 3,075 | 5,163 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| TOTAL ⁽¹⁾ | 9,213 | 10,851 | 20,067 | 100.0 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 152,454 | 174,027 | 326,481 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

(1) This total excludes those responses classified as 'Not Elsewhere Included' such as responses which could not be read, were unidentifiable, or did not relate to the question being asked.

- ⇒ Forty point one percent (40.1%) of Māori in this region held no qualification, compared with 39.9% of Māori nationally. When looking at those holding no qualifications by gender, 43.9% of Māori males and 36.8% of Māori females in the region have no qualification.
- ⇒ In this region and nationally, the most commonly held school qualification was a Level 1 Certificate (17.0% of Māori in the region and 16.7% of Māori nationally).
- ⇒ When looking at those with a post-school qualification as their highest qualification, 23.1% of Māori in the region had a Post School Certificate or Diploma, 4.8% had a Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification, and 1.1% had a higher degree. For all Māori in New Zealand, 20.9% held a Post School Certificate or Diploma, 5.5% held a Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification, and 1.6% held a higher degree as their highest qualification.

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Table 7: Māori in Te Arawa by age and highest qualification, 2006

| Highest Qualification | Region | | | | | Region | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Number | | | | | Percent | | | | |
| | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | Total | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | Total |
| No qualification | 2,154 | 2,832 | 2,343 | 708 | 8,043 | 41.1 | 33.1 | 46.5 | 56.7 | 40.1 |
| Level 1 Certificate Gained at School | 1,173 | 1,389 | 708 | 150 | 3,420 | 22.4 | 16.2 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 17.0 |
| Level 2 Certificate Gained at School | 669 | 795 | 276 | 57 | 1,797 | 12.8 | 9.3 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 9.0 |
| Level 3 or 4 Certificate Gained at School | 333 | 411 | 129 | 39 | 903 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 4.5 |
| Overseas secondary qualification | 21 | 51 | 9 | 6 | 84 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Post School Certificate or Diploma | 798 | 2,373 | 1,206 | 243 | 4,632 | 15.2 | 27.8 | 23.9 | 19.5 | 23.1 |
| Bachelor degree or Level 7 Qualification | 81 | 594 | 258 | 42 | 972 | 1.5 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 4.8 |
| Higher degree | 6 | 102 | 96 | 12 | 219 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| TOTAL ⁽¹⁾ | 5,241 | 8,550 | 5,040 | 1,248 | 20,067 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 100.7 | 100.0 |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

(1) This total excludes those responses classified as 'Not Elsewhere Included' such as responses which could not be read, were unidentifiable, or did not relate to the question being asked.

Table 8: Māori in New Zealand by age and highest qualification, 2006

| Highest Qualification | New Zealand | | | | | New Zealand | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Number | | | | | Percent | | | | |
| | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | Total | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | Total |
| No qualification | 35,154 | 46,905 | 37,062 | 11,031 | 130,146 | 38.5 | 33.3 | 48.3 | 62.7 | 39.9 |
| Level 1 Certificate Gained at School | 19,884 | 22,203 | 10,494 | 1,971 | 54,549 | 21.8 | 15.8 | 13.7 | 11.2 | 16.7 |
| Level 2 Certificate Gained at School | 12,252 | 14,238 | 4,005 | 699 | 31,194 | 13.4 | 10.1 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 9.6 |
| Level 3 or 4 Certificate Gained at School | 8,586 | 7,143 | 1,713 | 450 | 17,889 | 9.4 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 5.5 |
| Overseas secondary qualification | 516 | 597 | 234 | 114 | 1,464 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Post School Certificate or Diploma | 12,492 | 35,481 | 17,460 | 2,748 | 68,166 | 13.7 | 25.2 | 22.7 | 15.6 | 20.9 |
| Bachelor degree or Level 7 Qualification | 2,190 | 11,319 | 4,002 | 399 | 17,907 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 5.5 |
| Higher degree | 222 | 2,946 | 1,821 | 171 | 5,163 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| TOTAL ⁽¹⁾ | 91,290 | 140,820 | 76,791 | 17,583 | 326,481 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

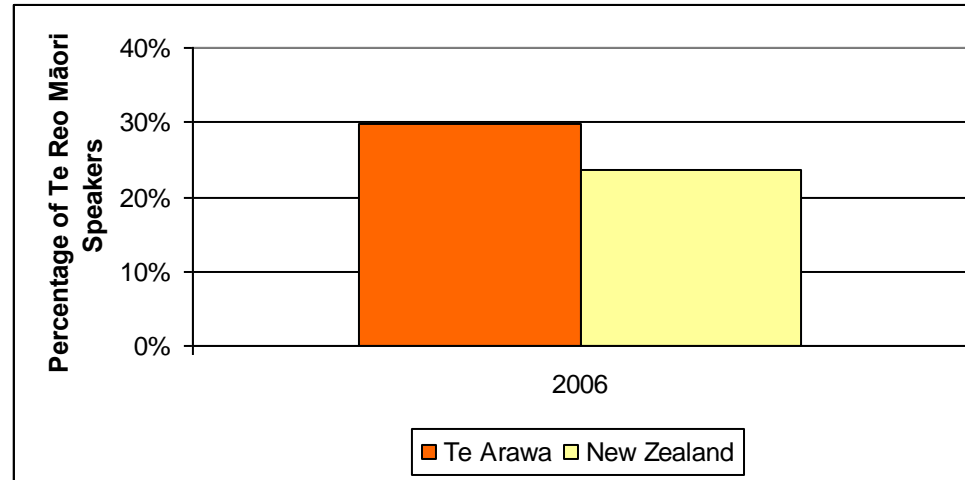
(1) This total excludes those responses classified as 'Not Elsewhere Included' such as responses which could not be read, were unidentifiable, or did not relate to the question being asked.

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- ⇒ In percentage terms, those aged 65 years and over were the most likely to have no qualification. Fifty six point seven percent of Māori aged 65 years and over in this region, while nationally 62.7% of Māori aged 65 years and over, held no qualifications.
- ⇒ Across all age groups, a level 1 certificate gained at school was the most common highest school qualification. For the region, Māori aged 15-24 years were the most likely to hold a level 1 certificate gained at school as their highest qualification (22.4% of this age group). Nationally, Māori in this age group were also the most likely to have a level 1 certificate gained at school as their highest qualification (21.8% of this age group).
- ⇒ In this region and nationally, Māori aged 25-44 years were the age group most likely to hold a post school certificate or diploma (27.8% regionally and 25.2% nationally) or a Bachelor's degree (6.9% regionally and 8.0% nationally) as their highest qualification. Māori aged 45-64 years in the region and nationally were the age group most likely to hold a higher degree (1.9% regionally, and 2.4% nationally).

TE REO MĀORI

Figure 2: Percent of Te Reo Māori speakers in Te Arawa and New Zealand, 2006⁸



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

- ⇒ In 2006, 10,296 Māori in Te Arawa could hold a conversation about everyday things in te reo Māori.
- ⇒ Twenty nine point eight percent of Māori in Te Arawa could hold a conversation about everyday things in te reo Māori, more than for Māori nationally, at 23.7%.

⁸ See “Graph Data” at the end of this report to view the data used in this figure.

HOUSEHOLDS

Table 9: Household composition for Māori in Te Arawa and New Zealand, 2006⁹

| Household Composition | PERCENT | | NUMBER | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Region | New Zealand | Region | New Zealand |
| 1 family | 79.6 | 79.4 | 26,154 | 419,691 |
| 2 family | 10.9 | 10.3 | 3,570 | 54,537 |
| 3+ family | 1.2 | 1.2 | 408 | 6,102 |
| Multi person household | 3.4 | 4.4 | 1,110 | 22,998 |
| 1 person household | 4.9 | 4.7 | 1,611 | 24,954 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 32,853 | 528,282 |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

- ⇒ The majority of Māori lived in one-family households at the time of the 2006 Census. Seventy nine point six percent of Māori living in this region lived in one-family households compared with 79.4% nationally.
- ⇒ Ten point nine percent of Māori individuals within the region lived in two-family households, slightly more than the national level for Māori of 10.3%.
- ⇒ Within the region, 3.4% of Māori lived in multi-person households and 4.9% lived in one-person households. In comparison, 4.4% of all Māori nationally lived in multi-person households and 4.7% lived in one-person households.

⁹ A household is defined as a group of people (related or not) who reside together and share facilities (such as cooking facilities). Family based households are defined here as '1 family', '2 family' or '3+ family' households. Households not based around family units are one-person households and multi-person households. Multi-person households are made up of two or more people who live together (eg, a group of people who are flatting).

HOUSING

Table 10: Māori living in private dwellings in Te Arawa and New Zealand by household tenure, 2006

| Household tenure | NUMBER | | PERCENT | |
|---|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Region | New Zealand | Region | New Zealand |
| Owned - With a Mortgage | 8,853 | 147,246 | 28.2 | 29.1 |
| Owned - Without a Mortgage | 3,099 | 44,940 | 9.9 | 8.9 |
| Owned - Mortgage Not Stated | 477 | 6,579 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Not Owned - Rent Paid | 15,141 | 253,974 | 48.3 | 50.2 |
| Not Owned - No Rent Paid | 1,635 | 20,322 | 5.2 | 4.0 |
| Not Owned - Rental Status Not Stated | 189 | 2,862 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Dwelling Held in a Family Trust - With a Mortgage | 930 | 17,067 | 3.0 | 3.4 |
| Dwelling Held in a Family Trust - Without a Mortgage | 897 | 10,644 | 2.9 | 2.1 |
| Dwelling Held in a Family Trust - Mortgage Not Stated | 150 | 2,178 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| TOTAL⁽¹⁾ | 31,365 | 505,806 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

(1) This total excludes those responses classified as ‘Not Elsewhere Included’ such as responses which could not be read, were unidentifiable, or did not relate to the question being asked.

- ⇒ The majority of Māori living in permanent private dwellings resided in rented households at the time of the 2006 census. Forty eight point three percent of Māori living within this region rented their home compared with 50.2% of all Māori across New Zealand.
- ⇒ Twenty eight point two percent of Māori living in the region lived in homes that are owned with a mortgage, and 9.9% lived in owned homes without a mortgage. This compares with national level figures for Māori that show 29.1% lived in homes owned with a mortgage and 8.9% lived in homes owned without a mortgage.
- ⇒ Small proportions of Māori lived in homes that were rent-free (such as homes provided as part of a job). That is, 5.2% of Māori living in the region and 4.0% nationally.
- ⇒ Small proportions of Māori also lived in homes that were held in a family trust. That is, 6.4% of Māori living in the region and 5.9% nationally.

Table 11: Median household weekly rent paid¹⁰ by Māori living in rented private dwellings in Te Arawa and New Zealand by gender, 2006

| GENDER | REGION | NEW ZEALAND |
|---------------|----------|-------------|
| Māori males | \$180.00 | \$185.00 |
| Māori females | \$180.00 | \$185.00 |
| TOTAL | \$180.00 | \$185.00 |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

- ⇒ People living in rented dwellings were asked in the 2006 Census about how much rent the household paid. For Māori living in this region the median household weekly rent paid was \$180.00 compared with \$185.00 for Māori nationally.
- ⇒ Māori males and Māori females living within the region paid a median household weekly rent of \$180.00 compared with \$185.00 for Māori males and Māori females at the national level.

¹⁰ Rounded to the nearest \$5.00.

HEALTH

Table 12: Smoking status of Māori in Te Arawa and New Zealand aged 15 and over, 2006

| SMOKING STATUS | REGION | | NEW ZEALAND | |
|------------------------|--------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Regular Smoker | 9,540 | 44.7 | 144,483 | 42.2 |
| Ex-Smoker | 3,927 | 18.4 | 65,184 | 19.1 |
| Never Smoked Regularly | 7,869 | 36.9 | 132,351 | 38.7 |
| TOTAL ⁽¹⁾ | 21,336 | 100.0 | 342,015 | 100.0 |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

(1) This total excludes those responses classified as ‘Not Elsewhere Included’ such as responses which could not be read, were unidentifiable, or did not relate to the question being asked.

- ⇒ Forty four point seven percent of Māori aged 15 and over living in the region are regular smokers. This is more than the national average for Māori, at 42.2%.
- ⇒ Slightly less Māori living in the region were ex-smokers, 18.4%, compared with 19.1% of Māori nationally.
- ⇒ Thirty six point nine percent of Māori living in the region have never smoked regularly, slightly less than Māori nationally, at 38.7%.

Table 13: Number of babies given birth to by Māori women in Te Arawa and New Zealand aged 15 and over, 2006

| NUMBER OF BABIES GIVEN BIRTH TO | REGION | | NEW ZEALAND | |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| No Children | 2,988 | 26.9 | 55,284 | 31.5 |
| One Child | 1,623 | 14.6 | 24,453 | 14.0 |
| Two Children | 1,977 | 17.8 | 31,494 | 18.0 |
| Three Children | 1,752 | 15.8 | 25,458 | 14.5 |
| Four Children | 1,236 | 11.1 | 17,109 | 9.8 |
| Five or More Children | 1,512 | 13.6 | 21,483 | 12.3 |
| Total ⁽¹⁾ | 11,088 | 100.0 | 175,287 | 100.0 |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

(1) This total excludes those responses classified as 'Not Elsewhere Included' such as responses which could not be read, were unidentifiable, or did not relate to the question being asked.

- ⇒ Māori women in the region are less likely than Māori women nationally to have had no children. Twenty six point nine percent of Māori women in the region have had no children, compared to 31.5% of Māori women nationally.
- ⇒ Māori women in the region are more likely to have given birth to one child (14.6%), three children (15.8%), four (11.1%) or five or more children (13.6%) than Māori women nationally (14.0%, 14.5%, 9.8%, and 12.3% respectively).

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT

Table 14: Māori living in private dwellings in Te Arawa and New Zealand by access to telecommunications, 2006¹¹

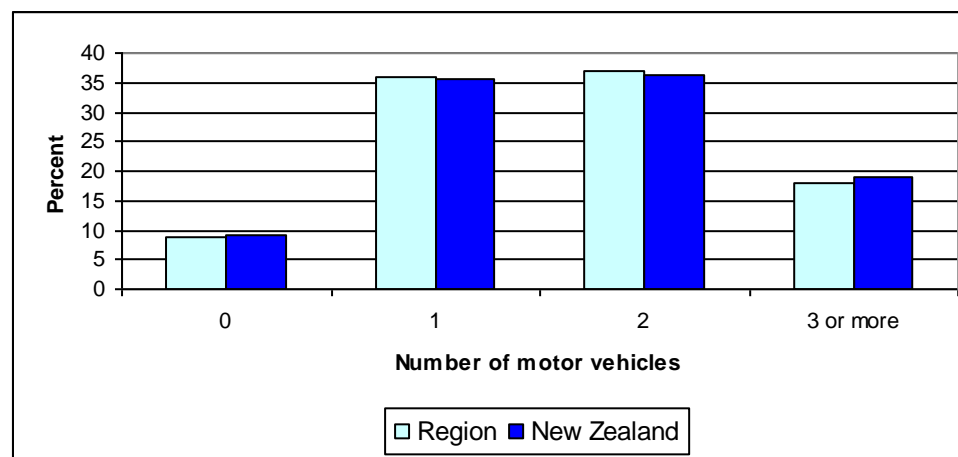
| Telecommunications | NUMBER | | PERCENT | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------|-------------|
| | Region | New Zealand | Region | New Zealand |
| Access to telephone | 23,337 | 395,745 | 71.0 | 74.9 |
| Access to a fax | 5,310 | 87,285 | 16.2 | 16.5 |
| Access to the internet | 13,266 | 239,739 | 40.4 | 45.4 |
| Access to a cell phone | 24,792 | 400,758 | 75.5 | 75.9 |
| No access to telecommunications | 1,986 | 28,698 | 6.0 | 5.4 |
| TOTAL | 32,856 | 528,312 | | |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

- ⇒ Table 14 shows that 71.0% of Māori in this region lived in households with a telephone, compared with 74.9% of all Māori living in households at the national level.
- ⇒ Forty point four percent of Māori in this region lived in households that had access to the internet, lower than the national level for Māori (45.4%).
- ⇒ Seventy five point five percent of Māori in this region lived in households that had access to a cell phone, slightly less than the national level for Māori (75.9%).
- ⇒ Table 14 also shows the proportion of Māori living in households who had no access to any of these four means of telecommunications, 6.0% of Māori in this region were living in such households compared with 5.4% nationally.

¹¹ Households reporting more than one means of access to telecommunication systems have been counted in each stated category. Therefore, the total number of responses in the table will be greater than the total number of households. Also, Statistics New Zealand has included *not stated* (that is, people who did not state if they had no access to telecommunications) in the “No access to telecommunications” category, so this may be an over-estimate of the real percentage of people with no access to these facilities.

Figure 3: Māori population in Te Arawa and New Zealand by access to motor vehicles, 2006¹²



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

- ⇒ The majority of Māori living in permanent private dwellings had access to one or two motor vehicles in 2006. Thirty six point one percent of Māori living in the region had access to one motor vehicle and 37.0% had access to two motor vehicles. At the national level, 35.7% of Māori living in permanent private dwellings had access to one motor vehicle, and 36.4% had access to two motor vehicles.
- ⇒ Eight point eight percent of Māori living in households in this region had no access to motor vehicles, compared with 9% of Māori living in households across New Zealand.

¹² See “Graph Data” at the end of this report to view the data used in this figure.

RELIGION

Table 15: Religious affiliations of Māori in Te Arawa and New Zealand by gender, 2006¹³

| RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION | REGION | | | | NEW ZEALAND | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | Number | | Percent ⁽¹⁾ | | Number | | Percent ⁽¹⁾ | |
| | Māori male | Māori female | Māori male | Māori female | Māori male | Māori female | Māori male | Māori female |
| Anglican | 2,502 | 3,018 | 17.5 | 19.0 | 32,616 | 40,194 | 14.1 | 15.9 |
| Baptist | 78 | 93 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1,419 | 1,698 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Catholic | 2,283 | 2,793 | 16.0 | 17.6 | 32,553 | 37,023 | 14.1 | 14.7 |
| Christian nfd | 732 | 777 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 12,477 | 13,329 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Latter-day Saints | 294 | 426 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 9,735 | 12,015 | 4.2 | 4.8 |
| Methodist | 219 | 249 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 7,059 | 8,661 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Pentecostal | 453 | 528 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 5,166 | 6,516 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| Presbyterian, Congregational and Reformed | 537 | 642 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 9,900 | 11,097 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Other Christian Religions | 297 | 375 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 5,118 | 6,945 | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| Rātana | 1,539 | 1,830 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 21,063 | 24,267 | 9.1 | 9.6 |
| Ringatū | 588 | 543 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 7,056 | 7,329 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Other Māori Christian Religions | 15 | 18 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 243 | 294 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Buddhist | 63 | 27 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1,059 | 777 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Hindu | 45 | 30 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 495 | 321 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Islam/Muslim | 60 | 42 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 660 | 417 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Judaism/Jewish | 9 | 6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 228 | 147 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Spiritualism and New Age Religions | 51 | 72 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1,389 | 1,554 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Other Religions | 150 | 141 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 2,334 | 2,100 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| No Religion | 5,445 | 5,367 | 38.2 | 33.8 | 97,752 | 95,931 | 42.3 | 38.0 |
| Residual Categories ⁽²⁾ | 2,664 | 2,325 | - | - | 43,941 | 37,893 | - | - |
| Total | 16,926 | 18,204 | | | 274,860 | 290,469 | | |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

(1) Percentages have been calculated by subtracting the residual categories from the total, the same as in all other tables. In the religion table of our 2001 census profiles, the residual categories were not subtracted from the total. This means caution should be exercised when comparing percentages in this table with the 2001 religion table.

(2) This includes Object to Answering and Not Elsewhere Included such as responses which could not be read, were unidentifiable, or did not relate to the question being asked.

¹³ Individuals reporting more than one religion have been counted in each stated category. Therefore the total number of responses in the table will be greater than the total number of individuals.

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- ⇒ The religion the largest percentage of Māori males (17.5%) and the largest percentage of Māori females (19.0%) gave as their response to the religious affiliation question for this region was 'Anglican'. This compares with the 14.1% of Māori males and 15.9% of Māori females who gave this response in New Zealand as a whole.
- ⇒ 'No religion' was the response to the religious affiliation of 38.2% of Māori males and 33.8% of Māori females in the region. This compares with the 42.3% of Māori males and 38.0% of Māori females who gave this response in New Zealand as a whole.
- ⇒ Of the Māori religions, Rātana was the most common religious affiliation in this region, indicated by 10.8% of Māori males and 11.5% of Māori females. This compares with 9.1% of Māori males and 9.6% of Māori females holding an affiliation to Rātana in New Zealand as a whole.

IWI

Table 16: Number of iwi affiliations ⁽¹⁾ by iwi group ⁽²⁾ for people of Māori descent ⁽³⁾ in Te Arawa and New Zealand, 2006

| IWI GROUP | REGION | | NEW ZEALAND | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Northland/Auckland Iwi | 6,144 | 17.1 | 187,545 | 30.5 |
| Hauraki Iwi | 705 | 2.0 | 14,556 | 2.4 |
| Waikato/King Country Iwi | 4,041 | 11.2 | 81,231 | 13.2 |
| Rotorua/Taupō Iwi | 16,935 | 47.1 | 62,400 | 10.2 |
| Bay of Plenty Iwi | 10,299 | 28.6 | 99,135 | 16.1 |
| East Coast Iwi | 4,359 | 12.1 | 85,065 | 13.8 |
| Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa Iwi | 2,886 | 8.0 | 68,571 | 11.2 |
| Taranaki Iwi | 963 | 2.7 | 37,671 | 6.1 |
| Wanganui/Rangitīkei Iwi | 615 | 1.7 | 14,685 | 2.4 |
| Manawatu/Horowhenua/Wellington Iwi | 822 | 2.3 | 23,349 | 3.8 |
| South Island/Chatham Is. Iwi | 1,485 | 4.1 | 64,338 | 10.5 |
| Don't Know | 3,789 | 10.5 | 102,363 | 16.7 |
| Not Elsewhere Included ⁽⁴⁾ | 1,536 | - | 29,328 | - |
| Total People of Māori Descent | 37,494 | | 643,980 | |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

(1) Includes all of the people who stated each iwi, whether as their only iwi or as one of several iwi.

Where a person reported more than one iwi, they have been counted in each applicable group.

(2) See table 18 for individual iwi for each iwi group.

(3) All figures are for the Māori descent census usually resident population.

(4) Includes Refused to Answer, Response Outside Scope, Response Unidentifiable and Not Stated.

⇒ Of those Māori living in the Te Arawa region, 47.1% affiliated to a Rotorua/Taupō iwi.

⇒ In the Te Arawa region, Rotorua/Taupō iwi had the largest number of affiliations (16,935), followed by Bay of Plenty Iwi (10,299). Wanganui/Rangitīkei iwi had the smallest number of affiliations (615).

⇒ In this region, 10.5% of those with Māori descent did not know the name of their iwi, compared with 16.7% nationally.

Table 17: Largest by number of affiliations ⁽¹⁾ of people of Māori descent ⁽²⁾ in Te Moana Ā Toi, 2006

| TE ARAWA REGION | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Largest Iwi | Number of affiliations | Percent |
| Te Arawa | 6,162 | 17.1 |
| Ngāti Tūwharetoa | 6,084 | 16.9 |
| Ngāpuhi | 4,533 | 12.6 |
| Tūhoe | 4,011 | 11.2 |
| Ngāti Porou | 3,762 | 10.5 |
| Ngāti Whakaue (Te Arawa) | 3,234 | 9.0 |
| Ngāti Pikiao (Te Arawa) | 2,625 | 7.3 |
| Ngāti Maniapoto | 1,725 | 4.8 |
| Waikato | 1,386 | 3.9 |
| Te Whānau-a-Apanui | 1,218 | 3.4 |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

- (1) Includes all of the people who stated each iwi, whether as their only iwi or as one of several iwi. Where a person reported more than one iwi, they have been counted in each applicable group.
- (2) All figures are for the Māori descent census usually resident population.

- ⇒ In this region, Te Arawa had the highest percentage of affiliations (17.1%), followed by Ngāti Tūwharetoa (16.9%).
- ⇒ Table 18 (attached at end of report) provides more comprehensive information illustrating iwi affiliation for each Te Puni Kōkiri region. The number of affiliations for each individual iwi that the census collects information on is included. Table 16 shows that nationally Ngāpuhi has the largest number of affiliations with 122,214 members, followed by Ngati Porou (71,907) and Ngāi Tahu/Kāi Tahu (49,185). Consequently affiliations to these iwi constitute sizeable proportions of the Māori population within many Te Puni Kōkiri regions.

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Table 18: Iwi affiliations ⁽¹⁾ by people of Māori descent ⁽²⁾ in Te Puni Kōkiri regions, 2006

| iwi | Te Tai Tokerau | Tamaki Makaurau | Waikato | Te Moana A Toi | Te Arawa | Tairāwhiti | Tākitimu | Te Tai Hauauru | Te Whanganui A Tara | Te Waipounamu | New Zealand |
|--|----------------|-----------------|---------|----------------|----------|------------|----------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Te Tai Tokerau/Tāmaki-makaurau | 801 | 1,008 | 183 | 81 | 87 | 24 | 51 | 84 | 147 | 96 | 2,565 |
| Te Aupōuri | 2,415 | 4,140 | 660 | 357 | 246 | 75 | 135 | 291 | 552 | 465 | 9,333 |
| Ngāti Kahu | 2,625 | 3,597 | 462 | 255 | 177 | 84 | 135 | 225 | 384 | 366 | 8,313 |
| Ngāti Kurī | 1,899 | 2,487 | 324 | 117 | 123 | 36 | 75 | 174 | 222 | 300 | 5,754 |
| Ngāpuhi | 24,909 | 50,622 | 10,644 | 4,770 | 4,533 | 1,572 | 3,189 | 5,076 | 8,796 | 8,106 | 122,214 |
| Ngāpuhi ki Whaingaroa-Ngāti Kahu ki | 615 | 711 | 105 | 42 | 27 | 9 | 18 | 45 | 78 | 96 | 1,746 |
| Te Rarawa | 4,455 | 6,894 | 813 | 417 | 411 | 78 | 165 | 357 | 759 | 549 | 14,895 |
| Ngāi Takoto | 345 | 291 | 27 | 15 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 27 | 27 | 774 |
| Ngāti Wai | 1,830 | 1,767 | 402 | 147 | 84 | 33 | 93 | 78 | 276 | 159 | 4,866 |
| Ngāti Whātua | 3,324 | 7,230 | 879 | 402 | 402 | 129 | 234 | 633 | 804 | 693 | 14,721 |
| Te Kawerau | 6 | 81 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 123 |
| Te Uri-o-Hau | 402 | 414 | 60 | 21 | 24 | 9 | 24 | 33 | 42 | 48 | 1,074 |
| Te Roroa | 507 | 387 | 93 | 30 | 21 | 6 | 9 | 27 | 57 | 27 | 1,167 |
| Hauraki (Coromandel) Region, not further defined | 6 | 39 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 87 |
| Ngāti Hako | 33 | 360 | 630 | 54 | 63 | 27 | 21 | 51 | 69 | 69 | 1,377 |
| Ngāti Hei | 24 | 195 | 144 | 33 | 15 | 24 | 18 | 12 | 42 | 48 | 558 |
| Ngāti Maru (Marutuahu) | 141 | 1,080 | 1,008 | 279 | 228 | 87 | 45 | 129 | 231 | 144 | 3,375 |
| Ngāti Paoa | 150 | 1,536 | 819 | 114 | 144 | 45 | 72 | 93 | 204 | 195 | 3,375 |
| Patukirikiri | 0 | 12 | 42 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 |
| Ngāti Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora | 63 | 306 | 261 | 63 | 63 | 72 | 99 | 48 | 105 | 87 | 1,170 |
| Ngāti Pūkenga ki Waiau | 12 | 156 | 159 | 39 | 36 | 6 | 6 | 24 | 33 | 15 | 477 |
| Ngāti Rāhiri Tumutumu | 6 | 69 | 60 | 27 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 195 |
| Ngāi Tai (Hauraki) | 9 | 204 | 48 | 21 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 18 | 12 | 342 |
| Ngāti Tamaterā | 45 | 603 | 1,092 | 120 | 99 | 45 | 30 | 84 | 213 | 132 | 2,457 |
| Ngāti Tara Tokanui | 6 | 87 | 315 | 18 | 30 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 492 |
| Ngāti Whanaunga | 18 | 264 | 177 | 36 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 27 | 24 | 588 |

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| iwi | Te Tai Tokerau | Tamaki Makaurau | Waikato | Te Moana A Toi | Te Arawa | Tairāwhiti | Takitimu | Te Tai Hauauru | Te Whanganui A Tara | Te Waipounamu | New Zealand |
|--|----------------|-----------------|---------|----------------|----------|------------|----------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Waikato/Te Rohe Pōtae (Waikato/King Country) | 39 | 357 | 342 | 54 | 27 | 9 | 33 | 69 | 105 | 54 | 1,086 |
| Ngāti Haua (Waikato) | 162 | 987 | 2,157 | 228 | 198 | 60 | 117 | 237 | 450 | 321 | 4,923 |
| Ngāti Maniapoto | 1,176 | 8,130 | 10,686 | 1,764 | 1,725 | 411 | 1,065 | 3,495 | 3,084 | 2,100 | 33,627 |
| Ngāti Raukawa (Waikato) | 225 | 1,608 | 2,649 | 594 | 705 | 123 | 306 | 534 | 897 | 528 | 8,166 |
| Waikato | 1,254 | 12,456 | 10,161 | 1,344 | 1,386 | 363 | 684 | 1,476 | 2,151 | 2,157 | 33,429 |
| Te Arawa/Taupō (Rotorua/Taupō) Region, not | 42 | 453 | 171 | 219 | 741 | 27 | 84 | 96 | 168 | 138 | 2,142 |
| Ngāti Pikiao (Te Arawa) | 240 | 1,446 | 711 | 855 | 2,625 | 90 | 255 | 243 | 543 | 375 | 7,386 |
| Ngāti Rangiteaorere (Te Arawa) | 6 | 102 | 24 | 45 | 207 | 6 | 21 | 15 | 21 | 12 | 456 |
| Ngāti Rangitīhi (Te Arawa) | 15 | 276 | 129 | 534 | 255 | 21 | 54 | 51 | 117 | 78 | 1,536 |
| Ngāti Rangiwewehi (Te Arawa) | 66 | 420 | 153 | 234 | 981 | 42 | 90 | 90 | 156 | 111 | 2,346 |
| Tapuika (Te Arawa) | 21 | 201 | 63 | 207 | 690 | 21 | 21 | 27 | 90 | 39 | 1,383 |
| Tarāwhai (Te Arawa) | 9 | 36 | 9 | 36 | 99 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 240 |
| Tūhourangi (Te Arawa) | 42 | 300 | 159 | 216 | 1,119 | 18 | 87 | 69 | 159 | 102 | 2,277 |
| Uenuku-Kōpako (Te Arawa) | 6 | 75 | 24 | 42 | 186 | 6 | 21 | 30 | 24 | 18 | 429 |
| Waitaha (Te Arawa) | 9 | 81 | 51 | 165 | 288 | 9 | 9 | 21 | 54 | 45 | 735 |
| Ngāti Whakaue (Te Arawa) | 192 | 1,188 | 552 | 684 | 3,234 | 102 | 240 | 243 | 564 | 312 | 7,308 |
| Ngāti Tūwharetoa | 819 | 5,895 | 3,735 | 2,844 | 6,084 | 654 | 2,571 | 5,061 | 4,365 | 2,640 | 34,674 |
| Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa (Te Arawa) | 39 | 204 | 90 | 81 | 426 | 24 | 57 | 84 | 204 | 273 | 1,488 |
| Tauranga Moana/Mātaatua (Bay of Plenty) | 6 | 42 | 18 | 36 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 24 | 162 |
| Ngāti Pūkenga | 69 | 348 | 300 | 573 | 189 | 18 | 21 | 60 | 117 | 87 | 1,788 |
| Ngaiterangi | 378 | 2,373 | 1,614 | 4,134 | 1,056 | 207 | 267 | 408 | 1,017 | 738 | 12,201 |
| Ngāti Ranginui | 108 | 1,215 | 819 | 3,630 | 510 | 93 | 132 | 222 | 540 | 372 | 7,644 |
| Ngāti Awa | 384 | 3,261 | 1,215 | 5,787 | 1,176 | 294 | 408 | 600 | 1,251 | 888 | 15,258 |
| Ngāti Manawa | 63 | 237 | 105 | 609 | 426 | 30 | 96 | 81 | 201 | 81 | 1,938 |
| Ngāi Tai (Tauranga Moana/Mātaatua) | 81 | 570 | 159 | 750 | 168 | 129 | 78 | 75 | 213 | 90 | 2,316 |
| Tūhoe | 762 | 5,751 | 2,511 | 7,572 | 4,011 | 2,151 | 2,259 | 1,524 | 3,963 | 2,163 | 32,670 |
| Whakatōhea | 300 | 2,301 | 927 | 4,074 | 1,203 | 618 | 537 | 444 | 1,017 | 648 | 12,069 |
| Te Whānau-a-Apanui | 237 | 2,094 | 1,002 | 3,249 | 1,218 | 1,002 | 438 | 582 | 1,356 | 627 | 11,808 |
| Ngāti Whare | 18 | 159 | 72 | 354 | 333 | 48 | 78 | 42 | 81 | 96 | 1,281 |

2006 Regional Statistics, Te Puni Kōkiri

| iwi | Te Tai Tokerau | Tamaki Makaurau | Waikato | Te Moana A Toi | Te Arawa | Tairāwhiti | Takitimu | Te Tai Hauauru | Te Whanganui A Tara | Te Waipounamu | New Zealand |
|---|----------------|-----------------|---------|----------------|----------|------------|----------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Te Tai Rāwhiti (East Coast) Region, not further defined | 24 | 183 | 99 | 54 | 42 | 234 | 51 | 39 | 123 | 63 | 915 |
| Ngāti Porou | 1,959 | 13,413 | 5,865 | 4,602 | 3,762 | 13,086 | 6,366 | 4,245 | 12,126 | 6,483 | 71,907 |
| Te Aitanga-a-Māhaki | 81 | 633 | 315 | 267 | 294 | 2,529 | 384 | 249 | 846 | 276 | 5,874 |
| Rongowhakaata | 48 | 576 | 297 | 198 | 222 | 1,869 | 372 | 204 | 651 | 276 | 4,710 |
| Ngāi Tāmanuhiri | 12 | 138 | 96 | 39 | 39 | 804 | 162 | 66 | 216 | 84 | 1,659 |
| Te Matau-a-Māui/Wairarapa (Hawke's Bay) | 3 | 36 | 18 | 21 | 12 | 24 | 93 | 33 | 33 | 12 | 279 |
| Rongomaiwahine (Te Māhia) | 75 | 456 | 306 | 186 | 168 | 963 | 984 | 201 | 564 | 357 | 4,254 |
| Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa | 393 | 2,913 | 1,395 | 915 | 1,032 | 3,366 | 4,122 | 1,500 | 3,240 | 2,103 | 20,982 |
| Ngāti Kahungunu ki Heretaunga | 189 | 963 | 642 | 303 | 336 | 258 | 4,644 | 600 | 999 | 597 | 9,525 |
| Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa | 171 | 864 | 510 | 225 | 216 | 135 | 2,241 | 744 | 1,674 | 660 | 7,440 |
| Ngāti Kahungunu, region unspecified | 279 | 2,463 | 1,392 | 594 | 858 | 1,371 | 5,598 | 1,365 | 2,556 | 1,983 | 18,459 |
| Rangitāne (Te Matau-a-Māui/Hawke's Bay) | 12 | 138 | 105 | 39 | 33 | 36 | 714 | 162 | 276 | 57 | 1,563 |
| Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Whanganui-a-Orotu | 45 | 246 | 111 | 48 | 69 | 84 | 594 | 111 | 228 | 138 | 1,674 |
| Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tamatea | 18 | 87 | 42 | 24 | 33 | 30 | 267 | 51 | 102 | 60 | 720 |
| Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tamakinui a Rua | 9 | 30 | 18 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 219 | 45 | 57 | 15 | 423 |
| Ngāti Pāhauwera | 30 | 159 | 96 | 87 | 63 | 408 | 525 | 87 | 216 | 93 | 1,764 |
| Ngāti Rākaipaaka | 69 | 252 | 144 | 60 | 60 | 312 | 243 | 87 | 186 | 72 | 1,488 |
| Taranaki (Taranaki) Region, not further defined | 3 | 24 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 24 | 27 | 9 | 105 |
| Te Atiawa (Taranaki) | 285 | 2,079 | 936 | 546 | 336 | 108 | 549 | 3,660 | 3,093 | 1,257 | 12,852 |
| Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) | 18 | 138 | 48 | 42 | 15 | 9 | 15 | 249 | 153 | 48 | 735 |
| Ngāti Mutunga (Taranaki) | 39 | 315 | 174 | 72 | 45 | 15 | 75 | 627 | 345 | 390 | 2,094 |
| Ngā Rauru | 63 | 492 | 219 | 99 | 96 | 30 | 192 | 1,830 | 645 | 378 | 4,047 |
| Ngā Ruahine | 75 | 495 | 246 | 117 | 96 | 33 | 84 | 1,704 | 633 | 249 | 3,726 |
| Ngāti Ruanui | 201 | 1,230 | 498 | 252 | 195 | 105 | 240 | 2,442 | 1,233 | 639 | 7,035 |
| Ngāti Tama (Taranaki) | 39 | 156 | 138 | 51 | 36 | 3 | 33 | 390 | 237 | 84 | 1,167 |
| Taranaki | 144 | 936 | 447 | 153 | 132 | 66 | 228 | 1,857 | 948 | 444 | 5,352 |
| Tangāhoe | 12 | 51 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 87 | 33 | 12 | 231 |
| Pakakohi | 3 | 21 | 18 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 168 | 75 | 15 | 327 |

2006 Regional Statistics, Te Puni Kōkiri

| iwi | Te Tai Tokerau | Tamaki Makaurau | Waikato | Te Moana A Toi | Te Arawa | Tairāwhiti | Tākitimu | Te Tai Hauāuru | Te Whanganui A Tara | Te Waipounamu | New Zealand |
|---|----------------|-----------------|---------|----------------|----------|------------|----------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Whanganui/Rangitīkei (Wanganui/Rangitīkei) | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| Ngāti Apa (Rangitīkei) | 36 | 261 | 132 | 75 | 75 | 24 | 168 | 1,014 | 411 | 189 | 2,385 |
| Te Ati Haunui-a-Pāpārangi | 186 | 1,227 | 597 | 414 | 441 | 153 | 495 | 4,746 | 1,404 | 774 | 10,434 |
| Ngāti Haua (Taumarunui) | 36 | 159 | 108 | 39 | 57 | 15 | 48 | 243 | 75 | 33 | 819 |
| Ngāti Hauti | 12 | 102 | 57 | 51 | 42 | 48 | 60 | 456 | 162 | 48 | 1,038 |
| Manawatū/Horowhenua/Te Whanganui-a-Tara | 6 | 48 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 30 | 66 | 105 | 24 | 324 |
| Te Atiawa (Te Whanganui-a-Tara/Wellington) | 30 | 216 | 96 | 60 | 33 | 30 | 108 | 192 | 828 | 141 | 1,728 |
| Muaūpoko | 33 | 249 | 120 | 60 | 90 | 30 | 201 | 354 | 1,200 | 165 | 2,499 |
| Rangitāne (Manawatū) | 24 | 114 | 72 | 33 | 33 | 30 | 153 | 456 | 267 | 102 | 1,281 |
| Ngāti Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatū) | 222 | 1,641 | 828 | 456 | 537 | 204 | 822 | 2,829 | 4,860 | 831 | 13,233 |
| Ngāti Toarangatira (Te Whanganui-a- | 51 | 345 | 282 | 120 | 99 | 27 | 210 | 303 | 1,743 | 282 | 3,462 |
| Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai | 3 | 33 | 12 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 42 | 48 | 402 | 39 | 615 |
| Ngāti Tama ki Te Upoko o Te Ika (Te Whanganui- | 3 | 21 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 36 | 96 | 15 | 207 |
| Te Waipounamu/Wharekauri (South Island/Chatham Islands) Region, nfd | 21 | 96 | 33 | 24 | 9 | 15 | 24 | 30 | 168 | 276 | 699 |
| Te Atiawa (Te Waipounamu/South Island) | 45 | 285 | 138 | 78 | 51 | 39 | 117 | 225 | 1,080 | 375 | 2,433 |
| Ngāti Koata | 30 | 132 | 204 | 36 | 12 | 6 | 30 | 42 | 486 | 81 | 1,062 |
| Ngāti Kuia | 21 | 153 | 90 | 30 | 9 | 21 | 60 | 105 | 864 | 195 | 1,551 |
| Kāti Māmoe | 48 | 228 | 93 | 69 | 84 | 36 | 84 | 87 | 426 | 1,731 | 2,880 |
| Moriori | 30 | 132 | 36 | 33 | 27 | 39 | 57 | 63 | 204 | 324 | 942 |
| Ngāti Mutunga (Wharekauri/Chatham Islands) | 27 | 102 | 57 | 48 | 21 | 24 | 63 | 72 | 447 | 534 | 1,389 |
| Rangitāne (Te Waipounamu/South Island) | 24 | 99 | 51 | 12 | 24 | 9 | 63 | 39 | 462 | 189 | 969 |
| Ngāti Rārua | 24 | 96 | 123 | 21 | 15 | 3 | 30 | 72 | 420 | 156 | 951 |
| Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu | 957 | 5,796 | 2,433 | 1,497 | 1,185 | 657 | 2,478 | 2,604 | 7,473 | 24,096 | 49,185 |
| Ngāti Tama (Te Waipounamu/South Island) | 3 | 36 | 33 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 15 | 195 | 63 | 381 |
| Ngāti Toarangatira (Te Waipounamu/South | 3 | 24 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 84 | 33 | 183 |
| Waitaha (Te Waipounamu/South Island) | 15 | 63 | 27 | 12 | 15 | 3 | 21 | 21 | 129 | 663 | 972 |
| Ngāti Apa ki Te Rā Tō | 15 | 63 | 39 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 45 | 81 | 252 | 186 | 741 |

2006 Regional Statistics, Te Puni Kōkiri

| iwi | Te Tai Tokerau | Tamaki Makaurau | Waikato | Te Moana A Toi | Te Arawa | Tairāwhiti | Tākitimu | Te Tai Hauauru | Te Whanganui A Tara | Te Waipounamu | New Zealand |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Tainui | 510 | 5,064 | 3,810 | 657 | 858 | 135 | 360 | 576 | 951 | 1,152 | 14,073 |
| Te Arawa | 678 | 5,673 | 2,163 | 2,427 | 6,162 | 408 | 831 | 831 | 2,298 | 1,848 | 23,313 |
| Tākitimu | 3 | 18 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 54 |
| Aotea | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 51 |
| Mātaatua | 12 | 96 | 30 | 72 | 78 | 24 | 6 | 6 | 24 | 15 | 366 |
| Mahuru | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Māmari | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Ngātokimatawhaorua | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Nukutere | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tokomaru | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Kurahaupō | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 18 |
| Muriwhenua | 18 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 39 |
| Hauraki / Pare Hauraki | 6 | 114 | 99 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 24 | 309 |
| Tūranganui a Kiwa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| Te Taihū o Te Waka a Māui | 3 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 60 | 12 | 111 |
| Tauranga Moana | 24 | 126 | 69 | 84 | 30 | 9 | 18 | 12 | 45 | 27 | 447 |
| Horouta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Te Atiawa, region unspecified | 129 | 588 | 246 | 165 | 150 | 39 | 213 | 1,167 | 1,473 | 477 | 4,644 |
| Ngāti Haua, region unspecified | 75 | 273 | 678 | 72 | 63 | 18 | 36 | 108 | 132 | 75 | 1,530 |
| Ngāti Maru, region unspecified | 42 | 366 | 327 | 72 | 66 | 87 | 30 | 114 | 135 | 84 | 1,326 |
| Ngāti Mutunga, region unspecified | 9 | 75 | 45 | 18 | 30 | 12 | 30 | 183 | 159 | 174 | 732 |
| Rangitāne, region unspecified | 21 | 132 | 99 | 51 | 48 | 27 | 354 | 276 | 387 | 183 | 1,569 |
| Ngāti Raukawa, region unspecified | 153 | 1,131 | 1,608 | 396 | 465 | 87 | 420 | 1,101 | 2,136 | 522 | 8,022 |
| Ngāti Tama, region unspecified | 12 | 39 | 72 | 36 | 18 | 6 | 21 | 180 | 150 | 72 | 609 |
| Ngāti Toa, region unspecified | 15 | 159 | 147 | 42 | 54 | 18 | 81 | 129 | 507 | 141 | 1,293 |
| Waitaha, region unspecified | 12 | 57 | 42 | 30 | 87 | 6 | 12 | 15 | 75 | 435 | 771 |
| Ngāti Apa, area unspecified | 12 | 93 | 60 | 30 | 21 | 3 | 57 | 414 | 228 | 108 | 1,026 |
| Hapū Affiliated to More Than One Iwi | 2,190 | 3,285 | 1,296 | 1,077 | 669 | 336 | 426 | 1,290 | 894 | 501 | 11,964 |
| Don't Know | 5,775 | 28,614 | 12,015 | 5,190 | 3,789 | 1,635 | 6,588 | 10,059 | 12,288 | 16,407 | 102,363 |
| Not Elsewhere Included ⁽³⁾ | 1,653 | 7,560 | 3,693 | 1,863 | 1,536 | 687 | 2,157 | 3,102 | 3,120 | 3,951 | 29,328 |
| Māori Descent Population | 47,295 | 162,807 | 73,410 | 45,114 | 37,494 | 25,182 | 41,532 | 54,348 | 77,790 | 78,996 | 643,980 |

(1) Includes all of the people who stated each iwi, whether as their only iwi or as one of several iwi. Where a person reported more than one iwi, they have been counted in each applicable group.

(2) All figures are for the Māori descent census usually resident population.

GRAPH DATA

Figure 1: Proportion of Māori in Te Arawa and New Zealand in each occupation group, 2006

| Occupation group | Region | | New Zealand | |
|--|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Percent (%) | Number | Percent (%) | Number |
| Service & Sales Workers | 18.0 | 2,316 | 16.0 | 33,114 |
| Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers | 15.5 | 2,001 | 15.2 | 31,341 |
| Elementary Occupations | 12.6 | 1,629 | 11.7 | 24,081 |
| Professionals | 9.6 | 1,239 | 10.3 | 21,342 |
| Legislators, Administrators, Managers | 9.5 | 1,221 | 9.8 | 20,223 |
| Technicians & Associate Professionals | 9.5 | 1,221 | 11.3 | 23,274 |
| Clerks | 8.8 | 1,131 | 10.5 | 21,657 |
| Agriculture & Fishery Workers | 8.5 | 1,089 | 6.9 | 14,292 |
| Trades Workers | 8.0 | 1,035 | 8.3 | 17,226 |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

Figure 2: Percent of Te Reo Māori speakers in Te Arawa and New Zealand, 2006

| Language | Region | | New Zealand | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------|
| | Percent (%) | Number | Percent (%) | Number |
| Te Reo Māori | 29.8 | 10,296 | 23.7 | 131,607 |
| Other Languages | 67.5 | 23,304 | 73.5 | 407,277 |
| No Language | 2.6 | 906 | 2.8 | 15,462 |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

Figure 3: Māori population in Te Arawa and New Zealand by access to motor vehicles, 2006

| Number of motor vehicles | Region | | New Zealand | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------|
| | Percent (%) | Number | Percent (%) | Number |
| 0 | 8.8 | 2,808 | 9.0 | 46,251 |
| 1 | 36.1 | 11,553 | 35.7 | 183,969 |
| 2 | 37.0 | 11,850 | 36.4 | 187,566 |
| 3 or more | 18.1 | 5,805 | 18.8 | 97,035 |

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2006, SNZ.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Census questions and definitions

Information on the 2006 Census questionnaires and definitions can be found on the Statistics New Zealand website at: <http://www.stats.govt.nz>

Ethnicity and descent

Definition of ethnicity

Ethnicity is the ethnic group or groups that people identify with or feel they belong to. Ethnicity is a measure of cultural affiliation, as opposed to race, ancestry, nationality, or citizenship. Ethnicity is self perceived and people can belong to more than one ethnic group.

An ethnic group is made up of people who have some or all of the following characteristics:

- a common proper name,
- one or more elements of common culture which need not be specified, but may include religion, customs, or language,
- unique community of interests, feelings and actions,
- a shared sense of common origins or ancestry, and
- a common geographic origin.¹⁴

How descent is defined

Māori ancestry is a biological concept based on descent. A person is said to have Māori ancestry or descent if they have any Māori ancestors, no matter how distant.

For electoral purposes, individuals are asked on their electoral form if they are of Māori descent. These individuals are then given the option of registering on the Māori electoral role.

¹⁴ www.stats.govt.nz – “Statistical Standard for Ethnicity 2005” - accessed August 2007.

Accuracy of census data

As with any data collection exercise, the Census does not produce perfect results. For every question asked, a range of problems can arise, making it difficult to accurately code and quantify the answer. A problem can occur because:

- the question was not answered;
- the answer provided could not be read, or was unidentifiable; or
- the answer fell outside the scope of the available codes, or did not relate to the question being asked.

In such cases there is a code which indicates the question could not be coded.

An example of this is in the ethnicity question in the 2001 Census where 160,785 (4%) of census respondents could not be given an ethnicity code. As a result, accurate information on the ethnicity of these respondents is not available. Respondents without an ethnicity code may or may not be Māori. The response of Statistics New Zealand to the information gap has been to calculate results based only on data where ethnicity could be coded.

Therefore in 2006, the Māori ethnic population, as a percentage of the total New Zealand population (4,027,947), was 14.0%. However, Statistics New Zealand's approach results in the percentage of Māori in New Zealand being based only on respondents who have ethnicity codes (3,867,162). The remainder (160,785) have been excluded. This gives a figure for the size of the Māori population of 14.6%, which is the figure officially provided in published Statistics New Zealand information.

Te Puni Kōkiri has followed this approach and excluded unidentifiable and out of scope results for analyses and calculations, unless otherwise indicated.

Accuracy of iwi data

There are some issues surrounding iwi data accuracy and comparability when comparing data in the 2001 and 2006 Census results. The same ethnicity question was asked in 2001 and 2006. However, an issue related to the interpretation of iwi data is that revisions to the iwi classification have occurred following the 2001 census. This has included both inclusions of new iwi and re-coding changes.

When interpreting data relating to iwi results, the accuracy of data and the issues outlined above should be acknowledged.

Regional iwi groups

Regional iwi groups set by Statistics New Zealand are made up of a number of iwi from a specific regional area. For example, the Northland/Auckland iwi grouping includes the following iwi:

Te Aupōuri

Ngāti Kahu

Ngāti Kurī

Ngāpuhi

Ngāpuhi ki Whāingaroa-Ngāti Kahu ki Whāingaroa

Te Rarawa

Ngāti Takoto

Ngāti Wai

Ngāti Whātua

Te Kawerau

Te Uri-o Hau

Te Roroa

Statistics New Zealand iwi classification

In the 2006 Census individuals were given the option to answer a whakapapa-based question (question 14) where they could specify if they are of Māori descent. Those who specified Māori descent were then routed to the iwi question (question 15) where respondents could identify up to five iwi to whom they affiliate or they could specify that they did not know the name of their iwi.

Statistics New Zealand first developed an iwi classification for use in the 1991 Census jointly with the Iwi Transition Agency and Manatū Māori. Since 1991, Te Puni Kōkiri and other government agencies have worked with Statistics New Zealand on the revision of iwi classifications.

Changes to the classification are based on requests from iwi themselves. In deciding whether or not a group will be classified as an iwi, consideration is given to the following:

- whether the group has been separately categorised in earlier iwi or tribal classifications;
- whether the group has been identified by respondents in previous surveys or censuses;
- whether there is a history of the group operating as a separate iwi in a business or resource management capacity, with legal and/or administrative recognition as such;
- whether historical and genealogical tradition identify the group as distinctive; and/or
- whether the group (as hāpu of a larger iwi) is moving to acquire or petition for iwi status.

Population size is not a major determinant in deciding whether to treat a group as a separate category in the classification of iwi. Although regional variations in dialect have been noted among speakers of Māori, linguistic differentiation is not a criterion for defining classification categories.

Further information on the statistical standard for iwi can be found on the Statistics New Zealand website at:

<http://www.stats.govt.nz>

Random rounding to base 3

Statistics New Zealand randomly rounds figures in all released Census data tables. The rounding is intended to provide for confidentiality in the data by ensuring that individuals are not identifiable in data sets. Rounding is done to the nearest multiple of three.

The result of this rounding is that totals may differ between tables presenting alternative summaries of the same data. These variations will normally be a multiple of three, and insignificant.

Te Puni Kōkiri region boundaries

This profile was prepared in September 2007 together with other Te Puni Kōkiri regional profiles. The boundaries used for these profiles are the same as the boundaries used when producing the Te Puni Kōkiri profiles in 2006 using 2001 Census data.

Disclaimer

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