

The Maori Population

A Profile of the Trends Within Iwi Rohe

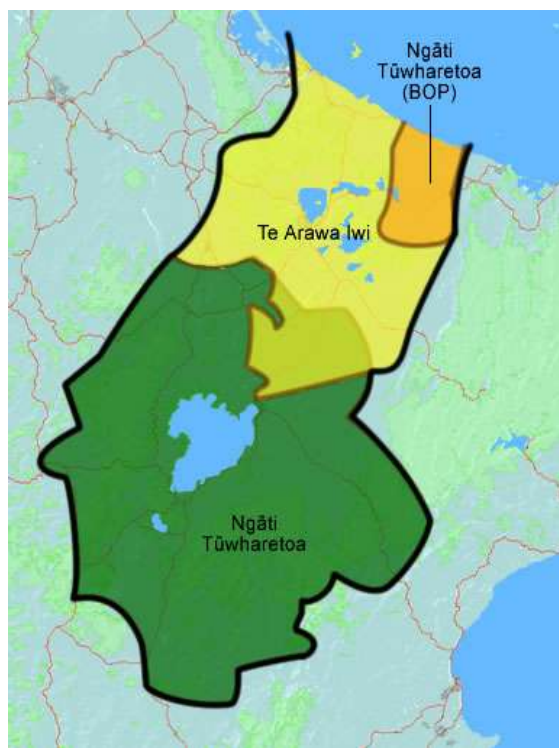
Report on Te Arawa Waka Iwi Rohe

Report prepared for Te Puni Kōkiri
by Kaipuke Consultants Ltd
9 June 2009

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Te Arawa Waka Iwi District



For the purposes of this report, Te Arawa Iwi Rohe extends from the western boundary of the Western Bay of Plenty District, east to Kawerau, south to the southern boundary of Taupo District and south west to the southern boundary of Ruapehu District. Twelve iwi are based within the Rohe. These Iwi are Ngati Pikiao, Ngati Te Rangiaorere, Ngati Rangitihī, Ngati Rangiwewehi, Tapuika, Tarawhai, Tuhourangi, Uenuku-Kopako, Waitaha, Ngati Whakaue, Ngati Tuwharetoa and Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa. All of the iwi belong to or originate from Te Arawa Waka. Each has an interest in the governance and management activities of one or more of eight local authorities and one or more of the three regional authorities that are encompassed by or that extend into the Iwi Rohe. The relevant authorities are Tauranga City, Western Bay of Plenty, Rotorua, Whakatane, Kawerau, South Waikato, Taupo and Ruapehu Districts and Waikato, Bay of Plenty and Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Councils.

Population

Between 1991 and 2006, the number of Maori living in Te Arawa Waka increased from 70,197 to 83,842. In spite of the numerical increase, the average annual rate of growth dropped from nearly 1.3 percent in 1991-2001 to just over 0.9 percent in 2001-2006. Although a similar trend was apparent in the growth rate of the national Maori population, the national Maori population has had a higher rate of increase over the period (1.9 percent in 1991-2001 and 1.4 percent in 2001-2006).

In 2006, Te Arawa Waka Maori made up about 26 percent of the total number of people (Maori and non-Maori) living in the Rohe and nearly 15 percent of the national Maori population.

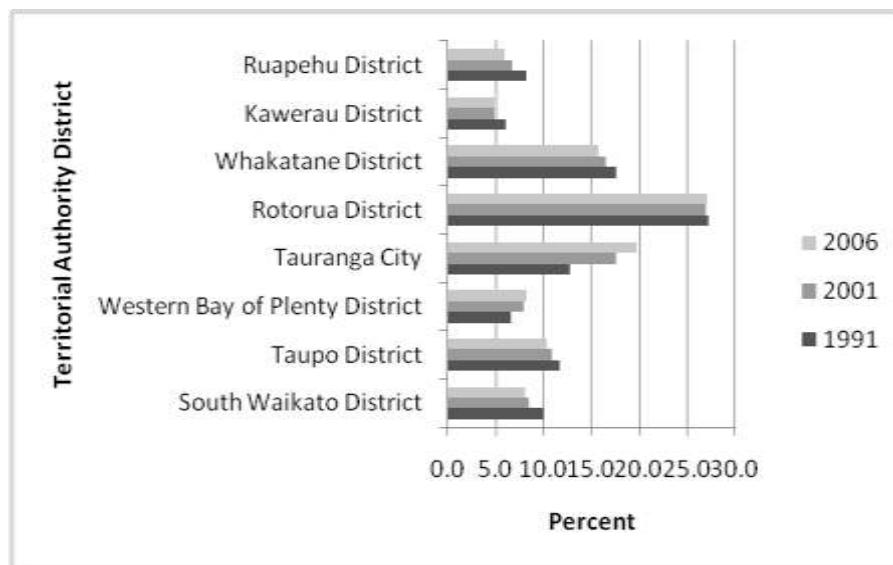
Table 1: Population Changes Te Arawa Waka Iwi Rohe 1991-2006

Population Changes	1991	2001	2006
Number of Maori living in Rohe	70,197	80,241	83,842
Average annual rate of growth %	-	1.3	0.9
Percent of total population (Maori and non-Maori) in Rohe	26.0	26.5	26.2
Percent of national Maori population	16.0	15.2	14.8

Source: Statistics NZ

The distribution of the Maori in Te Arawa Waka Rohe has been undergoing steady change since 1991. With the exception of Tauranga City, all of the territorial authority districts have experienced falls in their share of the Maori population at some point over the 15 year period. Tauranga City on the other hand has experienced a steady increase. In spite of the changes, Rotorua District with 27 percent of the Rohe’s Maori population still had the largest share.

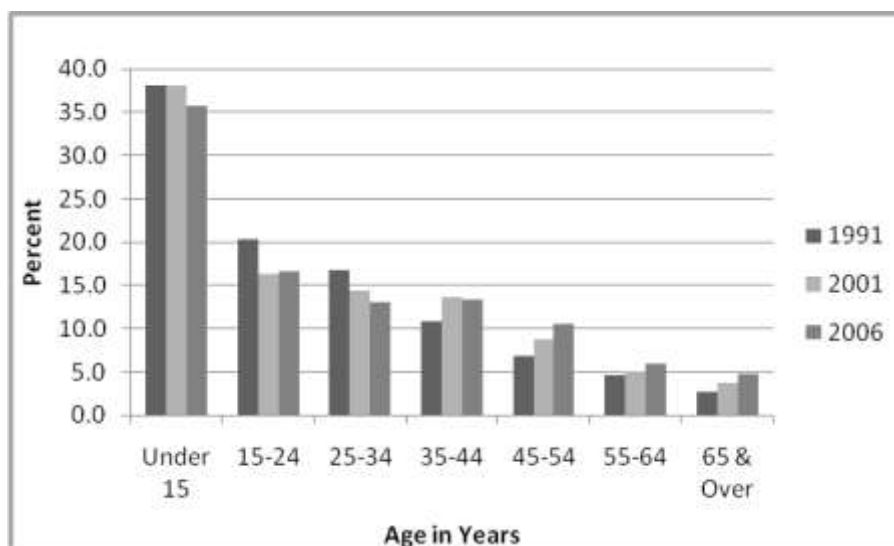
Figure 1: Changes in the Distribution of Te Arawa Waka Maori by Territorial Authority District 1991-2006



Source: Statistics NZ

In 2006, the median age of Te Arawa Waka Maori was 23.8 years, which is higher than the national Maori population median of 22.7 years. The difference is apparent when the age distribution of Maori in the Rohe is compared to that of the national Maori population. In 2006, 16.5 percent of the Te Arawa Waka population was aged 15-24 years compared with nearly 18 percent of the national Maori population. At the other end of the age scale, 10.7 percent were aged 55 years and over compared with 9.7 in the national Maori population. Moreover, like the national Maori population, the Maori population of Te Arawa Waka is gradually aging (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Changes in the Age Distribution of Te Arawa Waka Maori 1991-2006



Source: Statistics NZ

Cultural Identity

Maori Descent

The number of people of Maori descent in Te Arawa Waka grew from 70,944 to 86,070 between 1991 and 2006, an increase of 21.3 percent. In 2006, Maori descendants comprised 28 percent of the total population of the Rohe. By comparison, the proportion of the total population with Maori descent at the national level was 16 percent.

Table 2: Changes in the Te Arawa Waka Maori Descent Population 1991-2006

Maori Descent Population	1991	2001	2006
Total population (Maori and non-Maori)	253,023	288,447	306,891
Number of Maori descendants	70,944	81,834	86,070
Percent Maori descendants	28.0	28.4	28.0

Source: Statistics NZ

People of Maori descent in Te Arawa Waka are much more likely to identify ethnically as Maori than people of Maori descent at the national level. In 2006, 85 percent were counted in the Maori Ethnic Group population compared with 81 percent of Maori descendants nationally. However, the proportion of Te Arawa Waka's Maori descent population that does identify Maori as one of their ethnicities has risen considerably since 1991.

Table 3: Ethnicity of the Te Arawa Waka Maori Descent Population 1991-2006

Maori Descent & Ethnicity	1991	2001	2006
Number of Maori descendants	70,944	81,834	86,070
Number of Maori descendants who identify with Maori ethnic group	58,695	69,594	73,176
Percent Maori descendants who identify with Maori ethnic group	82.7	85.0	85.0

Source: Statistics NZ

Iwi Affiliation

At the national level, the numbers of Maori descendants who know their iwi affiliation(s) has grown steadily since 1991. In 2006, approximately 143,500 responses were given by people living in Te Arawa Waka to the iwi question in the census. Nearly a quarter (24 percent) of those responses were for an iwi classified by Statistics NZ as being a Rotorua/Taupo iwi. Nationally, there were 71,200 responses for a Rotorua/Taupo iwi. Nearly a half (47 percent) came from within the Te Arawa Waka Rohe. However, close to two-thirds (64 percent) of all the responses from within the Rohe were for an iwi from outside of Te Arawa Waka.

Table 4: Maori Descent Population in Te Arawa Waka District by Iwi Responses 2006

Iwi Responses	2006	
	Number	Percent
Rotorua/Taupo Iwi		
Rotorua/Taupo Iwi NFD	993	0.7
Ngati Pikiao	3,504	2.4
Ngati Rangiteaorere	249	0.2
Ngati Rangitihi	780	0.5
Ngati Rangiwewehi	1,263	0.9
Tapuika	888	0.6
Tarawhai	135	0.1
Tuhourangi	1,347	0.9
Uenuku-Kopako	231	0.2
Waitaha	468	0.3
Ngati Whakaue	3,978	2.8
Ngati Tuwharetoa	10,605	7.4
Ngati Tahu-Ngati Whaoa	531	0.4
Te Arawa Waka (Iwi Not Specified)	8,841	6.2
Total Rotorua/Taupo Iwi	33,813	23.6
Other Iwi		
Northland/Auckland Iwi	15,018	10.5
Hauraki Iwi	1887	1.3
Waikato/King Country Iwi	11,325	7.9
Tauranga Iwi	10,584	7.4
Bay of Plenty Iwi	27,150	18.9
East Coast Iwi	9,771	6.8
Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa Iwi	6,129	4.3
Taranaki Iwi	2,673	1.9
Wanganui iwi	2,007	1.4
Manawatu/Horowhenua/Wellington Iwi	1,794	1.3
Nelson/Marlborough Iwi	396	0.3
Other South Island Iwi	3,306	2.3
Total Other Iwi Responses	92,040	64.1
Other Responses	6,981	4.9
Don't Know	10,653	7.4
Total Responses	143,487	100.0

Source: Statistics NZ

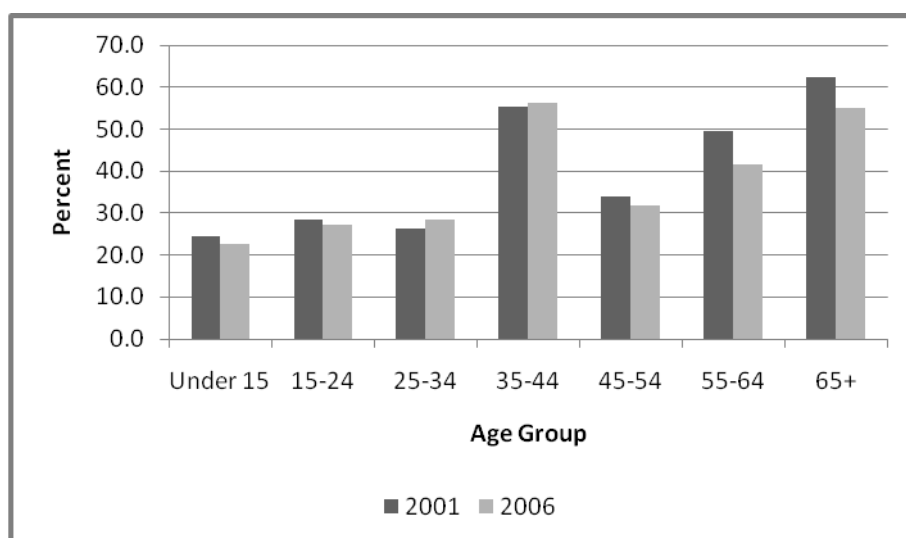
Note: Other responses includes hapu affiliated to more than one iwi and iwi named but region not specified.

Ability to Converse in Maori

In 2006, nearly 27,000 Maori living in the Te Arawa Waka indicated that they could speak Maori well enough to have a conversation about everyday things. They represented 29 percent of the total Maori population in the Rohe, which was about the same as the 2001 figure. The proportion who were able to speak Maori was considerably higher than the proportion in the total Maori population (23 percent).

The following graph depicts the proportion of people in each age group that said they were able to converse in Maori. It shows that people who can speak the language are most commonly found among those aged 35-44 years and 65 years and over. The graph also suggests however, that the proportion of Maori speakers in Te Arawa Waka decreased in most age groups between 2001 and 2006, the exceptions being in the 25-34 and 35-44 age groups.

Figure 3: Ability to Converse in Maori by Age (Percent of Te Arawa Waka Maori Population in Age Groups) 2001-2006



Source: Statistics NZ

Education

Highest Qualification

In 2006, 27,600 of the Maori people living in Te Arawa Waka held a recognised qualification. Of those with a qualification, 14,400 (52 percent) held a school qualification, 10,600 (39 percent) held a vocational qualification and 2,600 (9 percent) held a bachelors or higher degree. Together, those with a qualification represented 58 percent of the Maori population aged 15 years and over living in the Te Arawa Waka Iwi Rohe. The comparable figure for all Maori was also 60 percent.

Table 5 shows the spread of Te Arawa Waka Maori across the specific highest qualification categories. Signs of improving educational outcomes for Maori in the Rohe are apparent from the decreasing proportion of the population with no qualification and the increasing proportions with a vocational qualification or a university degree.

Table 5: Distribution of Te Arawa Waka Maori by Highest Qualification 2001 – 2006

Highest Qualification	2001	2006
No Qualification	46.5	41.6
Fifth Form Qualification	18.4	16.8
Sixth Form Qualification	10.5	8.9
Higher School Qualification	4.1	4.4
Other NZ Secondary School Qualification	0.1	0.0
Overseas Secondary School Qualification	0.3	0.4
Basic Vocational Qualification	6.0	7.4
Skilled Vocational Qualification	3.8	9.2
Intermediate Vocational Qualification	2.6	2.7
Advanced Vocational Qualification	4.4	3.1
Bachelor Degree	2.6	4.5
Higher Degree	0.7	1.0
Total	100	100

Source: Statistics NZ

Economic Development

Work

The labour force and work status distribution of Te Arawa Waka Maori aged 15 years and over was similar to that of all Maori aged 15 years and over at each of the last two censuses. Labour force participation rose from 65.7 to 68.0 percent in Te Arawa Waka and from 67.7 to 69.3 percent for Maori nationally. For both populations, there was an increase in the proportion of the work force that was employed and a corresponding decrease in the proportion that was unemployed. However, Te Arawa Waka has a higher part-time participation rate than all Maori.

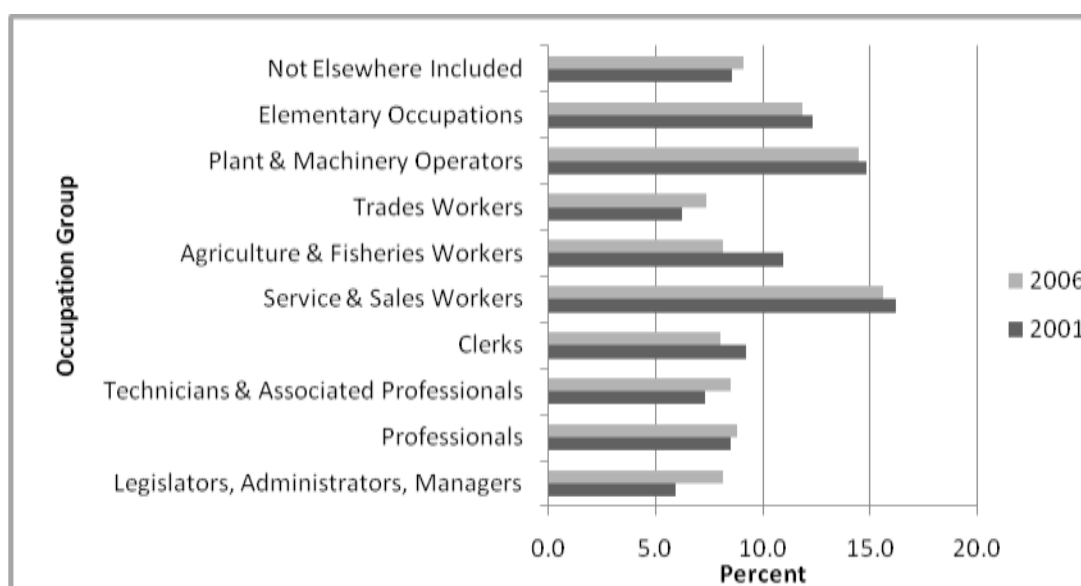
Table 6: Work and Labour Force Status for Te Arawa Waka Maori Aged 15 Years & Over 2001-2006

Work & Labour Force Status	2001	2006
Labour force participation Rate (% of population 15 years & over in labour force)	65.7	68.0
Employment Rate (% of labour force in employment)	80.7	87.3
Unemployment Rate (% of labour force unemployed)	19.3	12.7
Full-time Employment Rate (% of employed in full-time employment)	75.9	76.0
Part-time Employment (% of employed in part-time employment)	24.0	24.0

Source: Statistics NZ

In 2006, the three occupation groups with the highest proportions of Te Arawa Waka workers were the same as those for the total Maori workforce – the sales and services group was ranked first followed by the plant and machinery operators group and then by the elementary workers group. Together these three occupation groups accounted for 42 percent of the Te Arawa Waka workforce, which was higher than the 39 percent recorded for the total Maori workforce

Figure 4: Distribution of Te Arawa Waka Maori Workers by Occupation 2001-2006



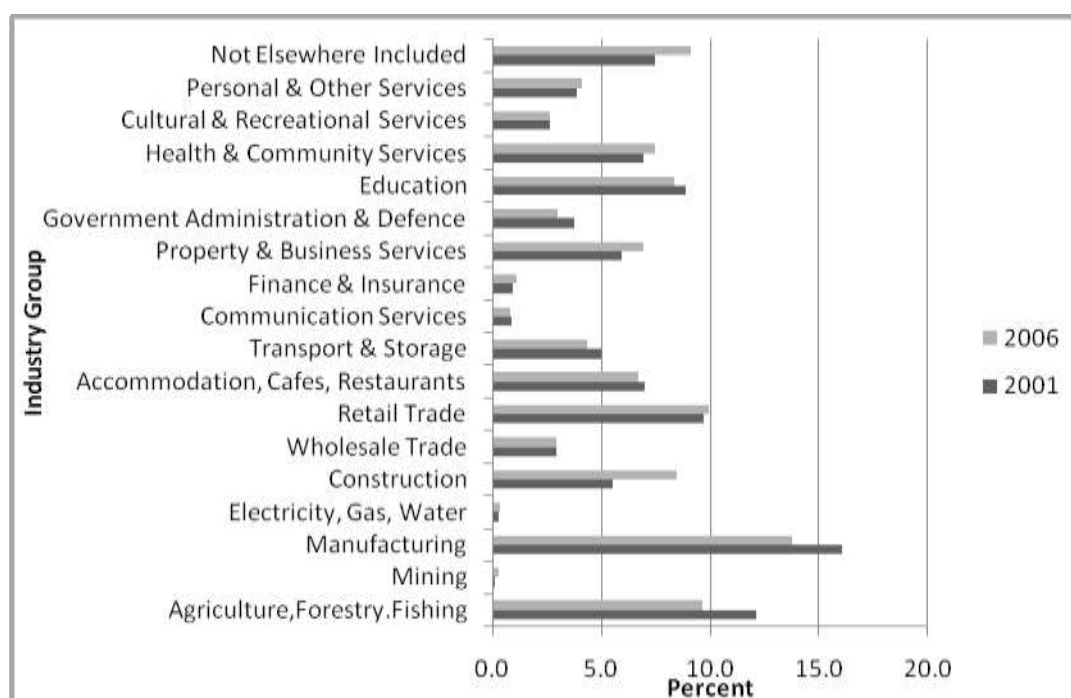
Source: Statistics NZ

Although there was no change in the top three occupation groups or in their relative ranking between 2001 and 2006, the proportion of Te Arawa Waka workers in each of the three categories dropped slightly. Corresponding to the decline in the proportions of workers in these groups were the increases in the proportions of Te Arawa Waka workers in the types of occupations that normally require an educational or vocational qualification. These types of occupations fall within the legislators, administrators and managers, professionals, technicians and associated professionals and trade workers groups. In 2006, these four groups accounted for 33 percent of the Te Arawa Waka workforce (up from 28 percent in 2001). The comparable figure at the national level in 2006 was 36 percent. Thus, in spite of an improvement over the period in occupation outcomes at the rohe-level, Te Arawa workers were still less likely than all Maori workers to be working in jobs that require some form of educational or vocational qualification.

In 2006, manufacturing, the retail industry and agriculture, forestry and fishing were the main sources of employment for Te Arawa Waka workers. Together, these three industry groups absorbed 33 percent of the local workforce. Manufacturing was also the primary source of employment for Maori at the national level, followed by the retail trade and then by construction and property and business services (each with the same percentage of workers).

The 2001-2006 period saw a decline in the proportion of Te Arawa Waka workers engaged in a number of industries, especially in agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, transport and storage, government administration and education. It also saw increases in the proportions engaged in other industry groups, most notably construction, the retail trade and property and business services. These trends were consistent with those occurring at the national level.

Figure 5: Distribution of Te Arawa Waka Workers by Industry 2001, 2006



Source: Statistics NZ

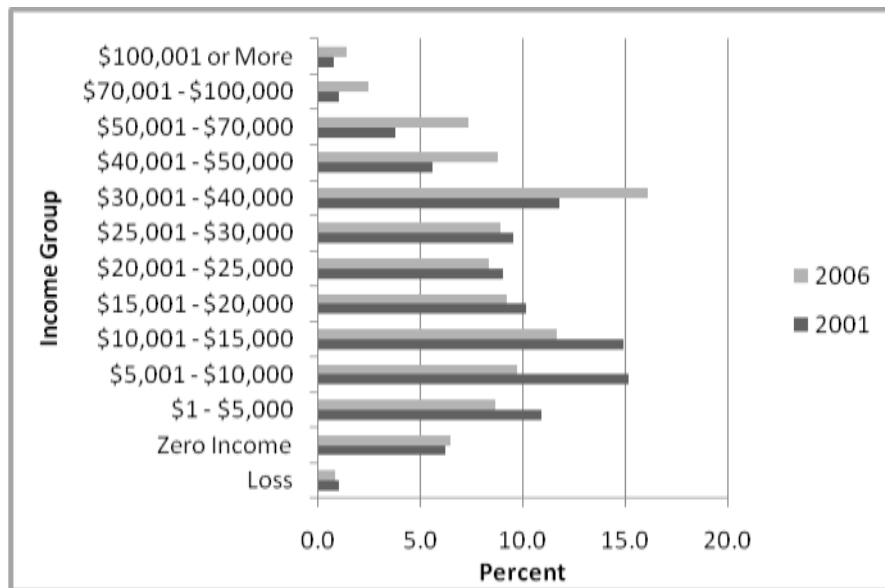
As was the case for the Te Arawa work force, the proportion of all Maori work workers in the manufacturing industry dropped between 2001 and 2006 (from 15.7 percent to 13.6 percent). Nevertheless, at the 2006 census, manufacturing was still the primary source of employment for Maori nationally. Retail was also a major source of employment for Maori nationally and between the two censuses, the proportion of the population engaged in this industry area registered a small increase from 9.6 percent to 9.8 percent)that was sufficient to maintain its position as the second of the three top industry groups. The third of the top three groups in 2001 was agriculture, forestry and fishing. By 2006, this group had been overtaken by construction and property and business services (8.8 percent each).

Personal Income

At the 2001 census, the median income of Te Arawa Waka was \$13,688, which was about \$1,000 lower than the national Maori median. Over the 5 year period both medians improved, the Te Arawa Waka figure rising by \$5,500 to reach \$19,212 and the national Maori figure by \$6,000 to reach \$20,929. The difference in the gains made suggest that the incomes of the Te Arawa Waka population are improving at a slower rate than Maori incomes nationally.

The effect of the rise in median income within Te Arawa Waka is apparent from the following chart which shows the shifts that occurred in income distribution within the Rohe between 2001 and 2006.

Figure 6: Distribution of Te Arawa Waka Maori Aged 15 years and Over by Personal Income 2001, 2006



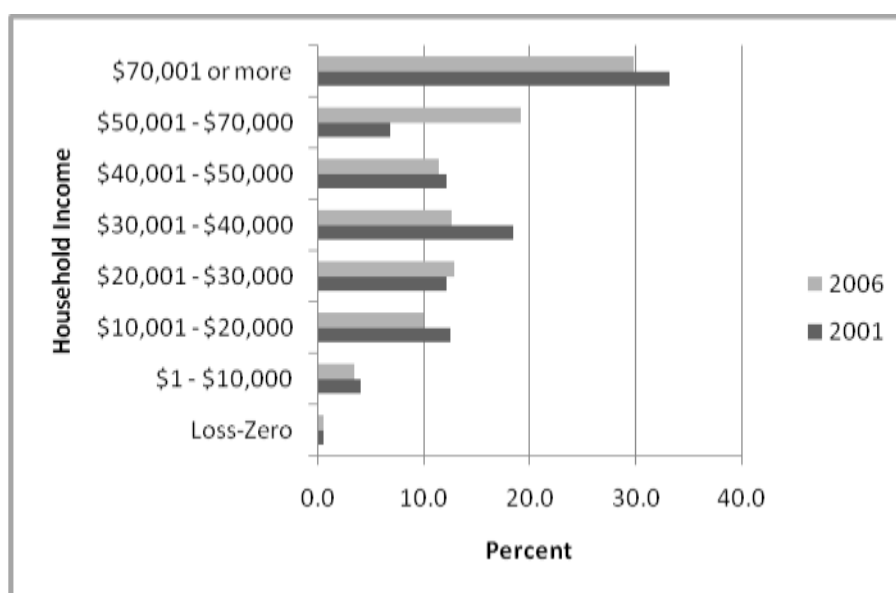
Source: Statistics NZ
 Note: Excludes not stated

The income distribution chart shows that there has been a strong upward movement in income levels between 2001 and 2006. This is evident from the rise in the proportion of the population with incomes of \$30,001 or more (18.2 per cent in 2001 and 29.7 per cent in 2006) and the corresponding decrease in the proportion in the income groups below that level. The total Maori population chart shows a similar trend. The most common income group for people in Te Arawa Waka and for Maori nationally was \$30,001-\$40,000.

Household Income

In 2006, 30 percent of Te Arawa Waka people lived in households with a total income of \$70,000 or more. The proportion was down from the 38 percent recorded in 2001. Maori at the national level were much more likely to be living in households with incomes of \$70,000 or more, the comparable figure for them in 2006 being 35.6 percent. The following table shows how the population was distributed according to household income at the last two censuses.

Figure 7: Distribution of Te Arawa Waka Maori by Household Income 2001-2006



Source: Statistics NZ

Note: Excludes people who could not be classified according to household income

Households and Families¹

In 2006, nearly 12 percent of Maori in the Te Arawa Waka were living as couples without children, 34 percent were living in one parent families and 54 percent were living in two parent families. Te Arawa Waka Maori were less likely than all Maori to live as part of a couple without children and more likely to live as a member of a two parent family. The proportion that lived in one parent families was on a par with the figure for all Maori.

As the following table shows, family arrangements varied according to age. In 2006, a two parent family was the most common arrangement for Te Arawa Waka Maori in all age groups but the 65 and over category. Fifty-seven percent of the Rohe's children and 50 percent of those people in their late teens and early twenties lived in two parent families. Among the elderly, the most common family arrangement was a couple without children.

Within Te Arawa Waka, the pattern of change between 2001 and 2006 conformed to the national pattern in some respects and differed in others. Consistent with the national trend, the proportion of people living in families consisting of couples without children increased at all ages except among those aged 45-64 years. The decrease in the proportion of 15-24 year olds living in one parent families and

¹ It is important to distinguish between the concept of family and the concept of household. A family (or family nucleus) is defined as a couple, with or without child(ren), or one parent and their child(ren), all of whom have usual residence together in the same household. The children do not have partners or children of their own living in the same household. A household is one or more people usually resident in the same dwelling, who share living facilities. A household can contain one or more families, or can contain no families at all. A household that does not contain a family nucleus could contain unrelated people, related people, or could simply be a person living alone

the increase in the proportion of 45-64 year olds in this family type category was in keeping with the national trend. Whilst people in their late teens and early twenties were more likely than those in any other age group to live in one parent families, it was at ages 45 to 64 that a trend toward one parent families was most evident. Among the elderly, there was an increase in the proportion living as a couple without children.

Table 7: Distribution of Te Arawa Waka Maori by Age and Family Arrangements 2006

Age Group	Couple	Couple with Children	One Parent with Children	Total
Under 15		57.2	42.8	100.0
15-24	11.9	50.5	37.6	100.0
25-44	11.1	59.1	29.8	100.0
45-64	37.0	44.1	18.9	100.0
65 Years & Over	61.8	18.7	19.2	100.0
Total	12.0	53.6	34.4	100.0

Source: Statistics NZ

In 2006, 80 percent of the Te Arawa Waka population lived in one family households, 12 percent in two or more family households, 3 percent in other multi-person households and 5 percent in one person households. The distribution in Te Arawa Waka differed from that of all Maori in three respects. They were more likely than all Maori to be living in one family households and less likely to be living in two or more family and other multi-person households

Like family arrangements, household living arrangements varied according to age. A one family household was the most common living arrangement for Te Arawa Waka people of all ages in 2006. Consistent with the direction of change at the national level however, the proportion of people living in two or more family households increased in all the age groups except the oldest between 2001 and 2006. This trend was most evident among children and people in their late teens and early twenties. Over the five year period, the proportion of children in two or more family households rose from 10 percent to 12 percent and the proportion of young people, from 13 to 17 percent. Changes among the elderly were more diverse. Compared to 2001, fewer of the elderly were living in two or more family households and more were living in other multi-person and one person households.

Table 8: Distribution of Te Arawa Waka Maori by Age and Household Arrangements 2006

Age Group	One Family	Two or More Families	Other Multi-Person	One Person	Total
Under 15	87.9	12.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-24	74.7	16.5	7.0	1.8	100.0
25-44	80.4	10.1	4.4	5.1	100.0
45-64	73.0	10.9	4.8	11.4	100.0
65 & over	61.7	7.0	5.1	26.1	100.0
Total	80.1	11.8	3.3	4.7	100.0

Source: Statistics NZ

Household Tenure

In 2006, nearly 42 percent of Te Arawa Waka Maori lived in a home that was owned or partly owned by one or more household members, 53 percent in a home that was not owned by a member of the household and 7 percent, in a home that was held by one or more members of the household in a family trust. The comparable proportions for all Maori were respectively, 39 percent, 55 percent and 6 percent.

Table 9: Tenure of Households in which Te Arawa Waka Maori Live 2006

Tenure of Dwelling	Number of People	Percent
Dwelling Owned/Partly Owned	30,540	40.9
Dwelling Not Owned	39,279	52.6
Dwelling Held in Family Trust by Usual Residents	4,902	6.6
Total	74,721	100.0

Source: Statistics NZ

Notes

1. Excludes people who were temporarily absent from the household.
2. Excludes not identifiable and not stated.

Te Arawa Waka Maori who lived in owned or partly owned homes together with those that lived in homes held in a family trust numbered close to 35,442. The households in which most of this group (64 percent) lived were paying off mortgages. About 32 percent lived in households that were not making mortgage repayments. Of the Te Arawa Waka people living in households that were not owned, 89 percent were in households that were paying rent.

The collection of information about dwellings held in family trusts only commenced in 2006 and as a result of the change to the classification of dwelling tenure, 2001 results are not comparable.