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Introduction

There is a very wide range of definitions, interpretations and debate on quality of life (QOL) and well-being. According to Susan Galloway who carried out a literature review of QOL¹, the definition assigned to the term, and the way in which it is used, depends on the research objectives and context.

QOL can be a subjective or an objective concept or both. It can be subjective when it is defined in terms of personal life satisfaction. This is not always easy to measure. Attempts have been made to measure an individual's perception towards life conditions through surveys with questions on individuals' feeling of safety, happiness, job satisfaction etc. It can be objective when social indicators such as life expectancy, crime rate, unemployment rate, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) etc are used to scientifically measure QOL at the population level.

QOL can be a uni-dimensional or a multidimensional concept. It is uni-dimensional when it is used in the area of health alone, for example. It can be multidimensional when it is defined as representing the different aspects of life including health, education and literacy, employment etc, thereby acknowledging the linkages between these domains.

The term well-being is often interchangeably used for QOL. It is a term that is heavily debated similar to the QOL concept. Some believe that well-being is one component of QOL while others disagree.

A lot of work has been done in the area of QOL in New Zealand. For example, the "Quality of Life Report"² presents a picture of QOL in New Zealand's largest cities. Similarly, the Social Report³ of the Ministry of Social Development provides a lot of information from indicators of social well-being for all New Zealanders. These reports tend to focus on population or universal indicators of well-being which are common to all New Zealanders, not specific to Māori. As noted by Professor Mason Durie⁴, important outcomes for Māori are likely to include outcomes relevant to the rest of society such as good health and a high standard of living⁵.

There is limited information on QOL indicators which are specific to Māori. One reason for this is the lack of data or poor quality data available on Māori specific indicators. As part of the Māori Potential Forecast Report (MPFR), this discussion

¹ Susan Galloway, Centre for Cultural Policy Research, University of Glasgow, "Quality of life and wellbeing: Measuring Benefits of Culture and Sport: Literature Review and Thinkpiece", January 2006.

² The "Big Cities" group comprises 12 major metropolitan territorial local authorities: Auckland, Rodney, North Shore, Waitakere, Manukau, Tauranga, Hamilton, Wellington, Porirua, Hutt, Christchurch and Dunedin. The group jointly commissions the *Quality of Life in New Zealand's Largest Cities Survey* which collects comparable information on social, economic and environmental outcomes within each of the urban areas.

³ <http://www.socialreport.msd.govt.nz/>

⁴ Professor Mason Durie is the Assistant Vice-Chancellor (Māori) and Professor of Māori Research and Development of Massey University

⁵ Durie (2001)



paper aims to present the current thinking in Te Puni Kōkiri on Māori QOL and well-being. It is a discussion paper as it invites dialogue and criticism in the use of social indicators, and not just economic indicators to measure Māori QOL.

The first section attempts to describe the meaning of QOL and well-being by comparing it with the GDP, and describes the relationship between Māori QOL and the Māori Potential Approach. It also includes literature on what QOL means for Māori as described by academics. It also gives an overview of the QOL indicators for Māori from the Social Report and the Quality of Life Report series. The second section explains the process in the development of QOL indicators for Māori in Te Puni Kōkiri. These indicators are grouped as economic, social, cultural and environmental indicators in section three. The third section also provides an analysis of whether there has been an improvement in those QOL indicators for Māori over time. The fourth section consists of the conclusion, appendix, tables and references.

Section 1: Defining Quality of Life and Well-being

Quality of Life versus Gross Domestic Product

It has been accepted for a long time that material well-being, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) cannot alone explain QOL. Many countries use GDP per capita to compare their standard of living against others. However, GDP figures on their own do not show other important QOL concepts such as the distribution of income or wealth, the amount of pollution in the atmosphere, the feeling of security and happiness, the time spent doing volunteer or community work and so on.

GDP refers to the total market value of goods and services produced within a given period in a country. It is often used as a monetary or economic measure of a country's performance in production over a given period. For example, an increase in GDP is usually well celebrated as a sign of economic progress. Clearly, GDP is essentially a measure of economic progress because it can capture only production or consumption of goods and services during a period of time. Hence, non-market activities such as volunteer or unpaid work, externalities such as pollution caused in the process of production, loss of leisure or family time due to extra hours of work done etc are not accounted for in GDP calculations.

Quality of life, on the other hand, goes beyond GDP. An increase in monetary gains is not necessarily an indicator of an improvement in a person's quality of life or well-being. Hence, although GDP is an important measure of economic welfare, it is not a sufficient measure of QOL. QOL is a more subjective concept as it indicates an individual's or a country's perception towards life conditions. QOL is more difficult to measure than GDP because it covers a range of different aspects of life including social and cultural values, health, freedom, environment, education and literacy, employment, feeling of security, happiness, and so on.

There are two main ways of measuring QOL. One way is through life satisfaction surveys, which ask questions on individuals' feeling of safety, happiness, job satisfaction and so on. Another way to measure QOL at a macro level is through the construction of a QOL index. For example the Human Development Index (HDI) produced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is a comparative measure of life expectancy, literacy, education, and standards of living for countries worldwide.

There is not necessarily a positive relationship between QOL and GDP. For instance, the HDI often shows a different picture of QOL despite the high GDP performance of



a country. Many Middle Eastern countries such as Saudi Arabia and Iran are classic examples. Saudi Arabia has a high per capita income due to its petroleum exports and was ranked 40th in terms of its 2003 GDP per capita⁶. However, it was ranked 73rd in terms of its 2003 HDI ranking. Other countries such as South Africa was ranked 47th in terms of its 2003 GDP per capita but was 111th in terms of its 2003 HDI ranking⁷.

Clearly, economic growth is just one facet of the multidimensional nature of quality of life.

Quality of Life for Māori and the Māori Potential Approach

The Māori Potential Approach of Te Puni Kōkiri has a strong alignment with the concept of quality of life as opposed to the concept of GDP. The Māori Potential Approach is the way in which Te Puni Kōkiri seeks to achieve its strategic outcome of Māori succeeding as Māori⁸. The Māori Potential Framework is an outcomes-based tool for identifying where and how to support the realisation of Māori potential.

The outcome state of realised potential within the Framework is Te Ira Tangata. This is the state where Māori are able to maximise their quality of life or well-being⁹ through the full realisation of their spiritual, emotional, physical and psychological well-being. It can be identified when Māori are making positive choices about the quality of life they experience as individuals, whānau, hapu, iwi, Māori organisation etc.

The Framework identifies the three key poutokomanawa that are fundamental to achieving improved quality of life or Te Ira Tangata:

1. *Mātauranga (Knowledge)*

This poutokomanawa acknowledges that building knowledge and skills is a key to maximising Māori well-being. For example, there is probably little disagreement among Hui Taumata participants that improving Māori education outcomes and skill levels will be a key factor in achieving sustainable gains in Māori living standards and well-being¹⁰.

2. *Whakamana (Influence)*

This poutokomanawa recognises that to maximise Māori quality of life, Māori need to lead, influence and make positive choices for themselves and others.

3. *Rawa (Resources)*

This poutokomanawa acknowledges that to maximise Māori quality of life, Māori must have access to the necessary resources such as physical assets, human capital, financial assets etc to make the most of opportunities.

The overarching outcome of maximising quality of life as described in the Māori Potential Framework is shown in Figure 1 using a simple skeletal structure of a marae. Te Ira Tangata is represented as the backbone of the Wharenui supported by the three poutokomanawa. The structure is multidimensional as it shows that the growth in the three pou needs to occur simultaneously for QOL or Te Ira Tangata to

⁶ The GDP is measured in terms of Purchasing Power Parity in US dollars.

⁷ http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2003/indicator/indic_9_1_1.html

⁸ See Te Puni Kōkiri statement of Intent 2006/2007

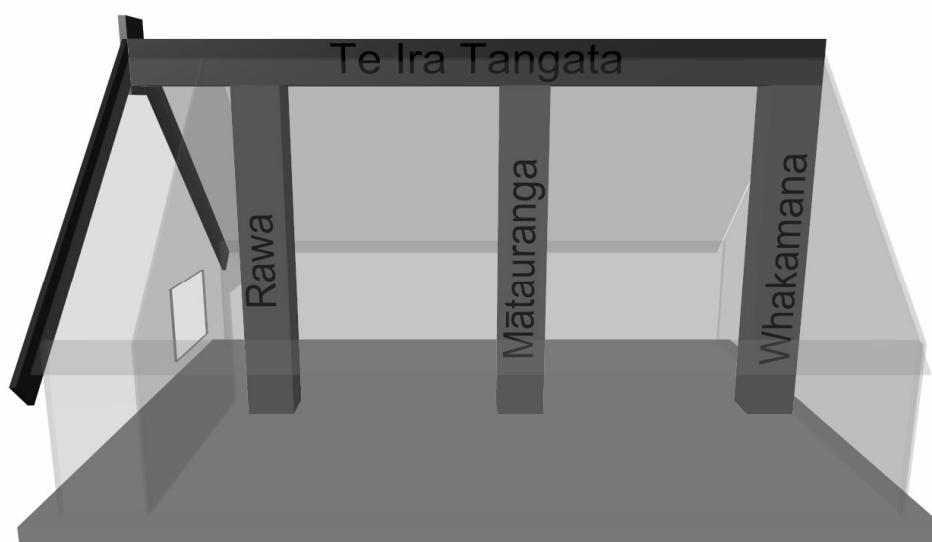
⁹ It should be noted that there is not much distinction made between quality of life and well-being in Te Puni Kōkiri's Statement of Intent 2006/2007. Hence, the rest of this paper will use these terms interchangeably.

¹⁰ The Context For Māori Economic Development, a background paper for the 2005 Hui Taumata by John Whitehead and Barbara Annesley, February 2005.



be maximised. Although the structure shows that the three pou are separate and mutually exclusive, in reality they overlap. For example, education is a key component of Rawa (resources) as educated Māori people represent resources for Māori participation in the economic system. Education is also a large part of Mātauranga (knowledge) which refers to the enhancement of both traditional and contemporary Māori knowledge.

Figure 1: The Māori Potential Framework illustrated through a simple structure of a marae



Māori Specific Outcomes and Quality of Life or Well-being

This section describes a Māori view on outcomes from a report prepared for Te Puni Kōkiri by Te Pūtahi a Toi, School of Māori studies, Massey University on Māori outcomes and Indicators in June 2002. Although this report does not specifically mention these outcomes as being “Māori QOL” outcomes, it does make use of the terms “Māori well-being” instead. The concepts discussed as Māori specific outcomes can be considered as concepts for Māori QOL or Māori well-being.

The report was prepared by Mason Durie and his colleagues¹¹ and contains findings from 25 key person interviews. The interviews revealed that there were similarities between Māori and non-Māori outcomes. Māori (like any other group) had outcomes which were linked to personal well-being and welfare - a good job, access to education, to be healthy, or to own their own home. These can be grouped as generic indicators of Māori QOL. However, the interviews showed that Māori recognise certain specific outcomes beyond the generic outcomes. These have been grouped by Mason Durie and his colleagues in Table 1 of the report.

¹¹ Māori specific outcomes and indicators: a report prepared for Te Puni Kōkiri, the Ministry of Māori Development by Mason Durie; Eljon Fitzgerald; Te Kani Kingi; Sheridan McKinley; Brendan Stevenson.



Table 1: Outcome Areas Identified by Participants

Māori well-being
Whānau well-being
Culture and cultural identity
Te Reo Māori
The Māori asset base
Tino rangatiratanga
Kōtahitanga
Treaty settlements

1. Māori Well-being

The interview participants referred to Māori well-being as not only social and economic well-being but also cultural and spiritual well-being. “The Māori specificity was linked to those aspects of well-being that were related to both Māori culture and Māori perspectives. Some participants referred to te whare tapa wha, a Māori health perspective that identified wairua and whānau (spiritual and family) as cornerstones of health and well-being, and equally as important as physical and mental dimensions”. Most participants acknowledged that well-being was a broad concept and had to be broken down into manageable chunks such as educational well-being, cultural well-being, health well-being etc.

2. Whānau well-being

There was a general consensus among participants that not only the well-being of Māori individuals but the well-being of whānau was also an important outcome for Māori. Whānau well-being was described as a Māori specific outcome because whānau well-being included the use of Māori values, customs and culture (such as language). For example, the use of te reo Māori, the participation of whānau within Māori networks (e.g. hapū, community), Māori participation in kapa haka, land ownership were examples of indicators of positive whānau well-being.

3. Culture and Cultural Identity

It was found that “a good outcome for Māori would be one where there was evidence of cultural usage and cultural development”. This included four key areas namely te reo Māori, knowledge of whakapapa, use of marae and practice of Māori values.

4. Te Reo Māori

Te Reo Māori was regarded as fundamental and was raised by most participants as a separate and critical outcome area for Māori well-being. Four key areas were indicated by participants namely the multiple domains of usage; number of Māori who use te reo, retention of dialectic variations; usage of te reo Māori among the New Zealand population generally. The first two indicators were regarded as Māori specific but the other two (retention of dialectic variations; usage of te reo Māori among the population generally) were not Māori specific since they referred to tribal characteristics and all New Zealanders (including Māori) respectively. Multiple domains of usage refer to the avenues where te reo Māori is spoken as the first language such as in Kōhanga Reo, Kura Kaupapa Māori etc. An increase in the number of Māori who were Māori speakers was regarded as a sign of Māori well-being.

5. The Māori asset base

The Māori asset base – Māori land, fisheries, rivers, forests, wāhi tapu was considered as a Māori specific outcome as they represent particular property of whānau, hapū or iwi. The value of the Māori asset base can be measured according to the size of the asset, the value of the asset in economic terms and according to



the access that Māori have to the asset. The growth of the Māori asset base was considered as an important positive outcome for Māori.

6. Tino rangatiratangata

Most participants expressed Tino rangatiratangata as a key outcome for Māori. This refers to Māori autonomy, self determination, self governance or the ability of Māori to make their own decisions, similar to the concept of whakamana in the Māori Potential Framework. Established Kōhanga Reo or Kura Kaupapa Māori or wānanga would be an example of Māori educational independence. The representation of Māori in School Trustees or District Health Boards ensures that Māori views are represented.

7. Kōtahitanga

Another important outcome for Māori is Kōtahitanga which recognises the significance of co-operation and collective effort to achieve a goal for Māori as a group rather than individuals. Measures such as the number of Māori organisations in a community would indicate kōtahitanga. Other measures that show how various Māori organisations interact with each other such as Kōhanga Reo, marae committees, sports teams, wānanga etc could also indicate the strength of a Māori community.

8. Treaty settlements

A good outcome for Māori is that a large number of settlements are completed and the settlement package is distributed appropriately. This will also enable Māori to move on from a grievance mode to a development mode where resources gained from the completion of a settlement would be used for future-related activities. Although most settlements are not Māori specific but more hapu or iwi specific, there are other settlements that have affected all Māori rather than a specific Māori group. The number of settlements completed can be an indicator of a good outcome for Māori.

In conclusion, this report to Te Puni Kōkiri illustrates that although Māori have similar aspirations as all New Zealanders towards their QOL decisions, they also have certain unique views and aspirations which are specific to their culture and values. Any work done in the area of QOL for Māori should capture both of these dimensions.

The Social Report, the Quality of Life Report and Māori QOL

This section describes what work has been done so far in the area of QOL in the Social Report series produced by the Ministry of Social Development and in the Quality of Life Reports produced by Local Government.

The Social Report is an annual publication that monitors the well-being and QOL of all New Zealanders. It has the following aims:

- to provide and monitor over time measures of well-being and quality of life that complement existing economic and environmental indicators
- to compare New Zealand with other countries on measures of well-being
- to provide greater transparency in government and to contribute to better informed public debate
- to help identify key issues and areas where we need to take action, which can in turn help with planning and decision making



The Social Report uses a set of statistical indicators to monitor trends across key domains and provides comparisons across population groups in New Zealand. The cartwheel in Appendix 1 is taken from the 2006 Social Report. It shows the changes in social well-being for Māori overtime in a number of key areas.

The indicators of QOL for Māori shown in the cartwheel are population indicators or indicators that most population groups would generally like to have as an outcome for a better quality of life. These indicators are: economic standard of living, paid work, knowledge and skills, health and safety. The cartwheel shows that over time there has been an improvement in the life expectancy for Māori, an increase in the participation of Māori children in early childhood education, an increase in Māori employment rates and a decline in Māori unemployment rate, an increase in medium hourly earnings for Māori and a decline in the proportion of Māori families with low incomes.

On the other hand, the Quality of Life Report¹² is more detailed compared to the Social Report. It provides data on 56 quality of life indicators and their associated measures for eight largest cities in New Zealand namely North Shore, Waitakere, Auckland, Manukau, Hamilton, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. There have been two series of the report published so far: 2001 and 2003. Data is broken down at a regional level and by many other key variables such as ethnicity and gender, where possible.

The key areas looked at in the Quality of Life Report series are: population demographics, knowledge and skills, economic standard of living, economic development, housing, health, natural environment, built environment, safety, social; connectedness and civil and political rights. The indicators of each of these areas are shown in Appendix 2 of this paper.

Both the Social Report and the Quality of Life Report series meet their objectives in providing an overview of quality of life of all New Zealanders through the use of population indicators. Both reports cover a wide variety of domains which go beyond just measuring economic wellbeing. The Quality of Life Report, for example, provides data on environmental indicators although it does not provide a Māori specific picture of well-being, similar to the Social Report. Given the aim of these reports is not to focus on Māori specific outcomes but to focus on all New Zealanders as a whole, both reports do make some attempt to provide a picture of Māori well-being by disaggregating data by ethnicity and some information on Māori specific indicators such as Treaty of Waitangi and number of people able to speak te reo by ethnicity.

However, other aspects of Māori specificity such as the progress made by Māori in leadership and governance, Treaty settlements, Māori expression of their culture and values discussed in the previous section have not been incorporated in these reports. For example, the area of unpaid work is a Māori specific indicator of Māori and whānau well-being. According to the 1999 Time Use Survey conducted by Statistics NZ, on average, Māori spend more time per day than non-Māori on care-giving for household members and unpaid work outside the home¹³. Presenting this information would undoubtedly provide a more complete picture of QOL for Māori.

¹² http://www.bigcities.govt.nz/pdf/Quality_of_Life_03.pdf

¹³ See <http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/Articles/timeusesurvey1999.htm>. According to the NZ Time Use Survey 1999 conducted by Statistics NZ, on average, Māori spend 39 minutes per day on unpaid work outside the home, compared with 31 minutes for non-Māori. Employed Māori women and men spend similar time on unpaid work outside the home - 32 minutes per day for women and 30 minutes per day for men. In comparison, employed non-Māori women spend 30 minutes per day on unpaid work outside the home and employed non-Māori men spend 24 minutes.



There is no doubt that incorporating the right balance between population or generic indicators of quality of life and Māori specific indicators is challenging. This discussion paper is an attempt to reach that balance. The next section describes the indicator selection criteria for QOL indicators for Māori and the issues around data availability.

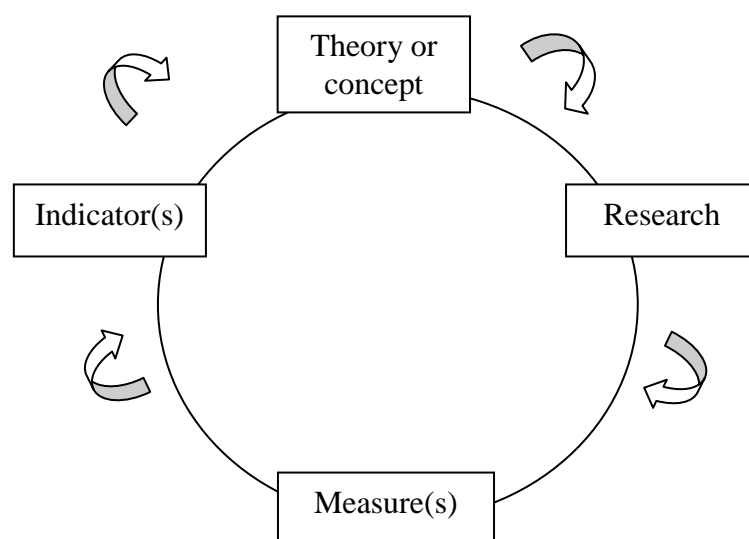
Section 2: The Indicator Development Process

Introduction

An indicator is a quantitative or qualitative measure or combination of quantitative and/or qualitative measures that provide insight into a process, a project, or a product, to enable assessment and improvement. There can be more than one measure for one indicator. For example, an indicator of economic welfare of Māori could be evidenced by more than one measure like sources of income for Māori, proportion of Māori families with low incomes, the distribution of income for Māori etc. Indicators and measures¹⁴ provide insight on the existence of opportunities that Māori could potentially tap into to enhance their QOL. They also point out areas of concern where immediate intervention may be required to address issues where QOL may be impaired.

An indicator or measure is used to provide evidence for a concept or theory. It is possible that the indicator may show a different picture of what the theory proposes. The original research question may thus lead to the development of a modified form of the original indicator or may instigate querying other indicators or measures. The indicator development process is shown in the diagram below.

THE INDICATOR DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



¹⁴ A measure is the result of the activity involved in determining dimension, i.e., size, etc. through measuring. Measures should be objective, timely, simple, accurate, useful, and cost-effective.



Purpose of QOL Indicators for Māori for Te Puni Kōkiri

Indicators and measures have several purposes. These depend on the objectives and context in question. QOL Indicators have three main purposes for Te Puni Kōkiri:

(i) For performance measurement in our Statement of Intent (SOI).

Te Puni Kōkiri's SOI sets out the activities the organisation is planning to engage in the next financial year to achieve its strategic outcome of realising Māori Potential. QOL indicators specific to Māori are important for Te Puni Kōkiri to monitor and report in its SOI about progress made in this pathway. Te Puni Kōkiri's SOI 2006/2007 provides key themes¹⁵ of consideration for Māori to succeed as Māori. In the 2006/2007 SOI, the key themes are aligned according to the three Government priorities: Economic Transformation, Strengthen National Identity and Families Young and Old.

Table 2 provides examples of how Māori QOL indicators can be used to gauge and monitor if the organisation is making progress to support these key themes. Trends on how Māori are performing over time in each of the key themes could potentially be reported in our SOI in the form of a baseline report. It should be noted that these indicators are simply examples and have not been assessed against the selection criteria discussed later in the document.

¹⁵ See Te Puni Kōkiri Statement of Intent, July 2006 at <http://www.tpk.govt.nz/publications/soi/july06.pdf> pages



Table 2: Examples of how QOL indicators could be potentially used in Te Puni Kōkiri's Statement of Intent

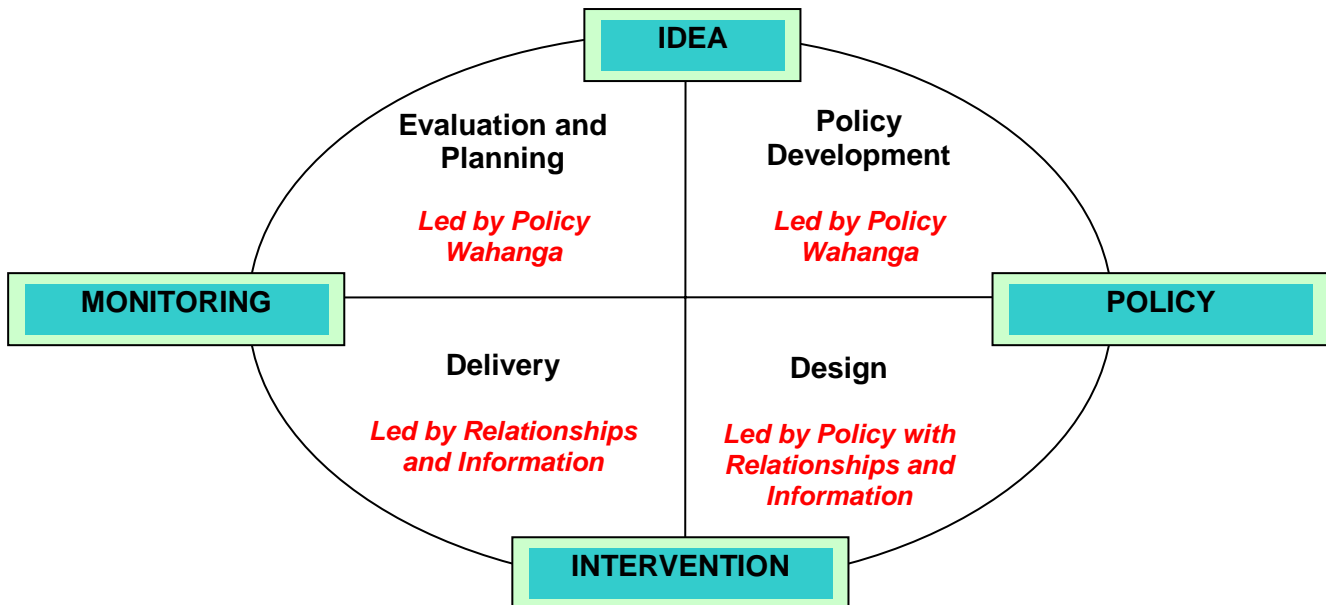
Economic Transformation	Strengthening National Identity	Families Young and Old
<p>Maximising Collective Assets</p> <p><u>Examples of indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The \$ value of the Māori commercial asset base • The proportion of Māori participation in the economic system • The number of Māori owned businesses • The value of Treaty Settlements 	<p>Mātauranga Māori</p> <p><u>Examples of indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Māori employment in the development of Mātauranga Māori such as in creative arts. • Number of Māori accessing Mātauranga Māori • Number/proportion of Māori trained in preservation, archive and curatorial skills. 	<p>Developing Whānau Connections</p> <p><u>Examples of indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number/proportion of Māori affiliated with their iwi • The proportion of Māori who do not know their iwi • The number of Māori registered on Tūhono • Voter turnout in rūnanga elections
<p>Human Capital Development (education and skills)</p> <p><u>Examples of indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of Māori achievement and participation in NCEA • The number and proportion of Māori uptake in IT, biotechnology and other growth areas • Māori participation rate in tertiary education • The proportion of Tamariki attending Early Childhood education 	<p>Developing Māori Language and Broadcasting</p> <p><u>Examples of indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number and proportion of Māori speaking Te Reo Māori • Māori TV ratings • Share of local Māori content on television 	<p>Strengthening Whānau Leadership</p> <p><u>Examples of indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number/proportion of whānau trusts. • The number/proportion of Māori represented in Marae Trusts or Marae committees by gender • Māori participation in rūnanga elections • The number/proportion of Māori featured in the media receiving national and international awards such as in sports, fashion etc. • The number/proportion of Māori able to address whānau in a Māori cultural ceremony. • The number/proportion of Māori able to take leadership roles in Marae Committees.
<p>Increasing Māori Innovation and Participation in Areas of Emerging Economic Opportunity</p> <p><u>Examples of indicators</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The value of Māori cultural exports 2. The number of Māori entrepreneurs in the manufacturing sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The value added contributed by Māori creative industries 	<p>Facilitating Treaty of Waitangi Settlements</p> <p><u>Examples of indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Māori registering themselves with their iwi • Number of iwi beginning negotiations with the Waitangi Tribunal over treaty issues. • Number of iwi at different stages of the negotiation process of Treaty Settlements. 	<p>Enhancing Whānau outcomes</p> <p><u>Examples of indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of whānau in touch with their local Te Puni Kōkiri office for a business issue. • The number/proportion of government integrated contracts with iwi/Māori organisations. • The proportion of Māori engaged in consultation with local government with regard to the Resource Management Act.
	<p>Developing Traditional and Contemporary Arts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and proportion of Māori attending and participating in kapa haka • Number/proportion of Māori visiting a Marae • The number of Māori taonga exhibited in museums • The number of non-Māori attending kapa haka sessions. 	



(ii) For developing an evidence base for its policy development.

Te Puni Kōkiri's policy life cycle is a cyclical and interactive process involving policy design; monitoring, research and evaluation, and implementation. This is illustrated in the diagram below. Indicators and measures are critical at every point in the cycle to continuously guide us on our policy decisions.

TE PUNI KŌKIRI'S POLICY LIFE CYCLE



(iii) For reporting the impact of Te Puni Kōkiri's investment decisions and service delivery on Māori QOL.

Indicators and measures are important barometers to guide us on whether investment decisions made are delivering the outcomes they were intended for. Indicators give us an insight whether Te Puni Kōkiri is recouping value for money spent on the purchase of goods and services. Indicators provide evidence of whether the purchase of inputs can be attributed to outputs and whether those outputs can be related to outcomes.



The Stocktake Report

Before beginning with the selection of indicators, we needed to know where Māori are positioned in relation to each of the poutokomanawa of the Māori Potential Framework, Te Ira Tangata and the levels of realization of potential. To answer this question, it was then decided to commission the Māori Potential Baseline Report (MPBR). The team working on the MPBR very quickly realised that the proposed indicators were not driven by Te Puni Kōkiri strategic outcomes but were mostly representing the then existing stock of qualitative and quantitative information on Māori. This was because our policy thinking on the components of the Framework was still at the stage of development. As a result, the MPBR evolved into the production of the Māori Potential Stocktake report¹⁶.

The aim of the Stocktake report was firstly to highlight the sources of data available on Māori in relation to the list of indicators and measures (totalling roughly 88) shown in Table 3. In this process, it was also expected that the report will shed light on data gaps so that Te Puni Kōkiri could potentially plan on how these data sources could be made available in future. The other aim of the report was to position Māori in relation to those indicators compared to other groups of the population. The key point to note here is that the Stocktake report was the first product towards progressing Te Puni Kōkiri's work programme in relation to the Māori Potential Approach and to determine where to next from there. The Stocktake report was also an attempt to report on positive aspects about being Māori rather than just focusing on Māori negativities. Work began in early 2005 on the Māori Potential Stocktake Report and was completed by January 2006. The indicators used in the Stocktake Report, though not initially planned that way, were ultimately presented according to the three poutokomanawa and Te Ira Tangata of the Māori Potential Framework.

One of the main findings from the Stocktake report is that while there is plentiful supply of official data sources on Māori in some areas especially in the domain of Rawa (Resources), there are other domains such as in the area of Whakamana (Influence), where official data sources are limited. It was also found that there is limited data available on Māori collectives such as at a whānau or hapu level. Attempts made to present collective analysis on Māori tend to show data for a Māori group as an accumulation of individuals. For example, the household unit is used as a proxy measure¹⁷ for whānau level data.

The report also highlighted data gaps. One such area is data on Māori business. One of the reasons for this is that ethnicity data is not collected in most business surveys in New Zealand. However, the lack of data is partly due to definitional problems with Māori concepts such as 'Māori research', 'Māori business', 'whānau' and so on where an operational definition can not be found. Furthermore, data on cultural indicators was also difficult to obtain. For example, an indicator of Rawa used in the Stocktake report was the condition of Māori housing. While data on house ownership is easily available from the census, this tells us only part of the story about the condition of Māori housing. Interestingly, it was found in the Stocktake report that the only data on the condition of marae appears to be a Te Puni Kōkiri survey conducted in 1997. Expenditure or other financial information on programmes specifically targeted to Māori are not readily available. Other areas where ethnicity based information is not collated is Māori exports, quality of Māori land and Māori participation in the general roll etc.

¹⁶ This report was written by Dr Fiona Cram, although data templates were mostly supplied by Te Puni Kōkiri staff. The report is available internally in Te Puni Kōkiri at S:\Policy Group\Māori Potential Forecast Report\Quality of Life and Indicators\Stocktake_Final.pdf.

¹⁷ Proxy measures are used when you can't exactly measure what you want or need or when you measure something that is close enough to reflect similarity.



Table 3: Indicators and Measures used in the Stocktake Report

RAWA	WHAKAMANA	MĀTAURANGA	TE IRA TANGATA
<p>HUMAN ASSETS</p> <p>Education and Training Comparative performance of education achievement</p> <p>Māori adult literacy rates</p> <p>Tertiary education Industry training</p> <p>Labour Force Participation Comparative annual unemployment rate Comparative labour force participation Industry distribution Occupation distribution</p> <p>Māori Business Structure and characteristics of Māori business & Areas of activity of Māori businesses Māori business turnover Māori business return on total assets</p> <p>FINANCIAL ASSETS Comparative annual personal income</p> <p>Comparative weekly personal income Comparative annual household income Comparative sources of personal income Comparative sources of household income</p> <p>NATURAL ASSETS Māori Land Proportion of land in Māori ownership Value of land held in Māori ownership Purpose for which Māori land is used Natural assets held in Māori ownership</p> <p>PHYSICAL ASSETS Housing Comparative house ownership rate Proportion of Māori population with net-of-housing-cost incomes below 60% line</p> <p>Participatory Resources Telephone and internet access Access to motor vehicles</p> <p>Marae Physical condition of Marae Remedial work required on utilities Building and Site Works Projects Insurance</p>	<p>Māori Governance and Participation Number registered on iwi registers</p> <p>Participation rates in elections & mandating processes for rūnanga, trusts etc</p> <p>Quantum and range of kaitiakitanga exercised</p> <p>Public Governance and Participation Māori participation in elected bodies as candidates and voters Māori representation on the judiciary and commissions</p> <p>Market Governance Representation of Māori on governance boards for companies, quangos, NGOs, industry and professional associations, unions etc</p>	<p>Kācano Measures</p> <p>Participation in early childhood education</p> <p>Comparative tertiary qualifications in research, science and technology</p> <p>Number of Māori trained in preservation, archive and curatorial skills. Performance of Māori researchers as measured by the PBRF Number of patents derived from Māori-generated research Number of Māori research institutes Spending by Māori organisations on research</p> <p>Spending by Māori organisations on protecting and transmitting mātauranga Number of archives and databases dedicated to the documentation and protection of traditional knowledge and taonga</p>	<p>Cultural Identity and Expression Proportion of Māori participating in cultural activities Proportion of Māori identifying with iwi Proportion of Māori population able to speak reo Māori Proportion of Māori students in Māori medium education Early Childhood Education and Reo Māori Proportion of Māori students learning reo Māori as a separate subject</p> <p>Physical and Psychological Health Comparative Life Expectancy at Birth Comparative infant mortality rate Comparative health expectancy at birth Avoidable mortality</p> <p>Risk factors Protective factors</p> <p>Social and Economic Wellbeing Victimisation and offending rates among adults, young people and children Comparative substantiated children abuse and neglect rates Comparative living standards Comparative measures of trust, attachment, participation and perception of safety</p>



Indicator selection criteria for Māori QOL

Following on from the Stocktake exercise, the team working on this project had the challenge of choosing a smaller subset of indicators from the list of indicators used in the Stocktake work. The following criteria were used to select the indicators. These criteria are listed in no particular order or ranking. Indicators and measures:

1. Should be guided by key Government priorities¹⁸.
2. Should be relevant to the Māori Potential Approach and Framework.
3. Should be culturally significant, meaningful and relevant to Māori. As Dena Ringold points out, indicators should incorporate Māori aspirations¹⁹.
4. Should be grounded in research- there should be evidence on key influences and factors impacting on our strategic outcome of realising Māori potential.
5. 'SMART', i.e. they should be specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound.
6. The indicators should represent a good balance between population and Māori specific indicators.
7. The data supporting the indicator or measure should be statistically sound. More precisely, the data should meet quality standards by being:
 - Obtainable from a robust methodology
 - Obtainable from a representative sample
 - Able to be disaggregated by ethnicity and if possible other variables such as age, gender, region etc
 - Obtainable from a reliable (official) source
 - Able to be collated regularly and consistently in future so that the progress of the indicator can be tracked over time through a time series analysis
8. The overall set of indicators chosen should reflect a good balance between economic, social and cultural indicators.

The above criteria have both measurable and non-measurable characteristics. For instance, some indicators can be measured and statistically tested. Other criteria like the relevance to Māori and the MPA cannot be measured or tested statistically. Some degree of judgement is therefore necessary and unavoidable while applying these criteria.

The team developed a template to evaluate the selection of a smaller set of indicators. The template is based on the above criteria and is attached. This template can be used by Policy to evaluate the inclusion or exclusion of indicators in future.

¹⁸ For more detail on how Te Puni Kōkiri intends to support each of the Government priorities, see Te Puni Kōkiri's Statement of Intent 2006/2007.

¹⁹ See Dena Ringold, *Accounting for Diversity: Policy Design and Māori Development in Aotearoa New Zealand*, July 2005.



Template for Choosing an Indicator or Measure

Title of indicator/measure

Criteria for indicator to meet data quality standards:

- Is the indicator/measure specific?
- Is the indicator measurable, i.e. is there data available to support the indicator/measure? If not, is there an alternative proxy measure/indicator that you can look at?
- If yes to point 2, is the data available by NZ ethnic groups?
- Is the data collected from a robust methodology (have due regard to question development and reliability, generalisation, bias, response rates, known sampling and other non-sampling error)?
- Is the data from a representative sample?
- Is the data officially (or easily) available?
- Is the data likely to be made available in future in repeat surveys or in the census?
- Is the data able to be disaggregated?
- Does the data have the ability to track trends over time?
- Is the indicator/measure grounded in research, i.e. is there sound evidence that the indicator is important to key outcomes of interest?

Criteria for indicator to be relevant to the Māori Potential Approach and the Framework

- In your opinion, does the indicator/measure place emphasis on achieving Māori success/opportunities or on Māori failure?
- Does the indicator/measure support the strategic outcome of Māori succeeding as Māori?
- Does the indicator/measure provide an evidence base to replicate success for Māori at an individual level as well at a community, whānau, iwi or hapu level?
- In your opinion, is this indicator/measure *output*²⁰ focused, *outcome*²¹ focused or is it giving evidence of an *impact*²² on Māori success? Why do you think so?
- Does the indicator/measure inform any specific macro outcomes of the Māori Potential Framework, i.e. in terms of Rawa, Mātauranga and Whakamana or Te Ira Tangata? If yes, which macro outcome would you say this indicator/measure informs and how?
- Describe how the indicator/measure helps measure achievement in the Te Puni Kōkiri priorities areas of economic transformation, strengthening national identity and families-young and old?

20 Output refers to the direct production of goods and services, e.g. the number of policy initiatives put in place to increase the number of Māori graduates in three years. Output indicators measure the quality, quantity and price of agency products and services. Output indicators can be expressed in a quantitative or qualitative manner. They do not in themselves indicate the extent to which progress has occurred toward achieving the programme's purpose.

21 Outcome measures gauge how well a programme accomplished its goal. Outcomes are often long-term or on-going in nature, and performance information in this area must focus on effectiveness of contribution to achieving the outcome. Outcomes information needs to achieve a balance between addressing progress against milestones or intermediate outcomes and ultimate long-term impacts (end outcomes). It must also measure the unintended impacts of agency outputs or administered items, where relevant.

22 An Impact measure refers to an organization mission, objective, goal or long-term effect of the outcomes, e.g., over an extended time period such as three or more years.



The Indicator selection Process

Step 1: Choosing from the best

The team used a score of 1-5 to assess the data quality (using criteria 6) of each of the (roughly) 88 indicators and measures used in the Stocktake report. A score of 5 indicated very high data quality while a score of 1 indicated poor data quality. Once this process was completed, the indicators and measures with high scores (3 onwards) were assessed for their alignment with our strategic outcome, i.e. if they met criteria 1-5 above. The justification for assessing data quality first was that if an indicator or measure has very poor data quality, it would not be robust enough for practical use despite its relevance to the Māori Potential Approach.

Following this approach, the “best” indicators and measures were further evaluated using the template “The template for choosing an indicator/measure” (see previous section). The template enabled the team to document the rationale for selecting an indicator or measure from the pool of indicators in the Stocktake exercise. This is further explored in Section 3 of the paper.

This process easily spilled out a smaller subset of indicators and measures that could be immediately used. However, there was one major issue with the practical use of this subset: it consisted of relatively more population or universal indicators than Māori specific indicators. The team felt that the subset of indicators and measures did not present a reasonable balance between population and Māori specific indicators. This was quite expected by the team as data sources on universal outcomes are easily available mainly through the census and other surveys conducted by Statistics NZ while data on Māori specific indicators are either not collected, are of a relatively poor quality, or are difficult to obtain for a time series.

Step 2: Improving the rest

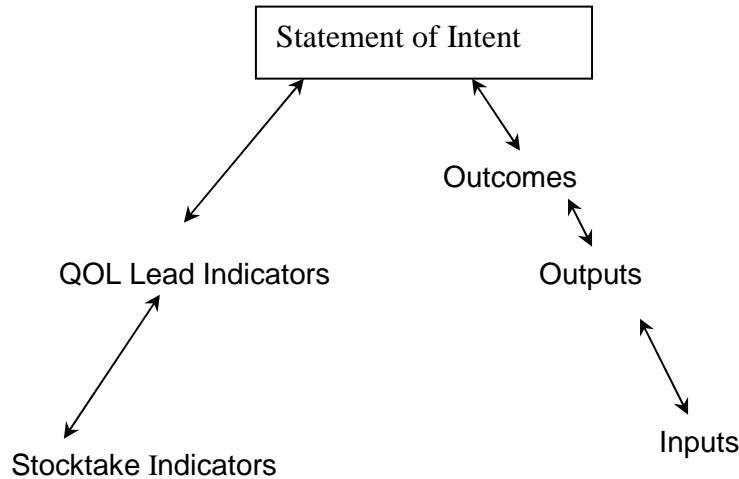
The end of the first step posed an ongoing challenge to the team. Step 1 revealed that there are a number of indicators and measures that are very relevant to the Māori Potential Approach but have no data or have poor quality data to support them. The best approach for Te Puni Kōkiri is to keep a close eye on these indicators and measures so that we could continuously work with the collecting agency to continue to collect them and also to continue improving their quality and standards. For example, the data on Māori businesses had a score of 1 but since the Stocktake report, we have been actively involved with Statistics NZ to set up standards of the business data held in administrative databases by Te Puni Kōkiri and by other agencies. Another area that requires improvement in data quality is data on Māori land. Currently, the Māori Land Court mainly collects data on Māori land but no information is available on the market value and the potential use of Māori land.



Summary

The Stocktake work was undertaken to report on the position of Māori in various domains such as employment, education, health and so on. The indicators chosen for this work were not necessarily relevant to the strategic outcome of realising Māori Potential as the strategic policy thinking was still under development at the time.

After the completion of the Stocktake work, the team working on the Stocktake came up with a set of criteria to select a smaller subset of indicators that would be relevant to the Māori Potential outcomes and that would also be of high data quality standards. This process is shown in the diagram below.



The right hand side of the diagram shows the process of strategic execution of inputs into outputs and then to outcomes. The left hand side shows the process that Te Puni Kōkiri is going through to develop its indicators. The design of indicators for Māori was based on the Stock Take. This then progressed to the selection of Lead QOL indicators for Māori. This now has the potential of supporting Te Puni Kōkiri's SOI through trend analysis over time.

To conclude, it is important to note that work on indicators is and should be an ongoing process. At any given point in time, an indicator may be important to Te Puni Kōkiri as it reflects the current policy thinking. At a different point in time, the same indicator may not be as relevant due to a change in policy thinking. Having said that, a small but fixed set of indicators and measures such as in a baseline report may be useful for Te Puni Kōkiri to monitor progress over time. The next section proposes a set of such indicators that could be used in the short term. Meanwhile Te Puni Kōkiri should work towards improving or developing these indicators.



SECTION 3: Measuring Māori QOL using Lead Indicators

Introduction

Ideally, we would like to get to a point where we could potentially report on the following indicators taken from the Te Puni Kōkiri Statement of Intent 2004/2005 in a baseline report (see next page). These indicators present a good balance between Māori specific and universal indicators. However, data availability is the main issue with Māori specific indicators.

This section proposes a set of LEAD QOL indicators for Māori as a starting point. These are called as lead indicators as they are high level indicators showing the performance of Māori over time. These could be potentially reported in the form of a baseline report or in our SOI to capture trends over time. In addition, there could be several measures that could support or inform each lead indicator.

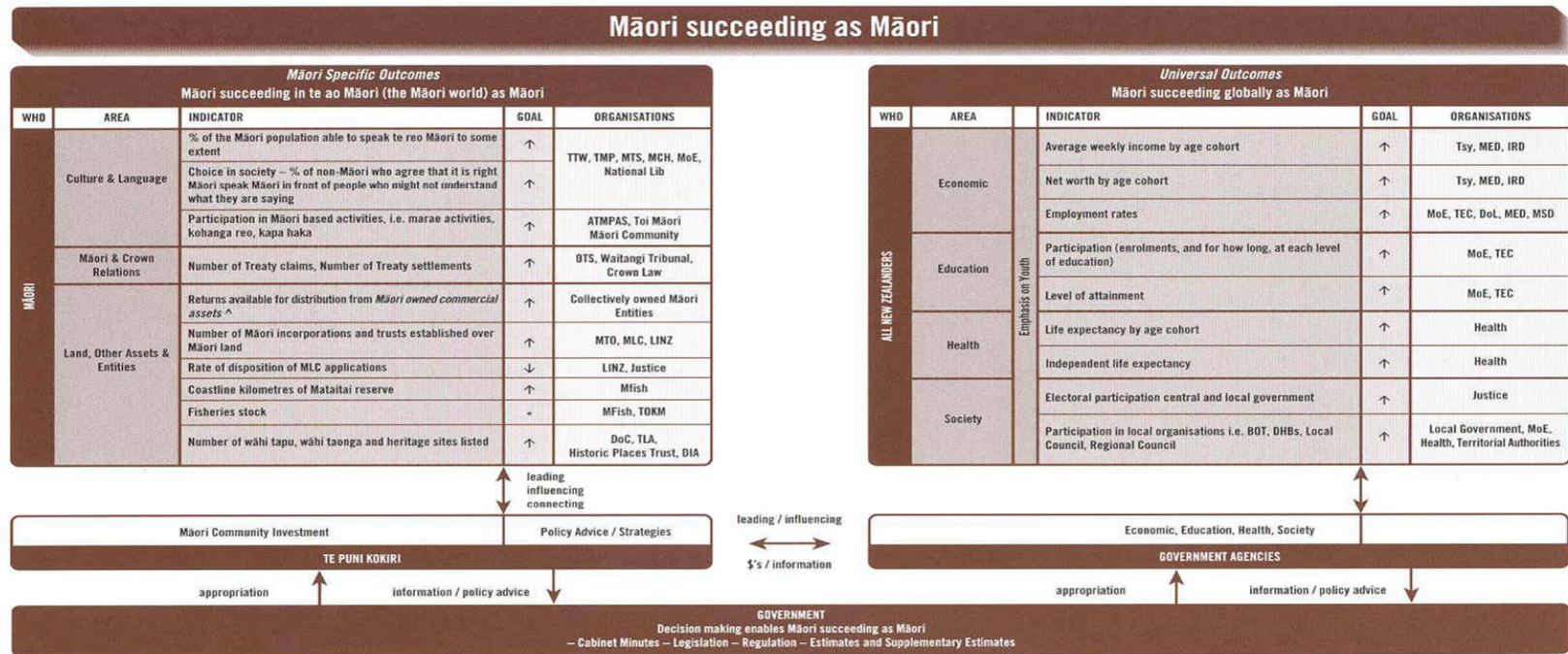
This section provides an overview of the data sources and the key trends important for Māori. With time, Te Puni Kōkiri should work with Statistics NZ and other agencies to improve on the availability and data quality of these indicators and to gradually progress towards the ideal scenario. Note that there could be potentially other QOL indicators for Māori which could not be explored as they were beyond the scope of either the Stocktake work or this discussion paper. This does not imply that these indicators should not be used in our policy life cycle. Indicators are very likely to be modified, dropped off or expanded based on the evolution of our policy thinking.

The proposed set of indicators has been grouped as economic, social, cultural and environmental indicators for simplicity sake only. This classification helps categorise the indicators in mutually exclusive groups. For example, in the Stocktake Report, indicators were grouped according to the components of the MPF, i.e. under Rawa, Mātauranga, Whakamana and Te Ira Tangata. This led to considerable debate over where an indicator would fit under the pillars of the Framework, especially with regard to overlapping indicators. For example, some aspects of education were found to be supporting Rawa (since education is key to the development and growth of Māori people as human capital or as a resource). Other aspects of education were found to be supporting Mātauranga (since education helps to promote Māori traditions and customs). The proposed classification does not imply non-compliance with the Framework but simplifies the discussion.



2004/2005 Statement of Intent-Outcomes Framework

OUTCOME FRAMEWORK



KEY
 * adequate to meet "customary fishing" requirements
 ^ Māori owned commercial assets such as defined in "The Māori Asset Base: Te hua ohanga Māori-ā-Motu" fact sheet produced by Te Puni Kōkiri

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TE PUNI KOKIRI



Lead Economic Indicators

Māori household income

(To be updated once 2006 Customised Census data is obtained from Statistics NZ)

Data Source:

2001 Census customised data from Statistics NZ.

Period covered

- 1991 and 2001 census data. The 2006 census data will be updated once data becomes available through our census purchase.

Primary unit of analysis

- A *household* is either one person who usually resides alone or two or more people who usually reside together and share facilities (such as eating facilities, cooking facilities, bathroom and toilet facilities, a living area).

Quality of data

- The ethnicity question in the 1996 Census had a different format from that used in 1991 and 2001. Data for the 'Māori' ethnic group in the 1996 Census may not be consistent with that of 1991 or 2001. Also, data for prioritised ethnic groups for the 1996 Census is not consistent with that of 1991 or 2001.²³
- The quality of the total household income data is affected by absentees and people who did not answer the income question. The effect becomes more marked as the number of people in the household increases. When a household has one or more absentees aged 15 years and over, the household income is set to 'not stated', unless the accumulated household income is already \$100,001 or more. Care should be taken when using this data.

Key findings

- *Distribution of Equivalised Annual Household Income in 2001*

'Equivalisation' converts household incomes by putting all household types on a more even footing for comparison. For example, a household income of one adult and one child needs less to live on than one of two adults and four children. Equivalisation also makes comparisons over time more realistic because the composition and average size of households change over time.

Incomes for all New Zealanders can be broken down into five equal parts (at 20%) called "quintiles". This breakdown can then be used to see where Māori incomes fall, relative to non-Māori incomes.

²³See paper on the Statistics New Zealand web site (www.stats.govt.nz) covering issues related to the change in ethnicity question (*Change in ethnicity question - 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings*).



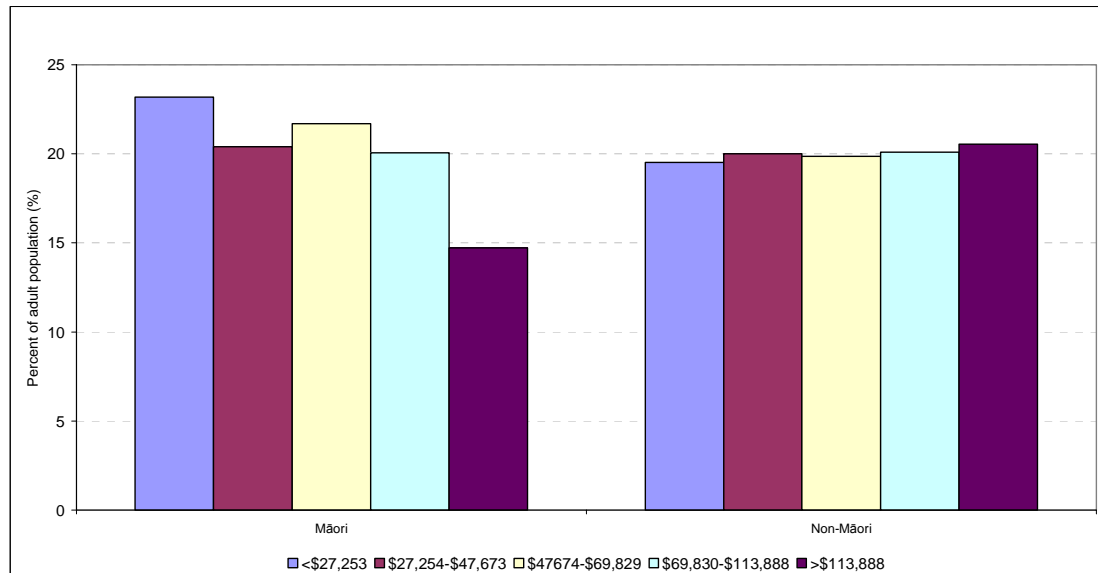
Table 4: Distribution of Māori and Non-Māori across income quintiles in 2001

Annual Household income quintiles	Māori (%)	non-Māori (%)
< \$27,253	23.2	19.5
\$27,254 - \$47,673	20.4	20.0
\$47,674 - \$69,829	21.7	19.9
\$69,830 - \$113,888	20.0	20.1
\$113,889 or more	14.7	20.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings

Figure 2 and Table 4 show that in 2001, Māori were less evenly distributed by household income quintiles than non-Māori. More Māori (at 23.2%) than non-Māori (at 19.5%) lived in households in the lowest income quintile, representing annual household incomes below \$27,253. The differences between the distribution of Māori and non-Māori household incomes were more marked in the highest income quintile, which represents annual household incomes \$113,889 or more. This quintile contains 14.7 percent of Māori, in contrast to 20.5 percent of non-Māori.

Figure 2: Distribution of Māori and Non-Māori Adult Population by Equivalised Annual Household in 2001



Source: 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings



- Comparing the 2001 Income Quintiles with 1991

Tables 5 and 6 show the proportion of Māori and non-Māori in the five equivalised household income quintiles from the 1991 and the 2001 census.

Table 5: Proportion of Māori across income quintiles from 1991 to 2001

	Quintile 1 (Lowest 20%)	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5 (Highest 20%)
1991	24.4%	21.8%	21.5%	18.4%	13.9%
2001	23.2%	20.4%	21.7%	20.0%	14.7%

Table 6: Proportion of non-Māori across income quintiles from 1991 to 2001

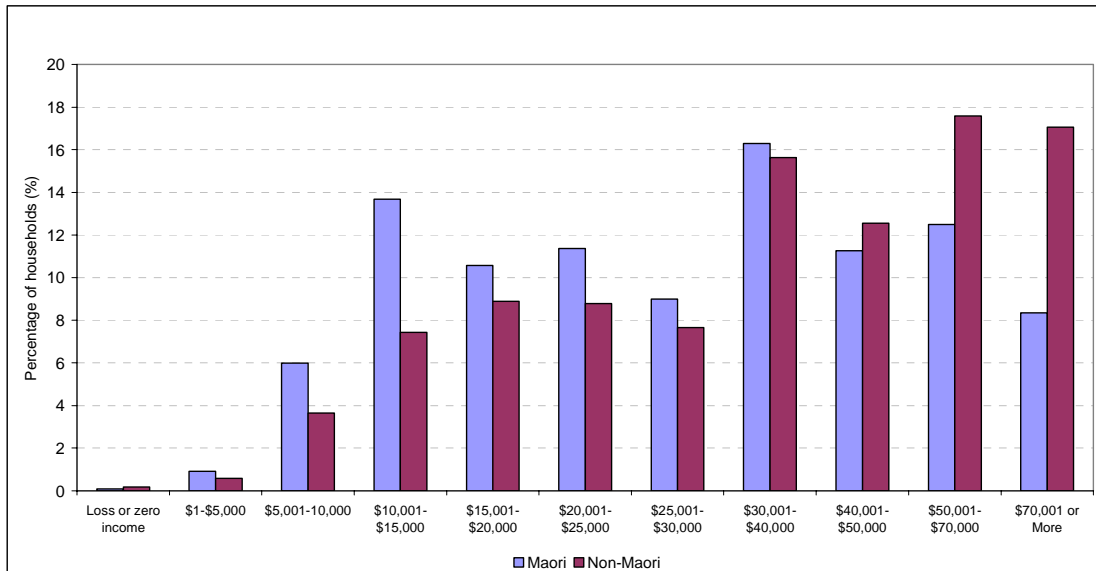
	Quintile 1 (Lowest 20%)	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5 (Highest 20%)
1991	19.5%	19.8%	19.9%	20.3%	20.5%
2001	19.5%	20.0%	19.9%	20.1%	20.5%

In 1991, 24.4 percent of Māori were in quintile 1 compared with 23.2 percent of Māori in that quintile in 2001. Table 2 shows that in 2001, there were proportionately more Māori in the upper household income quintiles (quintiles 3-5) and proportionately fewer Māori in the lower income quintiles (quintiles 1 and 2) than in 1991.

Table 3 shows that for non-Māori, there was no change in the proportion of non-Māori in the lowest and highest income quintiles. There were proportionately more non-Māori in quintile 2 and proportionately fewer non-Māori in quintile 4 in 2001 than in 1991.

- In 1991, there were proportionately more Māori in the lower income brackets than non-Māori. However, for incomes higher than \$40,000, the situation was the opposite in 1991. This is shown in Figure 3a.

Figure 3a: Māori and Non-Māori Household Income Distribution in 1991

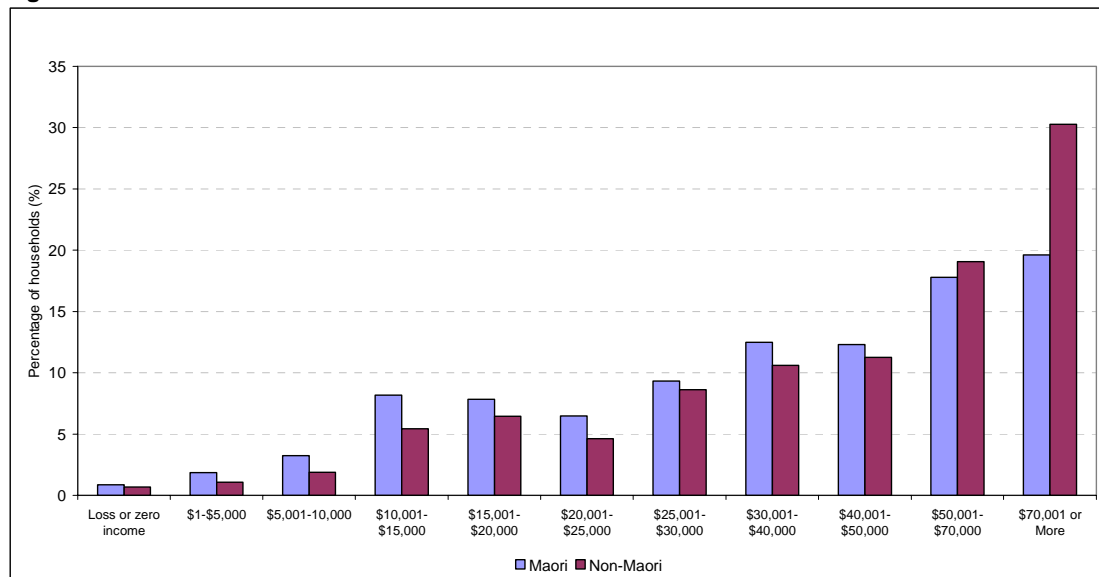


Source: 1991 Census of Population and Dwellings

- In 2001, the gap in the proportion of Māori and non-Māori at low income levels was smaller than in 1991. However, disparities were still noticeable for higher income ranges (\$70,001 and over of household income). This is shown in Figure 3b.



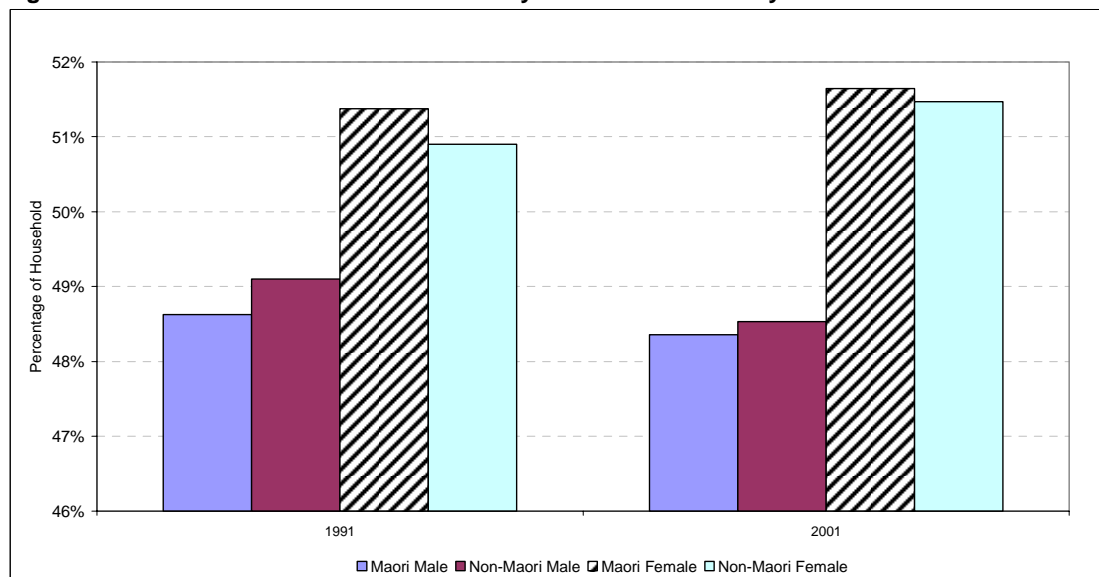
Figure 3b: Māori and Non-Māori Household Income Distribution in 2001



Source: 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings

- Figure 4²⁴ shows that the percentage of females contributing to the Māori household income increased slightly from 1991 to 2001 while the same percentage for Māori males declined during this period. These findings were also true for non-Māori households.

Figure 4: Distribution of Household Income by Gender and Ethnicity over time



²⁴ Note that the y-axis in Figure 4 has been scaled to get a better picture of differences by gender.



Data Source:

Household Economic Survey (HES) from Statistics NZ.

General description of data set

- The HES provides a comprehensive range of statistics relating to income and expenditure.
- The target population for the HES is New Zealand-resident, private households living in permanent private dwellings. It does not include overseas visitors who expect to be resident in New Zealand for less than 12 months; people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, hostels, motor camps, homes for the elderly; patients in hospitals; residents of psychiatric and penal institutions; members of the permanent armed forces; members of the non-New Zealand armed forces; and overseas diplomats. Children at boarding schools are not surveyed.
- In the HES survey, a household is the primary unit of analysis
- For the purpose of HES, income refers to before-tax (gross) income.

Period covered

- The HES data is a time series covering the years 1997/98, 2000/01, 2003/04.
- Since June 1998, the HES is conducted every three years.

Sample structure

- For 2003/2004, the HES sample comprises 2,854 private households, sampled on a statistically representative basis from rural and urban areas throughout New Zealand.
- The overall response rate was 73 percent for the 2003/04 year.

Primary unit of analysis

- Household

Quality of data

- Two types of error are possible in estimates based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error.
- Each household member aged 15 years and over was asked about their income in the year prior to their interview date. As a result income data covers a two-year period depending on the month each household was interviewed. Hence the reliability of the income data depends heavily on how accurate records have been maintained by households.
- A "Māori" household has at least one member of Māori ethnic group; conversely a "Non-Māori" household has no members of Māori ethnic group. This may overestimate income for Māori especially if not all of the members in that household are Māori.
- Gender information is available from the HES for the total households but the customised dataset provided to TPK by Statistics New Zealand does not contain information by gender, locality etc because the sample size does not allow for accurate reporting at this level.
- It would be interesting to find out the composition of Māori and non-Māori that responded to the survey as this could have an effect on the survey results.

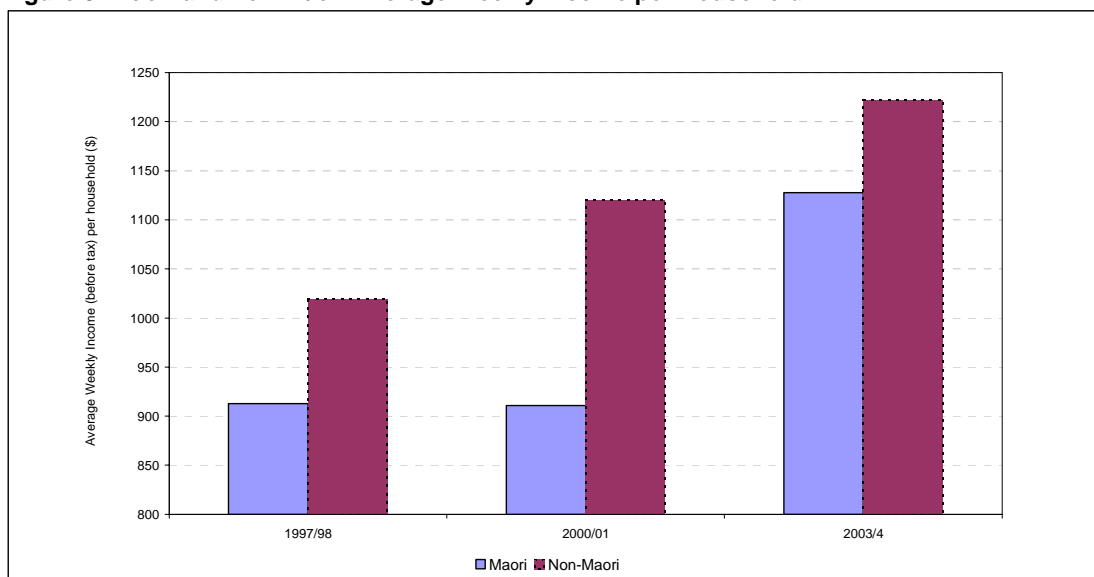
Key findings

- Total annual income for Māori households increased by 48 percent from \$9,600 million in 1997/98 to \$14,142 million in 2003/04. By contrast, over the same time period, total annual income increased by 35 percent (from \$59,000 million to \$80,000 million) for non-Māori households.



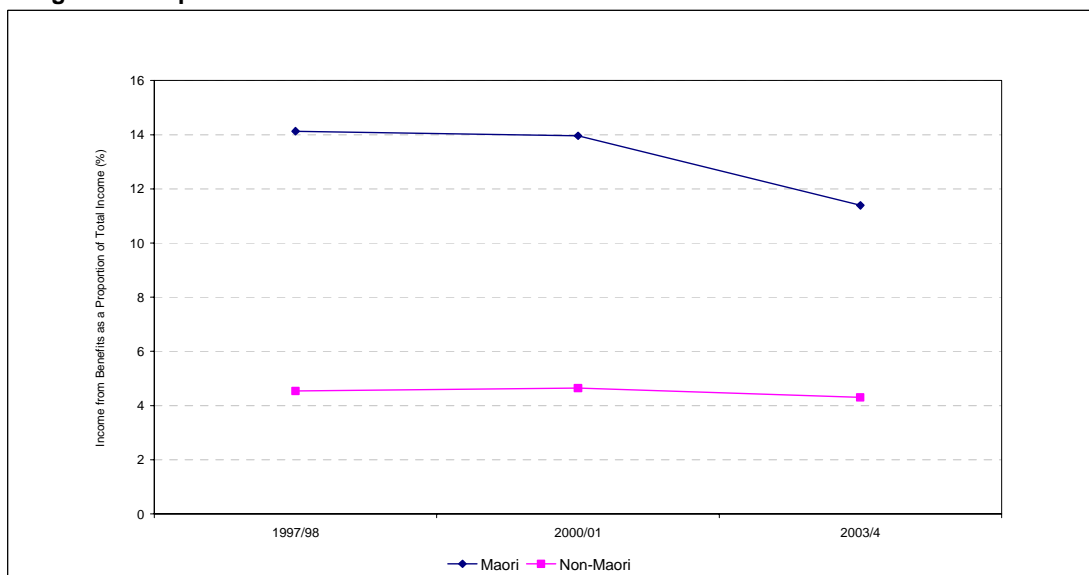
- The average weekly income per household has followed an increasing trend since 1997/98 for Māori as for non-Māori (see Figure 5)²⁵. As a consequence, the gap between the average weekly incomes of Māori and non-Māori households has reduced in 2003/04 compared with 1997/98 and 2000/01.

Figure 5: Māori and non-Māori Average Weekly Income per Household



- A greater proportion (76% in 2003/04) of the income for Māori households came from wages and salaries in comparison to non-Māori households (66% in 2003/04) across all the years surveyed.
- The proportion of income for Māori households sourced from other government benefits (excluding NZ superannuation) has followed a declining trend from 2000/01 to 2003/04 as shown in Figure 6. On the other hand, this proportion has remained fairly constant for non-Māori households.

Figure 6: Proportion of Income from Benefits for Māori and non-Māori Households Over Time



²⁵ Due to a change in the frequency of running the HES, there are limited data points for times series comparison for the most recent data releases i.e. 1997/98, 2000/01 and 2003/04 are tri-annual releases, but prior to 1997/98 they were annual ones. This means there is a two year gap between release years, for which we have no information on HES household income, and so are unable to clearly determine the trend of income between releases. Caution is recommended in interpreting the increase over time as the trend of the increase is not necessarily linear. .



Proportion of Tamariki participating in Early Childhood Education

Data Source:

Ministry of Education: Early Childhood Education Enrolments (Licensed Services & Licence-exempt ECE Groups): Time-series

Data can be downloaded at

<http://educationcounts.edcentre.govt.nz/statistics/downloads/ECE%20Time-Series%20-%20Enrolments%202006.xls#'8'!A1>

General description of data sets

These statistics are a snapshot of the Early Childhood Education Sector taken during the last week of June each year unless otherwise stated. In 2006, the methodology used for dealing with licence-exempt ECE groups that did not provide data has changed. As a result enrolment figures for 2006 are not directly comparable with 2005 for licence-exempt ECE groups.

The data shows the number of Māori student enrolments in ECE.

Period covered

2000-2006

Primary unit of analysis

Enrolments²⁶

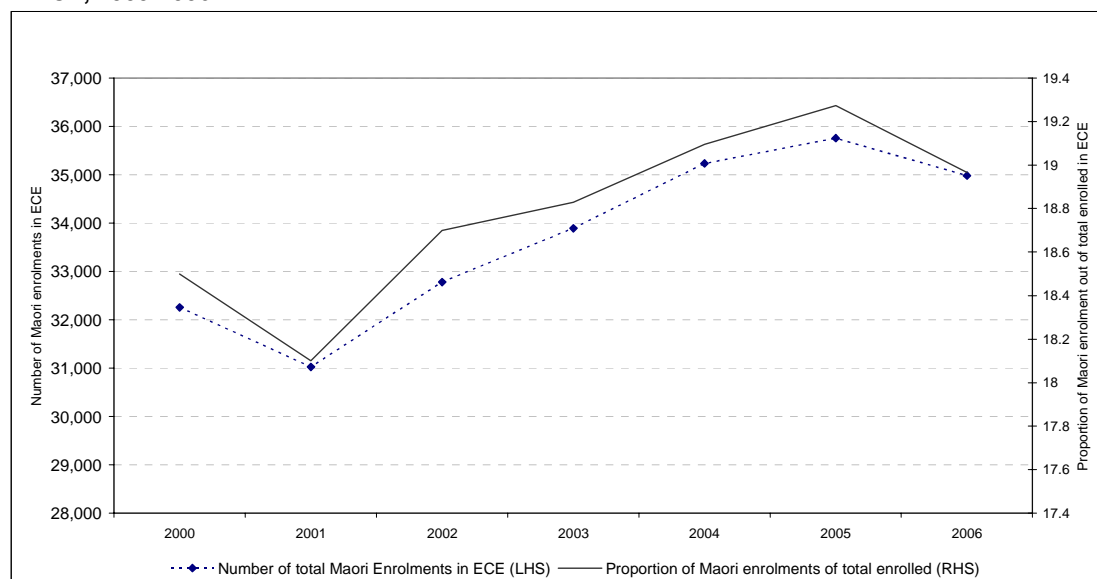
Quality of data

Two data sets are used in this report. These are reported on below.

Key Findings

- Figure 7 shows that total Māori enrolments in ECE has increased continuously from 2001 to 2005 before declining in 2006. This trend is also similar for the proportion of Māori enrolments out of the total number of children enrolled in ECE.

Figure 7: Total Māori enrolments in ECE and the Proportion of Māori enrolments of total enrolled in ECE, 2000-2006

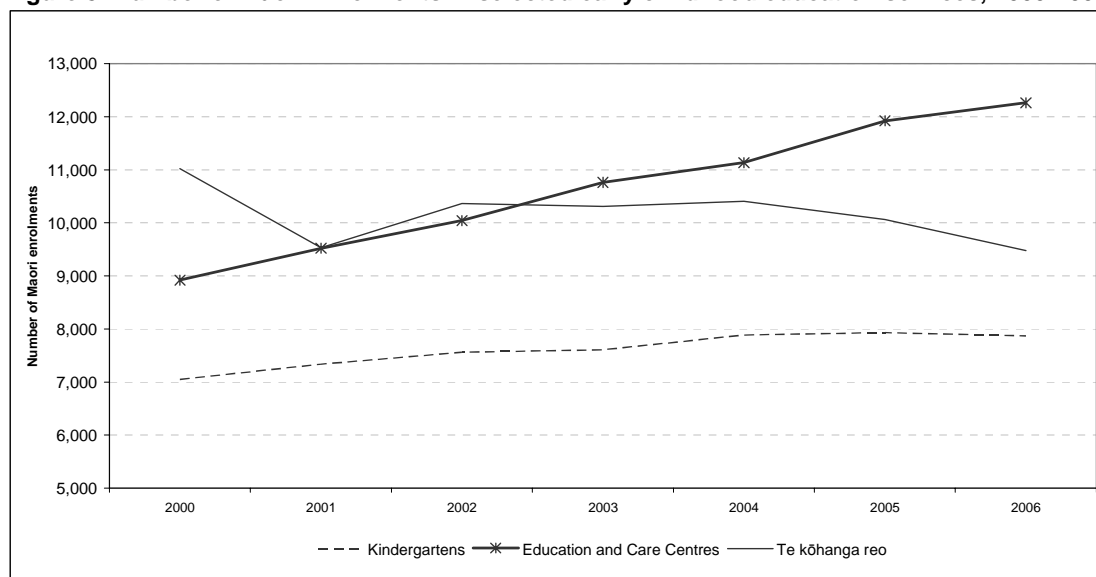


²⁶ Note that the primary unit of analysis is is the enrolments of students rather than the students. This is because it is possible for children to be enrolled at more than one service.



- The number of Māori enrolments in education and care services has been increasing since 2000 while Māori enrolments in Te Kōhanga reo has taken a downward trend since 2004. The trend for Māori enrolments in Kōhanga Reo is explained in more detail in the next section. This is shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8: Number of Māori Enrolments in selected early childhood education services, 2000-2006



- Table 7 shows that the proportion of Māori students in Education and Care Centres increased from 28% to 35% between 2000 and 2006. Contrary to this increase, the proportion of Māori students in Kōhanga Reo decreased from 34% in 2000 to 27% in 2006. In 2000, Education and Care Centres were the third biggest providers of ECE for Māori students, but in 2006, they were the biggest providers of ECE for Māori students.



Table 7: Number and Proportion of Māori Enrolments in Early Childhood Education by Type of Service (2000 - 2006)

TYPE OF SERVICE	2000		2006		% Change 2000 - 2006
	Number	%	Number	%	
<i>Licensed ECE services:</i>					
Kindergarten	7,048	22%	7,871	23%	11.7%
Playcentre	1,832	6%	1,853	5%	1.1%
Education and care centres	8,921	28%	12,263	35%	37.5%
Te kōhanga reo	11,021	34%	9,480	27%	-14.0%
Homebased networks	1,139	4%	1,449	4%	27.2%
Correspondence School ⁺	173	1%	82	0%	-52.6%
Sub-total	30,134	93%	32,998	94%	9.5%
<i>Licence-exempt groups:</i>					
Playgroups	1,587	5%	1,539	4%	-3.0%
Ngā puna kōhungahunga	243	1%	N/A
Pacific EC Groups	38	0%	63	0%	65.8%
Playcentres	120	0%	48	0%	-60.0%
Te kōhanga reo	376	1%	88	0%	-76.6%
Sub-total	2,121	7%	1,981	6%	-6.6%
TOTAL	32,255	100%	34,979	100%	8.4%

+ Includes Dual enrolments up until 2006.

NB: Totals and Percentages may not add due to rounding.

1. Excludes Casual-education and care centres.

2. Source: Ministry of Education, <http://educationcounts.edcentre.govt.nz/statistics/downloads/ECE%20Time-Series%20-%20Enrolments%202006.xls>



Proportion of Māori school leavers

Data source: Ministry of Education, School Leavers data.

This can be downloaded at

<http://educationcounts.edcentre.govt.nz/statistics/schooling/hp-school-leavers.html>

Data on percentage of school leavers with no qualifications can be downloaded at <http://educationcounts.edcentre.govt.nz/datacube/edachievmnt/dsau3.html>

General description of data set

From 2002, the school leaver data collection was changed as a result of the introduction of NCEA²⁷ in 2002. Also, school leaver data is now based on the concept of achievement, where students have to both participate and achieve credits in order to be counted as having a qualification. Prior to 2002, school leaver data was based on the concept of participation - if a student sat School Certificate they were deemed to have School Certificate regardless of their grade.

Data quality

In 2005, a few changes were made to the school leaver data collection methodology. Data for the attainment of NCEA level 3 and higher, and for leavers with low or no attainment is comparable with 2004 and earlier years. However, other attainment levels are not comparable between 2004 and 2005.

Period covered

The Ministry of Education provides school leaver data on its website from 1998 to 2005. School leaver data on percentage of students with no qualifications by ethnicity is available for the period 1993-2005.

Primary unit of analysis

Students

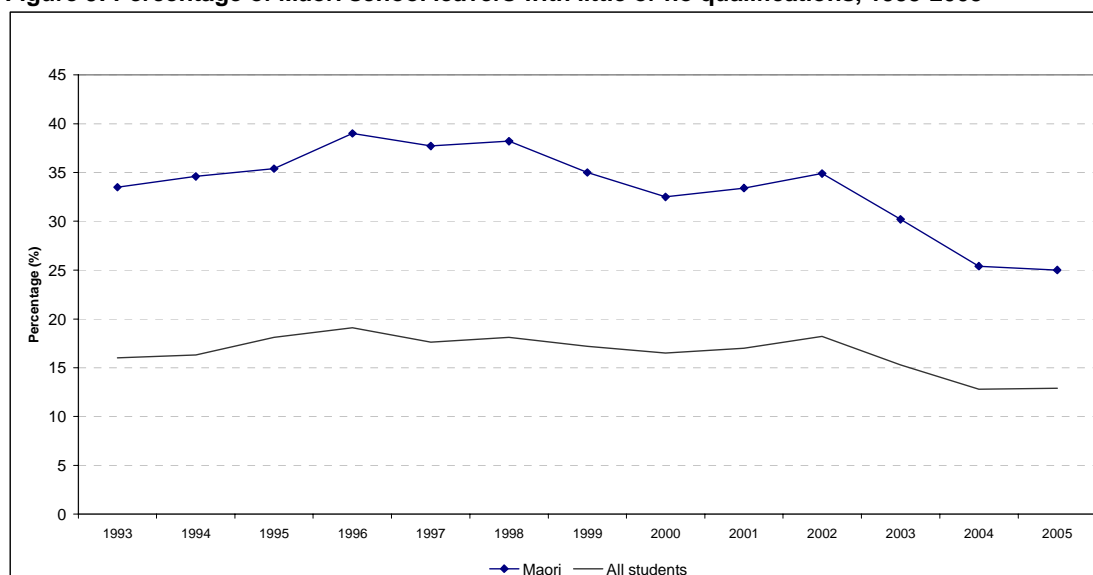
Key findings

- The percentage of Māori school leavers with little or no qualifications has followed a declining trend from 33.5% in 1993 to 25% in 2005. This is shown in Figure 9. While this is a positive sign for Māori students, Māori school leavers are over-represented in this group with a quarter of Māori leavers at this level (compared with 12.9% for total school leavers in 2005).

²⁷ National Certificate of Educational Achievement, see www.nzqa.govt.nz

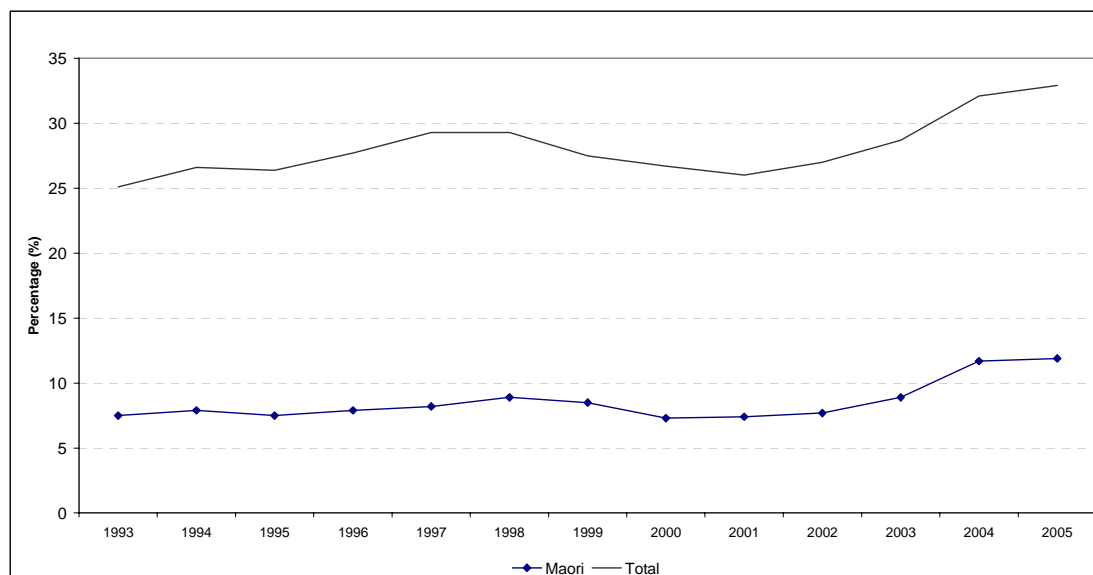


Figure 9: Percentage of Māori school leavers with little or no qualifications, 1993-2005



- The number of Māori school leavers that have UE or a Level 3 qualification or higher²⁸ has increased from 1,195 in 2004 to 1,241 in 2005. However, the proportion of Māori students that have UE or a Level 3 qualification or higher has remained at the same level of 12% from 2004 to 2005.
- Māori are under-represented in the group that has UE or a Level 3 qualification or higher. Only 12 percent of Māori leavers were at this level in 2005 (compared to 33 percent of total school leavers). For Māori this is unchanged from 2004. This is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Proportion of Māori students qualified to attend university, 1993-2005



- Nearly half of Māori school leavers in 2005 left school without reaching a Level 1 qualification (5,396 Māori students or 48.8% compared with 15,705 or 27.3% of total school leavers).

²⁸ Students who achieve at least an entrance qualification are able to go directly into tertiary study at degree level.



Māori participation in tertiary education

Data Source:

Ministry of Education. Tables can be downloaded at:

[http://educationcounts.edcentre.govt.nz/statistics/downloads/Provider-based-equivalent-full-time-students-\(EFTS\).xls](http://educationcounts.edcentre.govt.nz/statistics/downloads/Provider-based-equivalent-full-time-students-(EFTS).xls)

<http://educationcounts.edcentre.govt.nz/statistics/downloads/Provider-based-enrolments.xls>

<http://educationcounts.edcentre.govt.nz/statistics/downloads/Participation-rates.xls>

General description of data sets

The number and participation rate of Māori students in tertiary education by qualification level, field of study, tertiary education provider, gender and other key education variables.

Period covered

Data on Māori participation in tertiary education is provided for the period 1999-2005.

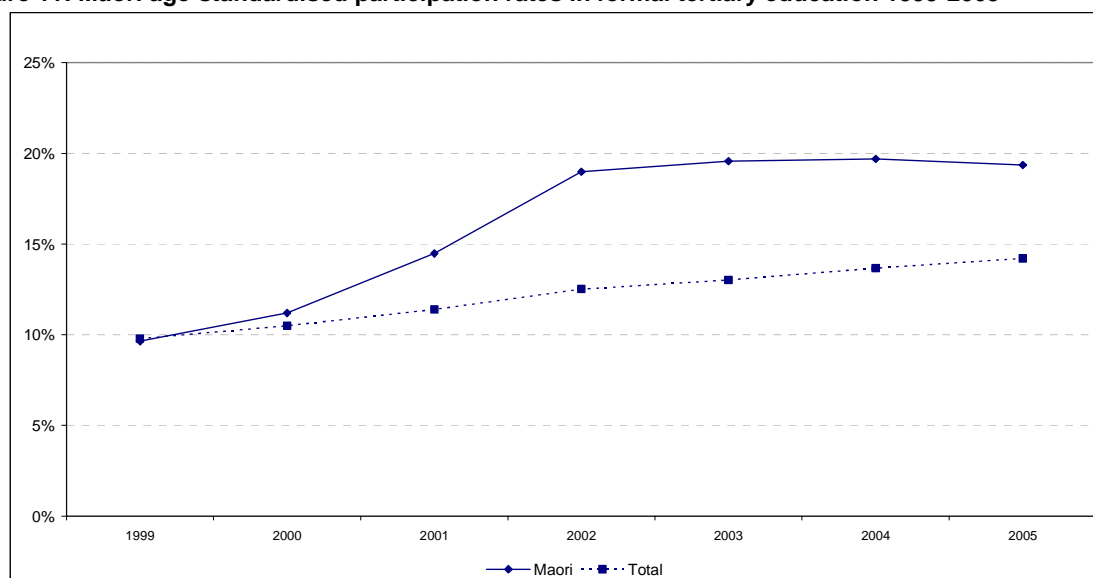
Primary unit of analysis

Individuals

Key findings

- In 2005, the Māori participation rate in formal tertiary education continues to be higher than those of all New Zealanders after adjusting for age structure of the Māori and the total population. It should be noted that the Māori age-standardised participation rate in 2005 was slightly lower than in 2004.

Figure 11: Māori age-standardised participation rates in formal tertiary education 1999-2005

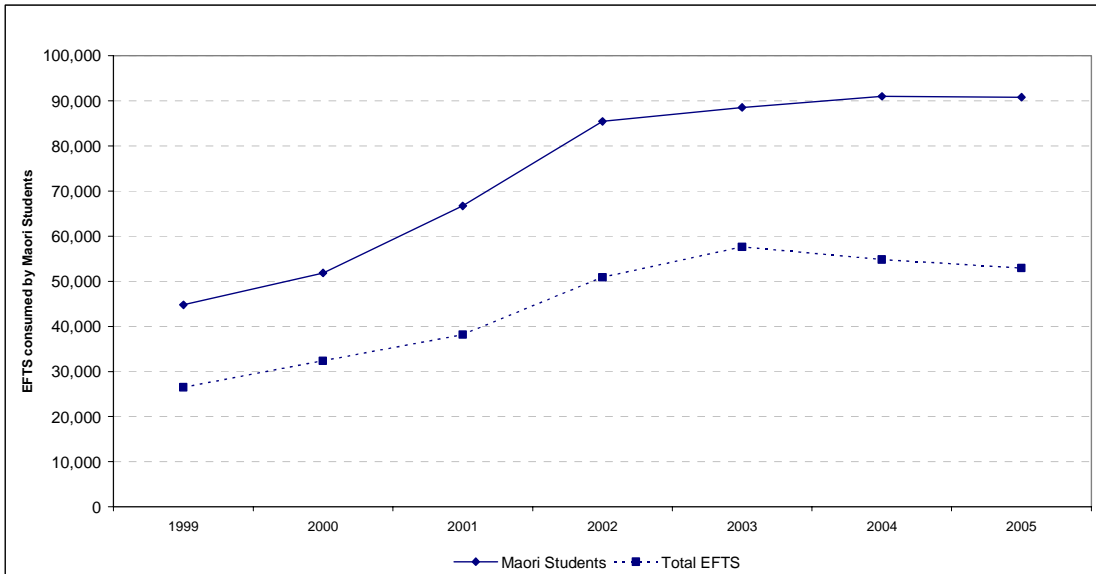


- In 2005, the number of Māori students in tertiary education decreased from 90,967 students in 2004 to 90,765 students in 2005. The total EFTS²⁹ consumed by Māori students also continued to fall in 2005 as in 2004, indicating increased take up of part-time/part-year study.

²⁹ EFTS refers to Equivalent Full Time Student.

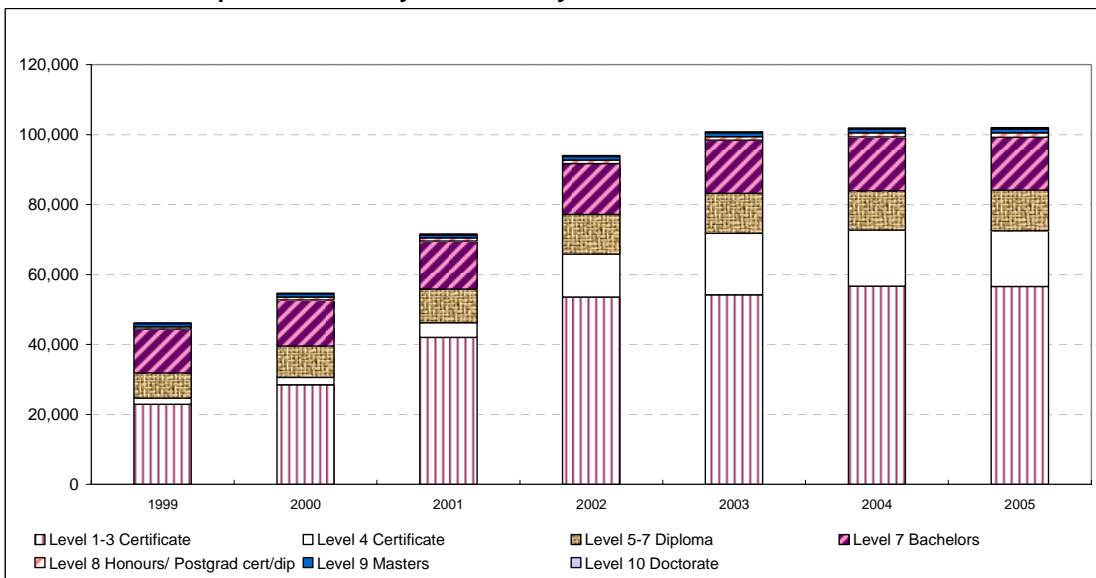


Figure 12: Māori students and EFTS in formal tertiary education 1999-2005



- As shown in Figure 13, from 2003 to 2005, there was a slight decrease in Māori enrolments in level 4 certificates and an increase (of 419 Māori students) in level 5-7 diplomas. Enrolments in postgraduate qualifications continued to increase, with a 5% increase from 2,612 students in 2004 to 2,744 in 2005.

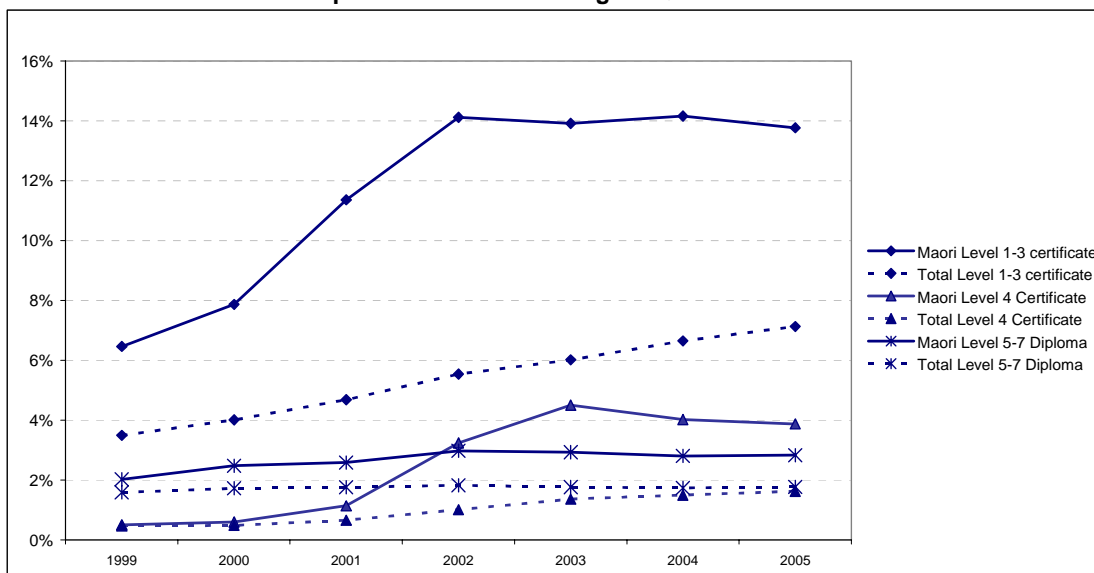
Figure 13: Māori Participation in Tertiary Education by Qualification Level 1999-2005



- Figure 14 shows that Māori participation rates in sub-degree qualifications i.e. Level 1-3 certificate, Level 4 certificate and Level 5-7 diplomas continue to exceed those of all New Zealanders. However, participation rates for the general population are continuing to increase, especially at the 1-3 certificate level.

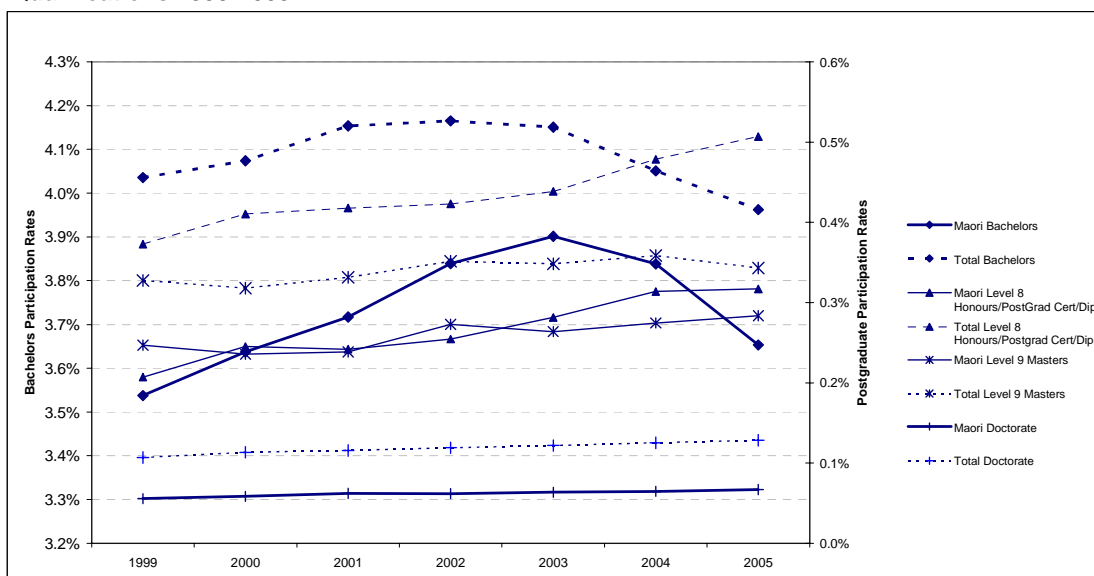


Figure 14: Māori and Total Participation Rates in Sub-Degree Qualifications 1999-2005



- The left axis in Figure 15 shows the participation rates at bachelor's level while the right axis shows the participation rates at postgraduate level for both Māori and the total population. Total participation rates at both bachelor's and postgraduate levels continue to be higher compared to Māori. However, at bachelor's level, both Māori and total participation rates have declined since 2003. At postgraduate level, Māori rates continue to rise but are still below those of all students.

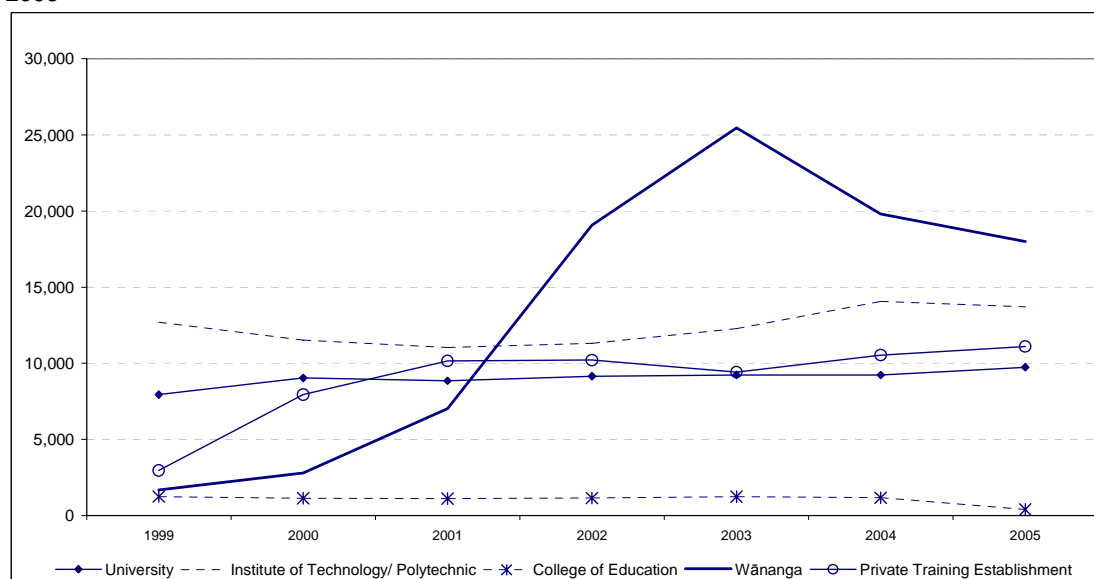
Figure 15: Māori and Total Participation Rates in Bachelors Degree and Postgraduate Qualifications 1999-2005



- The number of EFTS consumed by Māori students at wānanga grew significantly from 2000 to 2003. From 2003 to 2005, there has been a decline in the number of EFTS consumed by Māori students at wānanga. The number of EFTS for Māori students at institutes of technology and polytechnics (ITPs) peaked in 2004 and levelled off in 2005. EFTS for Māori students at private training establishments (PTEs) continued to increase in 2005 after a period of decline. EFTS at universities for Māori students remained steady but declined at colleges of education in 2005 compared to 2004.



Figure 16: Number of Māori EFTS Participating in Formal Tertiary Education by Sub-sector 1999-2005



- Table 8 shows that in 2005, while 37% of Māori students were enrolled in ITPs, they accounted for just about a quarter (26%) of the EFTS consumed by Māori students. This indicates more part-time/part-year study at ITPs.

Table 8: Māori students and EFTS in formal tertiary education by sub-sector 2005

	Students		EFTS	
	Number ³⁰	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Universities	13,779	15.2	9,734	18.4
Institutes of technology and polytechnics	33,543	37.0	13,699	25.9
Colleges of Education	623	0.7	394	0.7
Wānanga	29,872	32.9	18,009	34.0
Private Training Establishment	21,799	24.0	11,100	21.0
Total	90,765	100.0	52,936	100.0

Source: Ministry of Education

- Table 9 shows that while nearly two-thirds of Māori students were enrolled in level 1-3 certificates in 2005, enrolments at this level accounted for less than half of the EFTS consumed by Māori students. This reflects that many of these qualifications require less than a year's study.

³⁰ Students who were enrolled in more than one sub-sector have been counted in each sub-sector. Consequently, the sum of each sub-sector may not add to the total number of students.



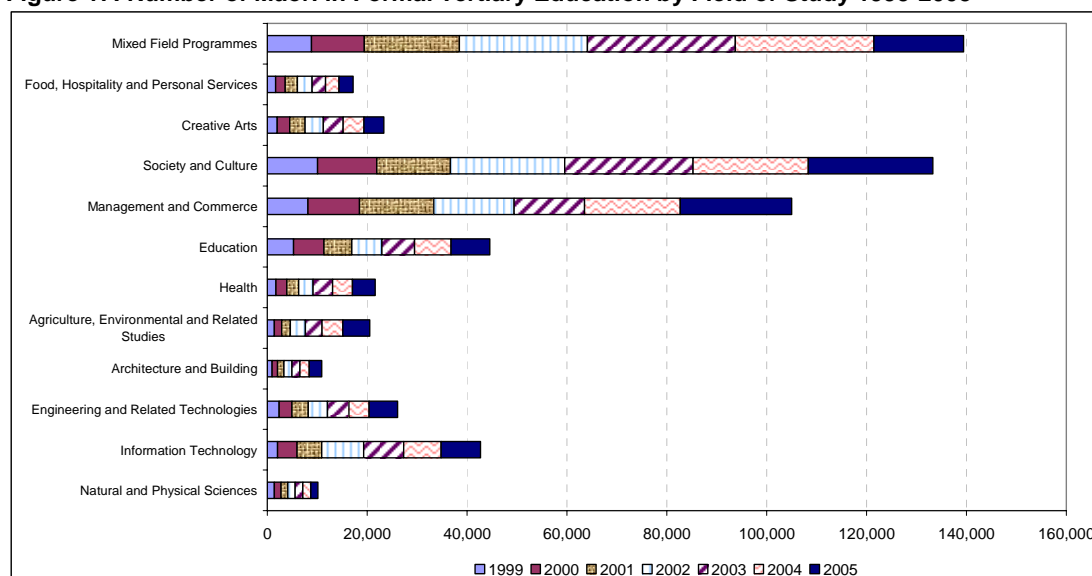
Table 9: Māori students and EFTS in formal tertiary education by qualification level 2005

	Students		ETFS	
	Number ³¹	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Level 1-3 Certificate	56,589	62.3	23,766	44.9
Level 4 Certificate	15,941	17.6	9,665	18.3
Level 5-6 Diploma	11,639	12.8	7,089	13.4
Level 7 Bachelors	15,013	16.5	10,779	20.4
Level 8 Honours/Postgrad cert/dip	1,303	1.4	664	1.3
Level 9 Masters	1,166	1.3	700	1.3
Level 10 Doctorate	275	0.3	273	0.5
Total	90,765	100.0	52,936	100.0

Source: Ministry of Education

- The largest fields of study for Māori students in 2005 were society and culture, management and commerce, and mixed field programmes. Compared to 2004, in 2005, there were increases in enrolments in management and commerce (3,227 Māori students); society and culture (1,846); agriculture, environmental and related studies (1,235); engineering and related technologies (1,616); information technology (419); architecture and building (614); health (538); education (433); and food, hospitality and personal services (170). There was a substantial decrease (9,788) in enrolments in mixed field programmes in 2005 compared to 2004. Other decreases occurred in natural and physical sciences (124), and creative arts (170).

Figure 17: Number of Māori in Formal Tertiary Education by Field of Study 1999-2005

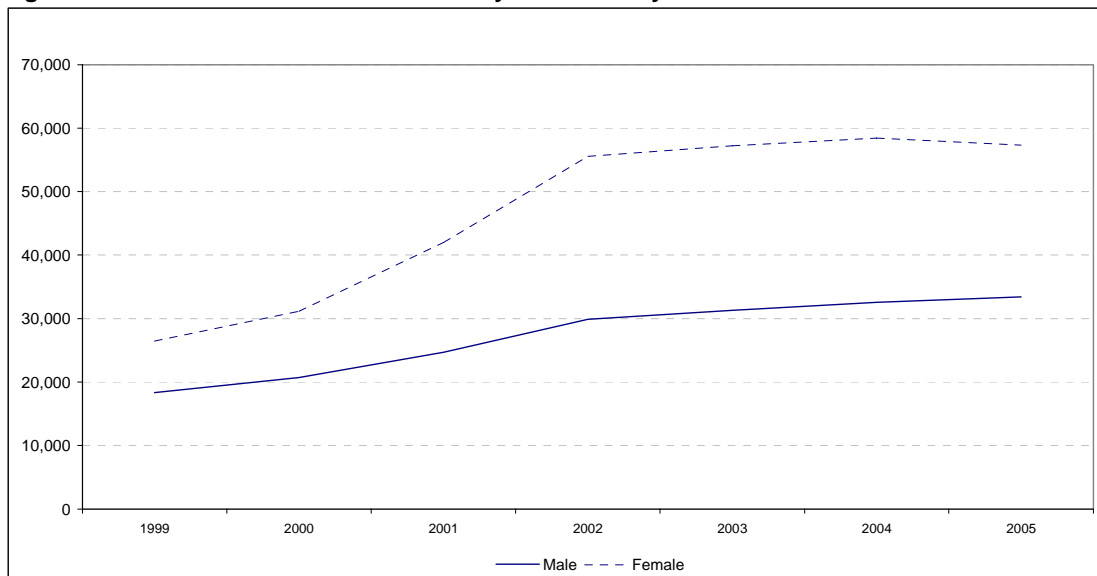


³¹ Students who were enrolled in more than one sub-sector have been counted in each sub-sector. Consequently, the sum of each sub-sector may not add to the total number of students.



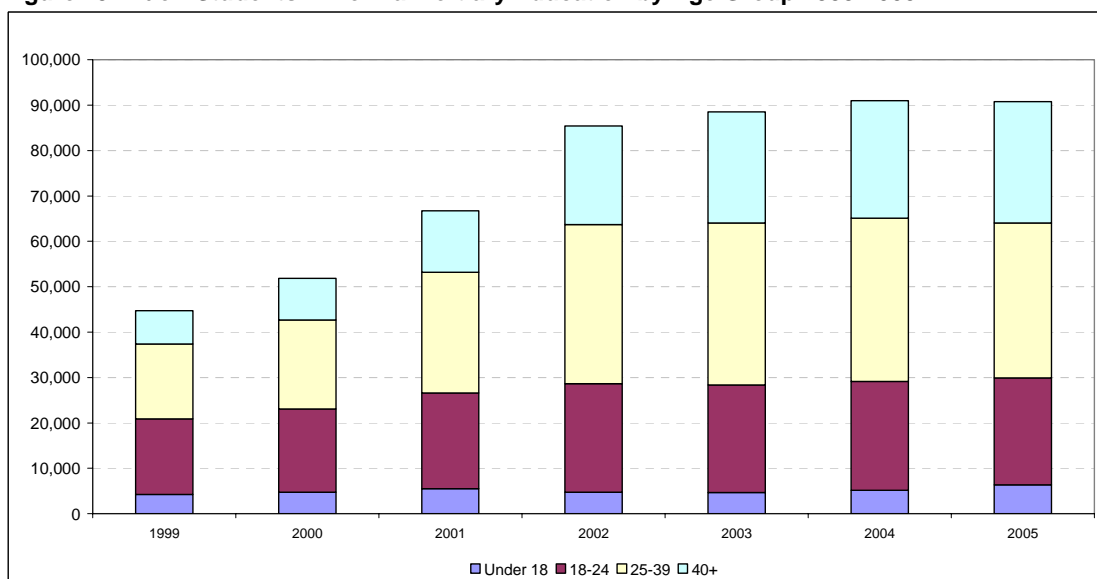
- In 2005, 63% of Māori students were women. The proportion of Māori women students in formal tertiary education has actually declined by 2% from 2004 to 2005 after reaching a plateau since 2003. However, the number of Māori men increased by 3% during the same period.

Figure 18: Māori Students in Formal Tertiary Education by Gender 1999-2005



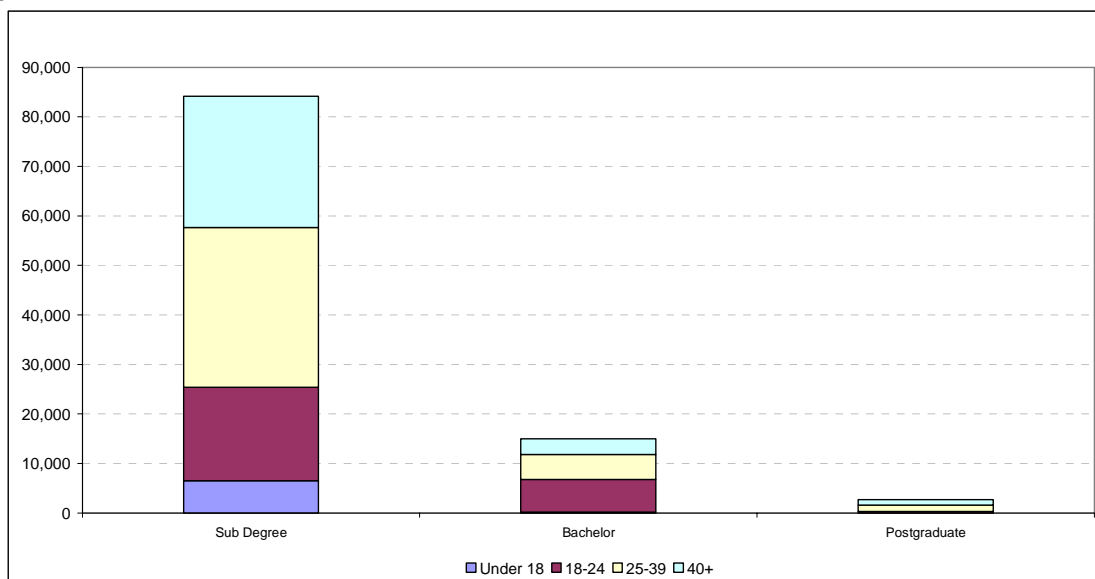
- The growth in Māori enrolments over the last few years has been mostly in those aged 25 and over. From 2004 to 2005, the main growth was in those aged under 18.

Figure 19: Māori Students in Formal Tertiary Education by Age Group 1999-2005



- Most of the participation by Māori aged 25 and over tends to be in sub-degree qualifications as shown in Figure 20.

Figure 20: Māori Students in Formal Tertiary Education by Age Group and Qualification Level in 2005



Share of Māori in highly skilled occupations

Data Source:

Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) quarterly data supplied as a customised output to Te Puni Kōkiri by Statistics NZ.

General description of data sets

The customised HLFS data to Te Puni Kōkiri provides information on Māori participation rate in the labour force, employment and unemployment rates and other statistics relating to labour market outcomes.

Period covered

At time of writing this paper, data on key labour market outcomes for Māori is available from the March 1991 quarter to the September 2006 quarter.

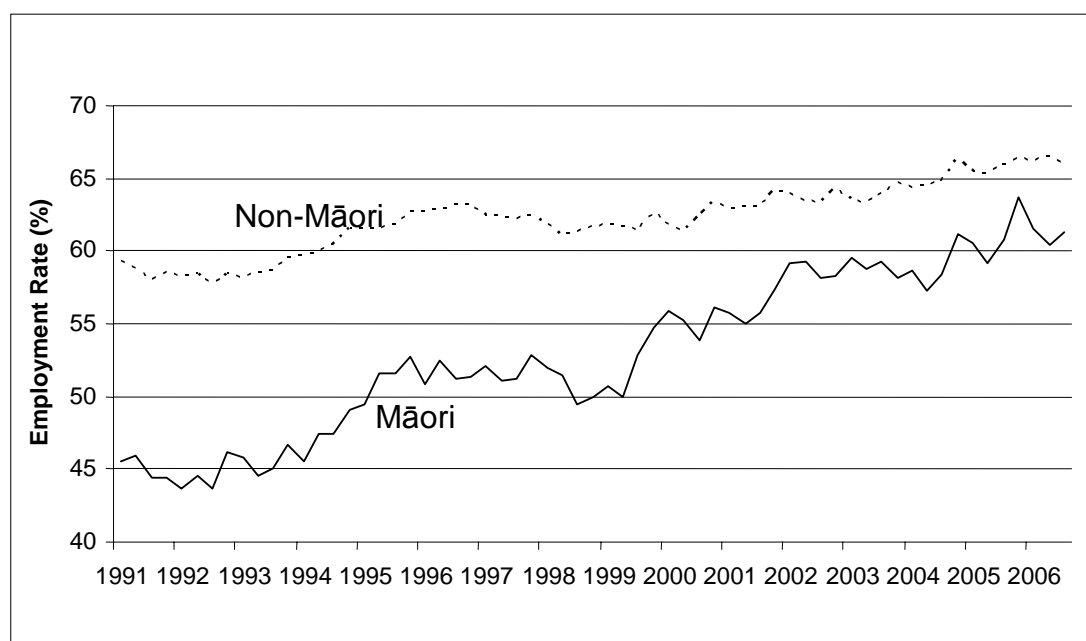
Primary unit of analysis

Individuals

Key findings

- In the September 2006 quarter, 201,000 Māori were employed. The number of employed Māori increased by 15,900 over the past 12 months. The Māori employment rate in the September 2006 quarter was 61.3% compared to 60.8% in the September 2005 quarter. The corresponding non-Māori employment rate was 66.0% compared to 65.9% in the September 2005 quarter. The Māori quarterly employment rate has experienced an increasing trend since 1991. The Māori and non-Māori employment rates over time are shown in Figure 21³² below.

Figure 21: Māori and Non-Māori Quarterly Employment Rate Over time

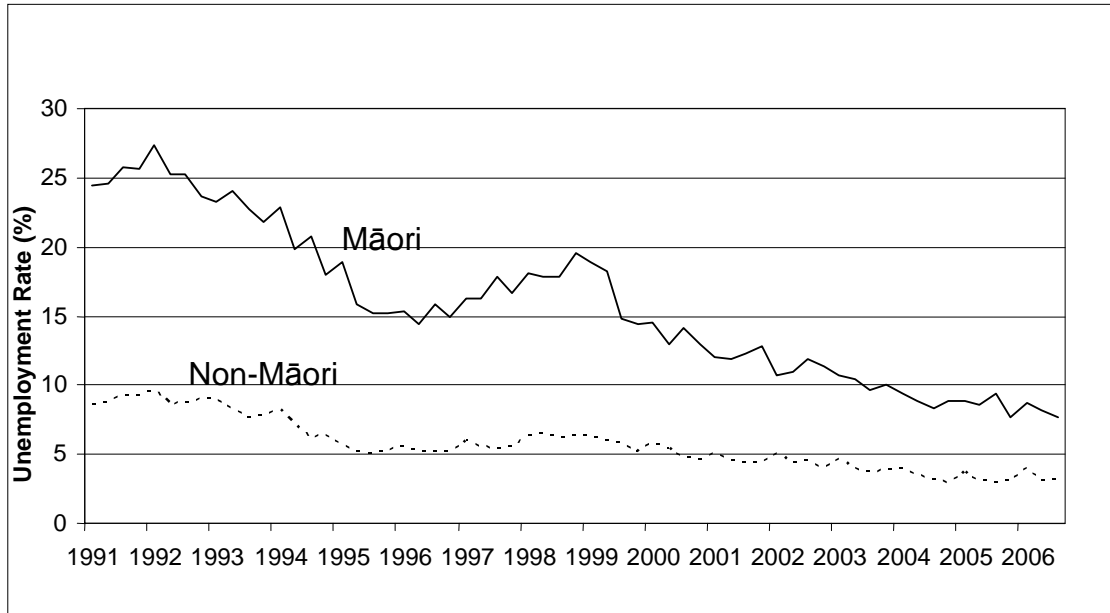


³²The data shown in Figures 1 and 2 is not seasonally adjusted. The sample size for the September 2006 quarter of the HLFS was approximately 28,477 respondents, of which 12.3% or 3,509 were Māori. Because Māori comprise such a small proportion of the HLFS sample, results should only be relied upon for broad indicative trends.



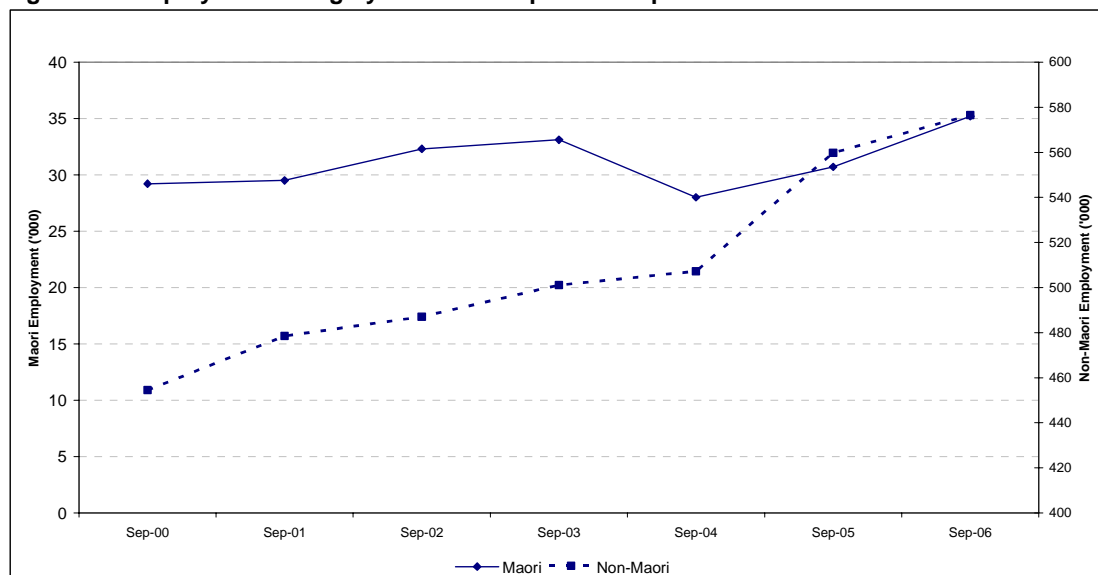
- In the September 2006 quarter, 16,600 Māori were unemployed. The number of unemployed Māori decreased by 2,500 over the past 12 months. The Māori unemployment rate in the September 2006 quarter was 7.6% compared to 9.4% in the September 2005 quarter. The corresponding non-Māori unemployment rate was 3.2% compared to 2.9% in the September 2005 quarter. The Māori unemployment rate has experienced a declining trend since 1998. Figure 22 shows the Māori and non-Māori unemployment rate over time.

Figure 22: Māori and Non-Māori Quarterly Unemployment Rate Over Time



- The number of Māori employed in highly skilled occupations (Professionals, Legislators, Administrators, and Managers) has grown by 6,000 from 29,200 to 35,200 between the September 2000 and the September 2006 quarter. For non-Māori the corresponding increase was 122,000 from 454,500 to 576,500 over the same period. This is shown in Figure 23.

Figure 23: Employment in Highly Skilled Occupations September 2000-2006



- Figures 24 and 25 show the share of Māori and non-Māori employment in highly skilled, skilled and semi skilled occupations³³ between 1991 and 2006. In the

³³ Agriculture, forestry & fishery workers have been excluded from these groupings as this group represents a mix of high, skilled and semi-skilled workers, and therefore does fit into any of the three



September 1991 quarter, 14% of Māori were employed in highly skilled occupations. This increased to 18% in the September 2006 quarter. Similarly for skilled occupations, this percentage increased from 15% to 20% between 1991 and 2006. Although this is not a dramatic increase, it does reflect a shift in the occupational ladder for Māori.

Figure 24: Proportion of Māori Employed 1991-2006

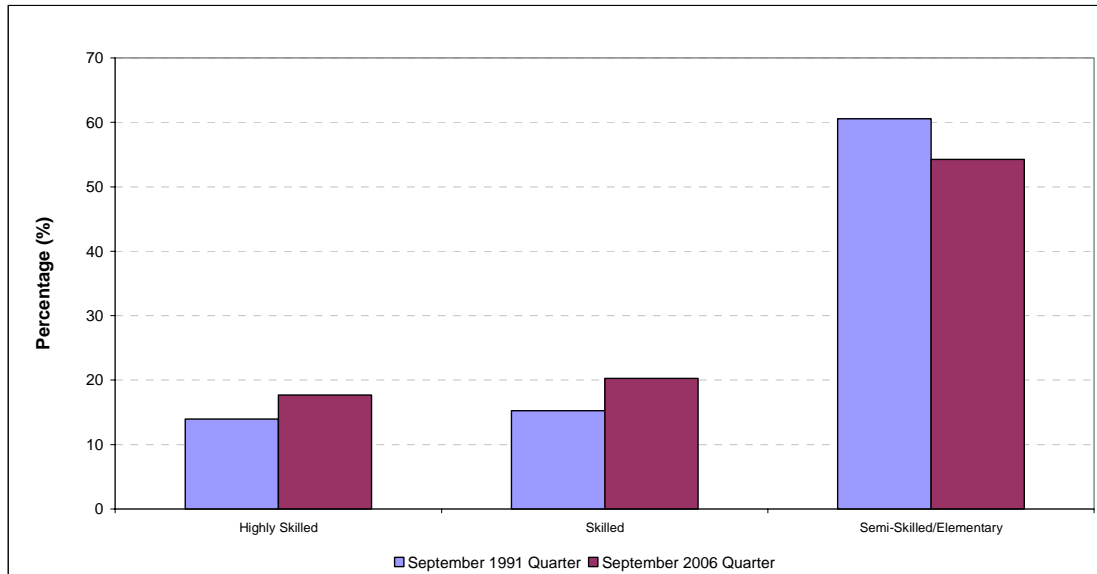
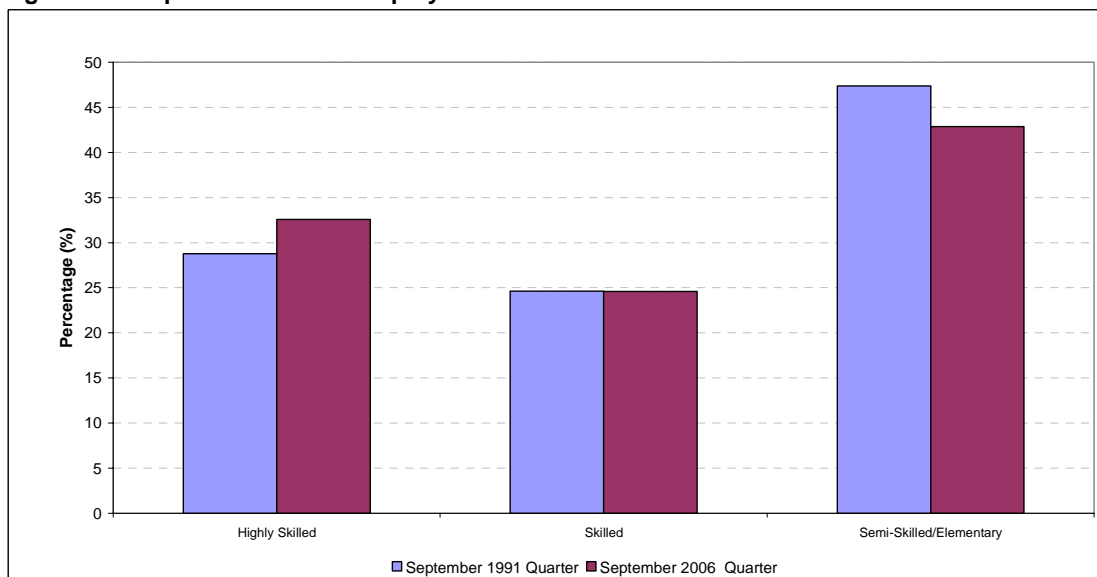


Figure 25: Proportion of Māori Employed 1991-2006



- However, Māori are over-represented in the semi-skilled/elementary occupations³⁴, 61% of Māori were employed in these occupations in 1991 compared with 54% in 2006. Although this percentage declined over this period, this was a feature of the general population as well as for the Māori population. As a result, Māori in these occupations are more likely to be exposed to the volatility in the economy.

Key Findings by Industry

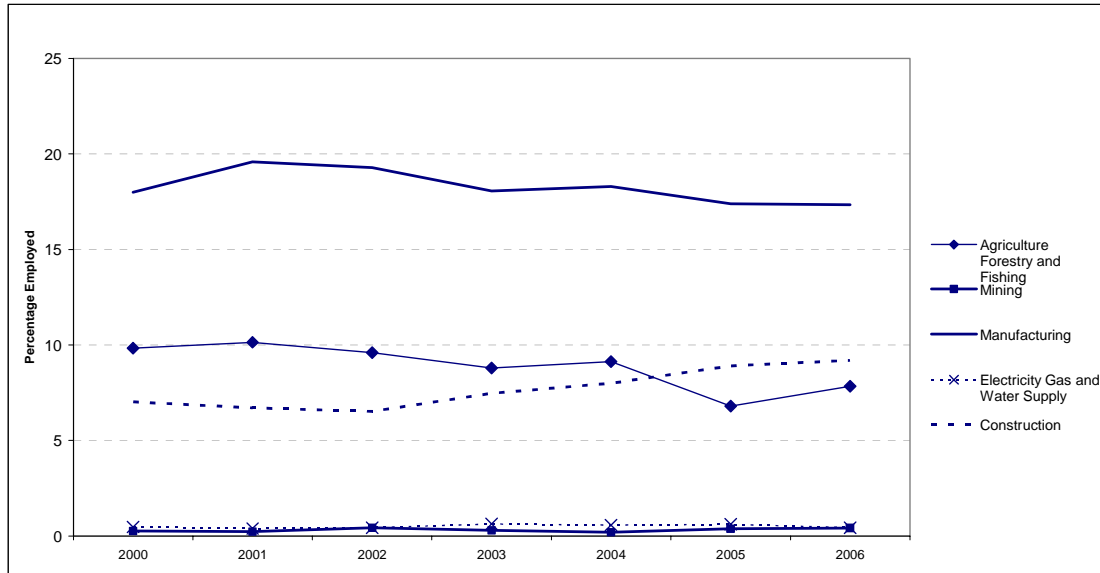
categories. However, in calculating the share of Māori employment in each of these groupings, agriculture, forestry and fishery workers are included so that percentages do not add up to a 100.

³⁴ Semi skilled occupations refer to jobs performed by clerks, service and sales workers, plant and machinery operators.



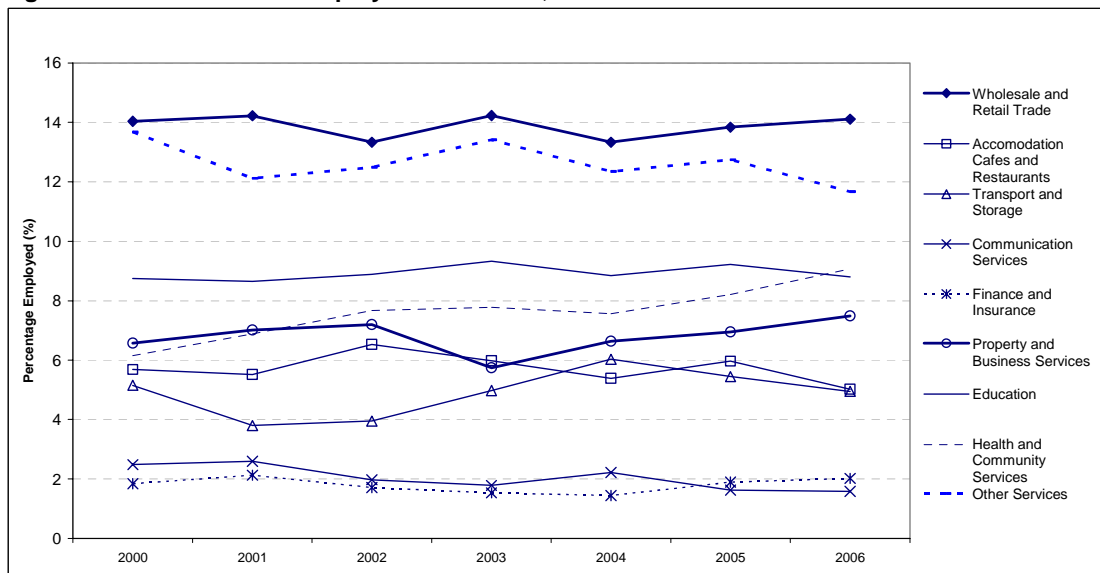
- The share of Māori employment³⁵ in the agricultural, forestry and fishing, and manufacturing sectors declined in the 2000-2006 period while there has been an increase in the share of construction during this period. This is shown in Figure 6. While these changes may be a sign of upward trend for Māori employment, they could have implications for Māori in managing their traditional asset base.

Figure 26: Share of Māori Employment in Primary and Manufacturing Sectors 2000-2006



- Figure 27 shows the change in the share of Māori employment in trade, accommodation and service sectors for the period 2000 to 2006. The share of Māori employment in the health and community services, property and business services has increased in the 2000-2006 period while their share in communication services has declined.

Figure 27: Share of Māori Employment in Trade, Accommodation and Service Sectors 2000-2006



³⁵ In the analysis for calculating Māori share of employment by industry, an average of the HLFS quarterly data is used to obtain yearly statistics. At the time of writing this paper, the HLFS data for the December 2006 quarter was not yet available. Thus, the 2006 data point is an average of the March, June and September 2006 quarters.



- The New Zealand Government is targeting the biotechnology, information and communication technology and creative industries³⁶ for growth. Although Māori share of employment in the education, finance and insurance, communication services has not increased significantly in the recent few years, these are the areas that Māori have the potential to expand and benefit from in future.

Lead Social Indicators

Comparative life expectancy at birth

Data Source

The data has been extracted from the Social Report 2006, although the original source of the data is from Statistics NZ. The original life tables can be downloaded from the Stats NZ website at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/info-releases/nz-life-tables-info-releases.htm>. However, the full time series shown in Figure 28 below is not available on Statistics NZ's website.

General description of data sets

The Statistics NZ Population Statistics Business Unit produces 5 year intervals of life tables on life expectancy.

Period covered

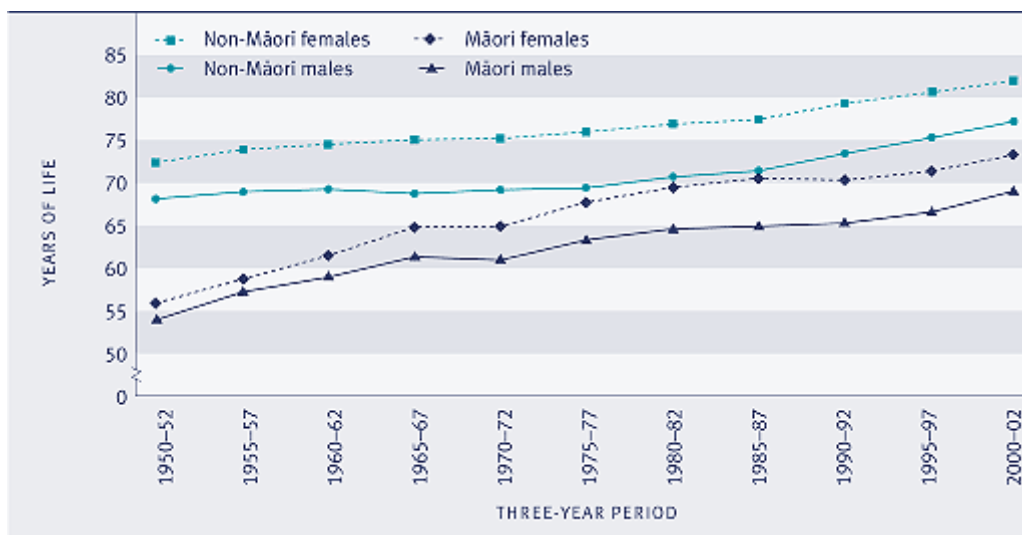
The graph extracted from the Social Report shows a life expectancy time series from 1950-52 to 2000-02.

Primary unit of analysis

Individuals

Key findings

Figure 28: Life expectancy at birth, by ethnic group and gender, selected years, 1950–1952 to 2000–2002



Sources: Statistics New Zealand; Ministry of Health

Note: Figures for 1981–1996 have been adjusted for undercount, using Statistics New Zealand's estimate of Māori life expectancy for 1996

³⁶<http://www.immigration.govt.nz/migrant/stream/work/workandlivepermanently/whatoportunities/workoportunities/growthareas/> at 17 January 2007.



- There are marked ethnic differences in life expectancy. In 2000–2002, male life expectancy at birth was 77.2 years for non-Māori and 69.0 years for Māori, a difference of 8.2 years.
- Female life expectancy at birth was 81.9 years for non-Māori and 73.2 years for Māori, a difference of 8.8 years.
- The pace of improvement in life expectancy has varied by ethnic group. For non-Māori, there was a fairly steady increase in life expectancy at birth over the period from 1985–1987 to 2000–2002, males gaining 5.8 years and females 4.5 years.
- For Māori, there was little change during the 1980s, but a dramatic improvement in the five years to 2000–2002. While the gain in Māori life expectancy over the whole period 1985–1987 to 2000–2002 (4.1 years for males, 2.7 years for females) was less than that for non-Māori, Māori gained more than non-Māori in the most recent five-year period. As a result, the gap in life expectancy at birth between non-Māori and Māori, which widened by 2.4 years between 1985–1987 and 1995–1997, reduced by 0.6 years in the five years to 2000–2002.



Māori involvement in unpaid work

Data Sources:

Statistics NZ, Time Use Survey, 1999³⁷ (<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/Articles/timeusesurvey1999.htm>)

Te Puni Kōkiri factsheet 9, Māori and Unpaid Work, March 2000 (<http://www.tpk.govt.nz/Māori/work/fs9unpaid.pdf>)

SNZ, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1991-2001. This data can be extracted from the Table Builder. The 2006 census data is not yet available at time of writing this paper.

General description of data sets

The type of unpaid work, e.g. childcare, housework, etc, undertaken by Māori.

Period covered

- Fact sheet 9 was completed in March 2000 reporting on the SNZ Time Use Survey, 1999, as its primary source.
- Census data, albeit with limited comparability, is available to be purchased from SNZ for the 1991 and 1996 censuses. 2006 data on unpaid activities is not available by ethnicity at time of writing this paper. Hence, time series data is not available for comparisons.

Primary unit of analysis

Individuals

Quality of data

Two data sets are reported mainly from the census and the Time Use Survey. There are comparability issues with regard to the question on unpaid work in the census. The question asked in the censuses regarding unpaid work has been different each census year.

1991

Question 19 asked the respondent how much time he/she spent in voluntary work last week and what type of voluntary work was completed. Question 20 asked the respondent to tick the type of activities he/she completed last week. A list of seven boxes was given to tick from.

1996

Question 37 asked the respondent which of four options he/she did for him/herself or people living in the same household in a specified seven day period last week. It also instructed the respondent not to count any he/she did for pay. Question 38 asked the respondent to tick as many of the seven options he/she did in the last four weeks for people not living in the same household as the respondent, and instructed not to count any the respondent did for pay.

³⁷ Statistics New Zealand (2000). "New Zealand Time Use Survey 1999"



2001

Question 41 asked the respondent to tick as many of the nine options he/she did in the last 4 weeks without pay. These options were different to those of 1991 and 1996.

2006

Question 46 was the same as question 41 in 2001 except two options regarding study were not included. Studying was included in the 2001 question for activities that were undertaken without pay but has since been separated out into a separate question for the 2006 Census. An inspection of the census questionnaires is available at

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/312C0A67-47A8-4406-A8A3-3D2A13EC892B/0/2006censusdefinitionsquestionnaires.pdf>

Because of the changes to the questions on voluntary work the results are not comparable, especially between 1991, 1996 and other years. The 2001 and 2006 census questions were similar. Hence comparisons can be made between these years, acknowledging the difference in the options provided to respondents.

Key Findings from the Census

- Tables 10 and 11 show the results from the 2001 Census. The majority of Māori (84.3%) aged 15 years and over participated in a form of household work, cooking, repairs, gardening etc for one's own household. The next most common form of unpaid work was caring for a child (44.1%) who was a member of one's own household. The third most common form of unpaid work for Māori was caring for a child (23.5%) who did not live in one's own household. Compared to the total population³⁸ aged 15 years and over, Māori were more likely to look after a member of their own household, a member of their own household who was ill or had a disability, a child who did not live in their own household or to help or volunteer work for or through any organisation, group or marae or to study.

³⁸ Non-Māori data could not be presented here although data is available through the Table Builder for European, Asian, Pasifika and Other ethnic groups. Due to the total response method used to record responses, figures for non-Māori could not be obtained by simply adding the other ethnic groups. Hence, the total population is presented as a benchmark to compare with Māori instead of the non-Māori count.



Table 10: Unpaid Activities³⁹ (Total Responses) for the Māori Ethnic Group and Total Ethnic Group (Level 1 Grouped Total Responses), 2001

Activities	Māori		Total People Specifying One or More Ethnic Group(s)	
	Number	%	Number	%
No Activities	31,047	10.1	255,375	9.8
Household Work, Cooking, Repairs, Gardening, etc, for Own Household	259,182	84.3	2,243,316	85.7
Looking After a Child Who is a Member of Own Household	135,645	44.1	826,641	31.6
Looking After a Member of Own Household Who is Ill or has a Disability	37,464	12.2	198,900	7.6
Looking After a Child Who Does Not Live in Own Household	72,279	23.5	410,220	15.7
Helping Someone Who is Ill or has a Disability Who Does Not Live in Own Household	32,946	10.7	220,431	8.4
Other Helping or Voluntary Work For or Through any Organisation, Group or Marae	65,148	21.2	425,463	16.2
Attending or Studying for 20 Hours or More Per Week at School or Any Other Place	38,043	12.4	233,829	8.9
Attending or Studying for Less than 20 Hours Per Week at School or Any Other Place	24,720	8.0	186,054	7.1
Total People (Includes People Stating One or More Unpaid Activity(ies) and No Activities)	307,284	100.0	2,618,427	100.0

Source: <http://wdmzpub01.stats.govt.nz/wds/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=92>, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001, Statistics NZ.

- Table 11 shows that, similar to the total population, Māori women aged 15 years and over were more likely than Māori men aged 15 years and over to have completed unpaid work in all the reported activities during the four weeks prior to the 2001 census. Māori men and women aged 15 years and over were more likely to participate in all unpaid activities than men and women in the general population with the exception of household work, cooking, repairs, gardening, etc, for their own household.

³⁹ Data collected on activities refer to activities carried out four weeks prior to the 2001 census.



Table 11: Unpaid Activities (Total Responses) for the Māori Ethnic Group and Total Ethnic Group (Level 1 Grouped Total Responses) by gender, 2001

Activities	Māori				Total People Specifying One or More Ethnic Group(s)			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Activities	20,358	14.1	10,692	6.6	158,535	12.7	96,837	7.1
Household Work, Cooking, Repairs, Gardening, etc, for Own Household	115,041	79.6	144,141	88.6	1,026,960	82.0	1,216,353	89.1
Looking After a Child Who is a Member of Own Household	52,080	36.0	83,565	51.4	341,433	27.2	485,208	35.5
Looking After a Member of Own Household Who is Ill or has a Disability	14,154	9.8	23,310	14.3	79,554	6.3	119,346	8.7
Looking After a Child Who Does Not Live in Own Household	24,963	17.3	47,316	29.1	139,620	11.1	270,597	19.8
Helping Someone Who is Ill or has a Disability Who Does Not Live in Own Household	11,652	8.1	21,294	13.1	77,022	6.1	143,409	10.5
Other Helping or Voluntary Work For or Through any Organisation, Group or Marae	27,426	19.0	37,722	23.2	182,739	14.6	242,724	17.8
Attending or Studying for 20 Hours or More Per Week at School or Any Other Place	15,237	10.5	22,806	14.0	105,132	8.4	128,697	9.4
Attending or Studying for Less than 20 Hours Per Week at School or Any Other Place	9,552	6.6	15,165	9.3	73,623	5.9	112,428	8.2
Total People (Includes People Stating One or More Unpaid Activity(ies) and No Activities. Excludes People Not Stating a Response)	144,597	100.0	162,684	100.0	1,253,106	100.0	1,365,321	100.0

Source: <http://wdmzpub01.stats.govt.nz/wds/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=92>, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001, Statistics NZ

Key Findings from the Time Use Survey

In the Time use Survey 1999, the average weekly hours spent per week on unpaid work was collected by ethnicity by Statistics NZ. It gathered information on time use by women and men, Māori and non-Māori, and rural and urban people aged 12 years and over, living in private households. There are two main findings from this report worth mentioning.

- The two tables (12 and 13) below are extracted from “Measuring unpaid work in New Zealand 1999”⁴⁰. There were few major differences in time use between Māori and non-Māori in 1999. Non-Māori recorded marginally higher hours per week in productive time, largely due to higher hours of market work (24.1 hours compared with 19.9 hours for Māori). Conversely, Māori recorded slightly higher hours of unpaid work than non-Māori. The activity analysis shows Māori spent more time than non-Māori on care, particularly child-care, and also on unpaid work outside the household, helping other households and the community. The main contributors to these differences are likely to be the younger age structure of the Māori population and, possibly, the greater involvement with whānau.

⁴⁰

[http://www2.stats.govt.nz/domino/external/pasfull/pasfull.nsf/0/4c2567ef00247c6acc256a570007e89e/\\$FILE/MUWZN99.pdf](http://www2.stats.govt.nz/domino/external/pasfull/pasfull.nsf/0/4c2567ef00247c6acc256a570007e89e/$FILE/MUWZN99.pdf), 19 January 2007.



Table 12: Average weekly hours per person by activity and ethnicity

Activities	Hours per week	
	Māori	Non-Māori
Unpaid work		
Unpaid work inside the household		
-Housing	6.6	7.6
-Nutrition	7.3	7.8
-Clothing	2.8	2.8
-Care		
-Child	6.5	4.6
-Other	1.2	1.2
Unpaid work outside the household		
-Informal		
-Child	0.8	0.5
-Other	1.6	1.3
Unpaid work for households	26.8	25.8
Formal unpaid work outside the household	1.9	1.6
Total unpaid work	28.7	27.4

Table 13: Average weekly unpaid work per person by principal function, activity and ethnicity

Activities	Ethnicity	Principal functions of household production								Total unpaid work
		Housing	Nutrition	Clothing	Care	Unpaid work inside the household	Informal unpaid work outside the household	Unpaid work for households	Formal unpaid work outside the household	
Principal	Māori	0.2	2.8	0.1	5.5	8.6	1.9	10.5	1.7	12.2
	Non-Māori	0.3	2.9	0.2	3.7	7.1	1.4	8.5	1.4	9.9
Ancillary Shopping	Māori	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5
	Non-Māori	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.4	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.6
Maintenance	Māori	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9
	Non-Māori	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4
Gardening	Māori	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
	Non-Māori	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
Cleaning	Māori	3.8	2.6	1.2	0.0	7.6	0.0	7.6	0.0	7.6
	Non-Māori	3.8	2.8	1.1	0.0	7.7	0.0	7.7	0.0	7.7
Transportation	Māori	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.8	0.5	3.3	0.2	3.6
	Non-Māori	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.9	2.9	0.4	3.3	0.2	3.5
Management	Māori	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
	Non-Māori	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Total	Māori	6.6	7.3	2.8	7.6	24.4	2.4	26.8	1.9	28.7
	Non-Māori	7.6	7.8	2.8	5.8	24.0	1.8	25.8	1.6	27.4
	Total	7.4	7.8	2.8	6.1	24.1	1.9	26.0	1.7	27.6

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding



Māori housing tenure

Data Source:

2001 Census customised data from Statistics NZ on ownership of dwelling

Data on tenure of household can be extracted from the 2001 Census Table Builder.

This can be downloaded as

[http://www2.stats.govt.nz/domino/external/pasfull/pasfull.nsf/0/4c2567ef00247c6acc256bf900106c04/\\$FILE/Table%2022.xls](http://www2.stats.govt.nz/domino/external/pasfull/pasfull.nsf/0/4c2567ef00247c6acc256bf900106c04/$FILE/Table%2022.xls)

General description of data sets

Data on housing is available from the census on two aspects: ownership of dwelling and on the tenure holder. All questions about housing were asked on the dwelling form, with the exception of tenure holder, which was asked in Question 22 on the individual form in 2001⁴¹. This was a new question, designed to identify which individuals within a household own or partly own the dwelling they usually live in. This contrasts with tenure of household, which has been asked every census year, and indicates whether the dwelling is owned (or rented) by any of the usual residents of that dwelling⁴².

Period covered

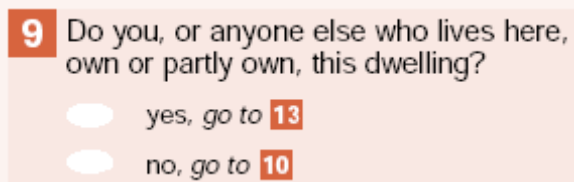
Census data on Māori ethnic affiliation is available from 1991. The 2006 census data was not available at the time of writing this paper. (Caution should be used when comparing Māori ethnicity figures with 2006 Census figures because of the change in the ethnicity standards 2005⁴³).

Primary unit of analysis

Individuals and dwellings

Key findings

The following findings are based on the following question from the census dwelling form:



9 Do you, or anyone else who lives here, own or partly own, this dwelling?

yes, go to 13

no, go to 10

- In 2001, nearly a third (158,148 or 33.4%) of Māori were living in a house they owned with a mortgage. Another 60,936 Māori or 12.9% were living in a house they owned without a mortgage. The majority of Māori (49.9%) lived in rented households.

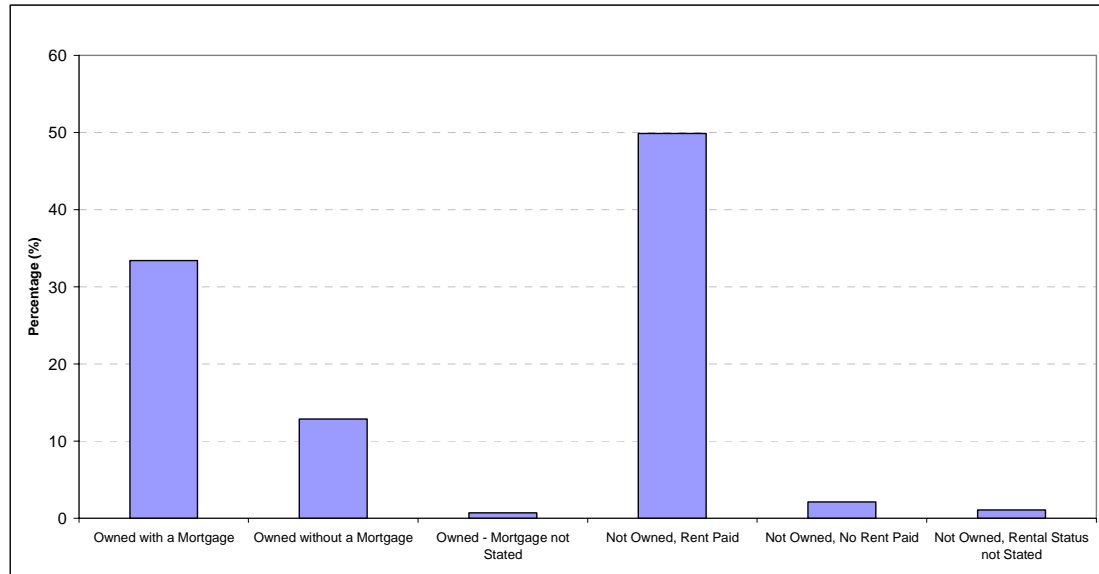
⁴¹ <http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/E6A2CF4B-69D5-494A-813E-CC671BD004FE/0/2001individualform.pdf>

⁴² A more detailed description of the questions asked in the census on housing is provided in the Family Wellbeing Indicators from the 1981-2001 New Zealand Censuses, published by Statistics NZ in June 2006, pages 122-124. The report can be downloaded at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/118675A4-7F7C-45CB-AAEB-FC019392FC4E/0/FamilyWellbeingReport2006.pdf>

⁴³ See paper on Statistics NZ website on the Statistical Standard for Ethnicity 2005 at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/DE0A3946-655C-4F82-BA4F-A38859C5E83D/0/StatisticalStandardforEthnicity2005.pdf>

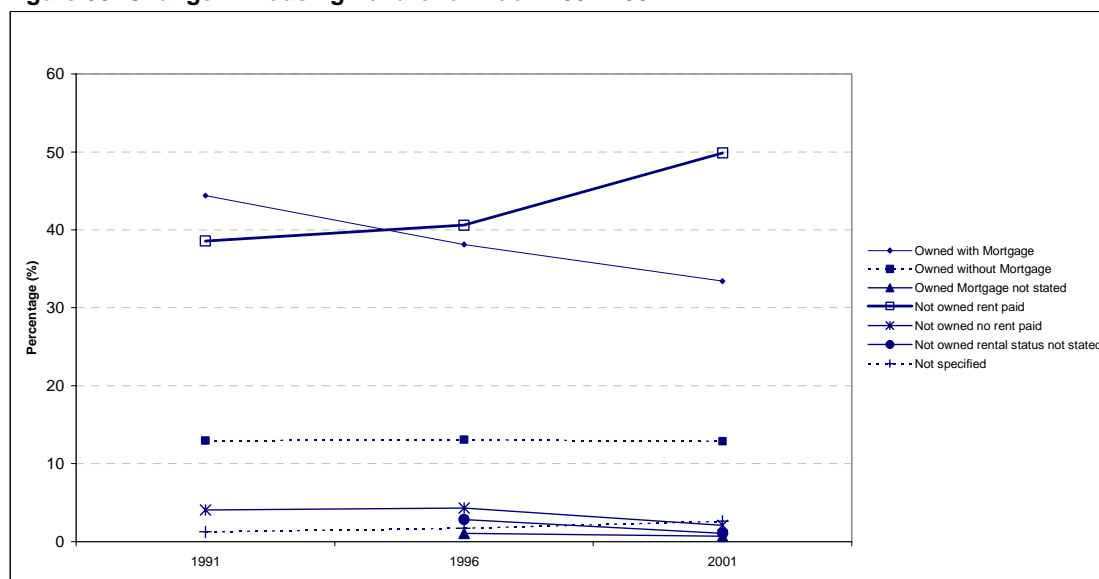


Figure 29: Housing Tenure for Māori in 2001

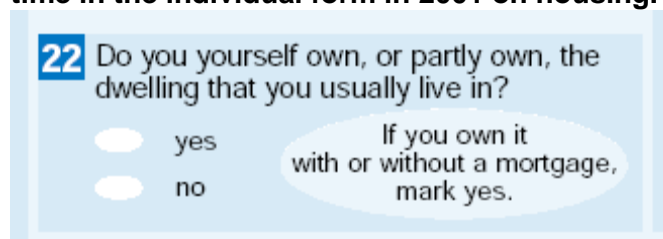


- Over the 1991-2001 period, there has been a decline in the proportion of Māori living in a house owned with a mortgage. There has also been a significant increase in the proportion of Māori living in rented households. The proportion of Māori living in a house owned without a mortgage has remained more or less the same over this period.

Figure 30: Change in Housing Tenure for Māori 1991-2001



The following findings are based on the following question asked for the first time in the individual form in 2001 on housing.



-



- Tenure refers to the nature of occupancy (i.e one could either own or not own the dwelling). In 2001, almost 1 in 3 Māori aged 15 years and over (31.7 percent) owned their own homes, either with or without a mortgage, while 68.3 percent lived in dwellings which they did not own.
- Some 31.6 percent of usually resident Māori males and 31.8 percent of Māori females stated that they owned their homes.
- The highest proportion for any age group owning or partly owning their own home was for those aged 70-74 (3,066 or 64.3 percent) and the lowest was amongst those aged 15 to 19 years (744 or 1.6 percent).

Table 14: Tenure Holder and Age Group, for the Māori Ethnic Group Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15 Years and Over, 2001

Age Group	Own or Partly Own Usual Residence	Do Not Own Usual Residence
15-19 Years	1.6	98.4
20-24 Years	4.7	95.3
25-29 Years	15.8	84.2
30-34 Years	29.8	70.2
35-39 Years	41.1	58.9
40-44 Years	48.8	51.2
45-49 Years	54.3	45.7
50-54 Years	58.2	41.8
55-59 Years	59.3	40.6
60-64 Years	62.6	37.4
65-69 Years	63.7	36.3
70-74 Years	64.3	35.7
75-79 Years	63.0	36.9
80-84 Years	59.4	40.6
85 Years and Over	47.2	52.8
Total	31.7	68.3

Source: [http://www2.stats.govt.nz/domino/external/pasfull/pasfull.nsf/0/4c2567ef00247c6acc256bf900106c04/\\$FILE/TABLE%2022.xls](http://www2.stats.govt.nz/domino/external/pasfull/pasfull.nsf/0/4c2567ef00247c6acc256bf900106c04/$FILE/TABLE%2022.xls), Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001, Statistics NZ

- Māori living in the West Coast Region were most likely to own their own homes (45 percent), while those in the Nelson Region were least likely to be homeowners (26 percent).



Proportion of Māori candidates represented in local and central government, DHB and school boards of trustees

Māori representation by Territorial Authority (city, district and unitary councils including the mayoralty) as candidates

Data source: Department of Internal Affairs (DIA): A survey of Local Authority Election Candidates in the 2004 Local Authority Elections. This has been completed by DIA but has not been published yet. It has been stored at S:\Policy Group\Māori Potential Forecast Report\Quality of Life and Indicators_Vij\Discussion Paper\752371DA - Candidate survey report_FINAL_2004.pdf

General description of data set

The following findings are based on the results of a survey of local authority election candidates in the October 2004 elections. Local Government Services of DIA commissioned the survey. Electoral officers around New Zealand provided a full list of candidates and their contact details. Candidates stood for election to community boards, territorial authorities (city, district and unitary authorities – including the mayoralty), and regional councils⁴⁴.

Period covered

This report is based on results of a survey of local authority election candidates in the October 2004 elections. A similar survey was conducted for the 1992 and 2001 local authority elections.

Sample structure

Candidates were sent a questionnaire at the time of the October 2004 election. All of the 4,092 candidates who stood for election in 2004 were sent a questionnaire for the survey. A total of 2,081 questionnaires were returned on time for being included in the 2004 survey.

Primary unit of analysis

Candidates in the 2004 local authority elections who were sent a questionnaire were the primary unit of analysis. In 2004, every candidate was sent a questionnaire.

Data Quality

DIA has not yet officially published its 2004 survey on its website. In addition, it is hoped that DIA will continue the survey of candidates in local authority elections over time to ensure data continuity. Although the current data source may not be the best quality of data desired, the survey is the only reliable source of information available on Māori candidates' representation in local government.

Key findings

- Most respondents did not have any Māori ancestry (81%). This is compared with 72% of the population nationally who had no Māori ancestry. 12% of respondents reported having Māori ancestry, compared with 16% of the national population (see Table 4.3).
- Fewer elected respondents reported having Māori ancestry (10%) compared with respondents who were not elected (15%). Respondents with no Māori

⁴⁴ More information on the structure and functions of local government in New Zealand can be found at <http://www2.stats.govt.nz/domino/external/web/nzstories.nsf/092edeb76ed5aa6bcc256afe0081d84e/2f8a4118e877b110cc256b1e007c33fc?OpenDocument> or at <http://www.lgnz.co.nz/faq/general/structure.html>



ancestry were slightly more likely to be elected, than respondents of Māori descent (see Table 15).

Table 15: Māori ancestry, by elected and non-elected respondents-2004

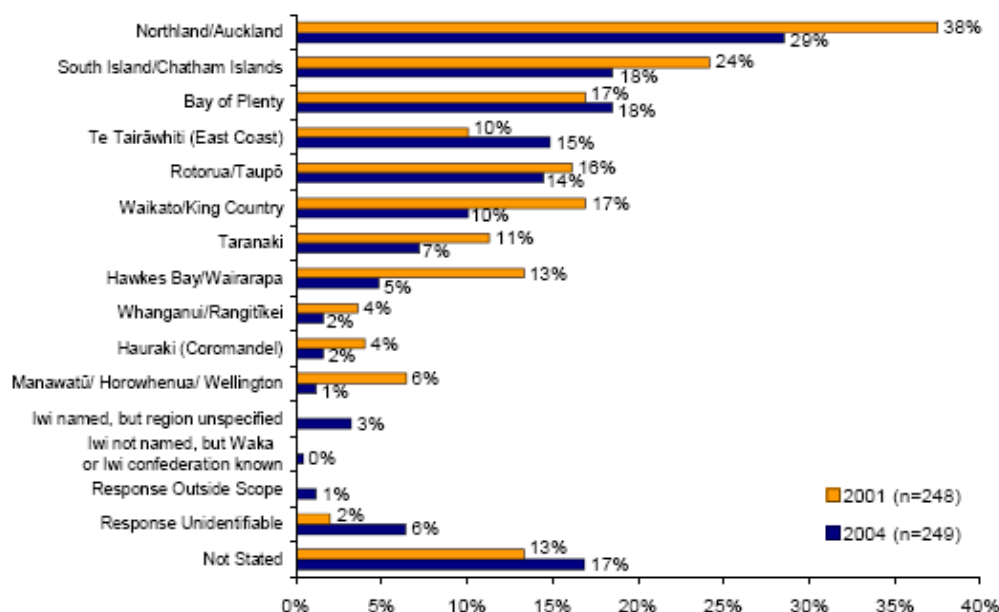
Māori ancestry	Not elected		Elected		Total		NZ*
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Yes	133	15%	116	10%	249	12%	16%
No	708	78%	981	84%	1,689	81%	72%
Don't know	11	1%	20	2%	31	1%	2%
Not stated	56	6%	56	5%	112	5%	10%
Total respondents	908	100%	1,173	100%	2,081	100%	100%

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

* Source: Usually resident population, 2001 Census – Statistics New Zealand

- The 249 respondents who indicated they were of Māori descent were asked if they knew the name of their iwi, of which 83% recorded one or more iwi affiliation.

Figure 31: Iwi Affiliation by region-2001 and 2004

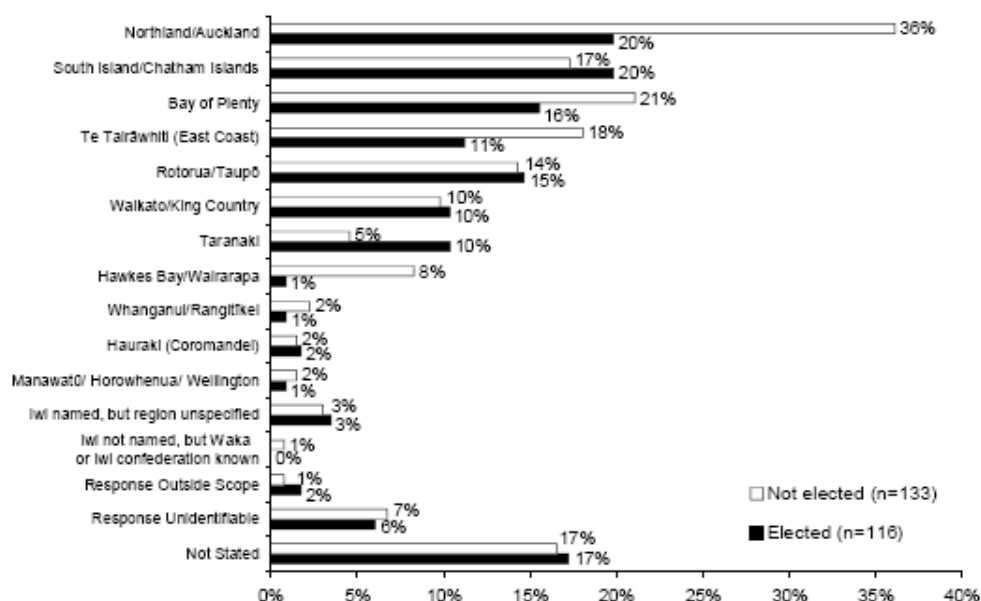


Note: Multiple responses: percentages do not add up to 100%

- The highest proportion of respondents identified with Northland/Auckland-based iwi (29%), followed by South Island/Chatham Island-based iwi and Bay of Plenty-based iwi (both 18%). In comparison with the 2001 results, a slightly higher proportion of respondents identified with Bay of Plenty-based iwi (18% in 2004, compared with 17% in 2001) and East Coast-based iwi in 2004 (15% in 2004, compared with 10% in 2001). Figure 5.4 shows that respondents who identified with Taranaki-based iwi had a higher proportion of elected (10%) than non-elected respondents (5%). Similarly, respondents who identified with South Island/Chatham Islands-based iwi had a higher proportion of elected (20%) than non-elected respondents (17%).



Figure 32: Iwi affiliation by region and elected and non-elected respondents-2004



Note: Multiple responses: percentages do not add up to 100%

- Respondents were asked to identify the ethnic group(s) they belong to. They were allowed to tick as many options as they liked from the list provided. The majority of respondents (88%) belonged to the New Zealand European/Pākehā ethnic group. The proportion of respondents who identified with each of the ethnic groups was similar to 2001 (Table 16).

Table 16: Ethnicity of respondents-2001 and 2004

Ethnic groups	2001		2004	
	N	%	N	%
European/Pākehā	1,924	89%	1,837	88%
Māori	198	9%	187	9%
Pacific peoples	28	1%	32	2%
Asian	26	1%	26	1%
MELAA [#]	6	0%	7	0%
Miscellaneous [^]	61	3%	71	3%
Object/did not answer	5	0%	48	2%
Total respondents	2,170	***	2,081	***

Note: *** Multiple responses: percentages do not add up to 100%

[#] Middle-eastern, Latin American, and African

[^] contains responses where respondents gave generic responses such as 'Kiwi', 'New Zealander' etc

- Compared with the national population, Māori, Pacific peoples and Asian ethnic groups were under-represented among respondents, particularly among elected respondents (Table 17).



Table 17: Ethnicity of respondents by elected and non-elected respondents-2004

Ethnic groups	Not elected		Elected		Total		NZ*
	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
European	771	85%	1,066	91%	1,837	88%	77%
Māori	108	12%	79	7%	187	9%	14%
Pacific peoples	23	3%	9	1%	32	2%	6%
Asian	16	2%	10	1%	26	1%	6%
MELAA#	6	1%	1	0%	7	0%	1%
Miscellaneous^	37	4%	34	3%	71	3%	NA
Object/did not answer	19	2%	27	2%	46	2%	4%
Total respondents	908	***	1,173	***	2,081	***	***

Note: * Source: Usually resident population, 2001 Census – Statistics New Zealand
 # Middle-eastern, Latin American, and African
 ^ contains responses where respondents gave generic responses such as 'Kiwi', 'New Zealander' etc
 *** Multiple responses: percentages do not add up to 100%

- Almost three-quarters of respondents (73%) with Māori ancestry identified with the Māori ethnic group.



Māori representation in central government as candidates

Data source: The Electoral Commission.

<http://www.elections.org.nz/electorates/ethnicity-mps.html>

Key Findings

The Electoral Commission provides ethnic data on MPs immediately after a general election from 1993 to 2005⁴⁵. The 2002 general election resulted in Māori winning 14.7 percent of the electorate seats and 17.6 percent of the list seats. This resulted in 19 Māori MPs (15.8%), out of a total of 120 MPs, in Parliament. In 2005, 21 Māori MPs (17.3%) were elected, out of a total of 121 MPs in Parliament. Fourteen out of 69 electorate MPs were Māori (20.3%), while seven out of 52 list MPs were Māori (13.5%).

Table 18: Number of Māori MPs 1993-2005

	no. electorate MPs	no. list MPs	total no. MPs	size of parliament	% of all MPs	% of population at previous census
1993	7	n/a	7	99	7.1	13
1996	7	9	16	120	13.3	15.1
1999	9	7	16	120	13.3	15.1
2002	10	9	19	120	15.8	14.7
2005	7	14	21	121	17.3	14.7

Source: <http://www.elections.org.nz/electorates/ethnicity-mps.html>

⁴⁵ <http://www.elections.org.nz/electorates/ethnicity-mps.html>, January 2007.



Māori representation in District Health Boards (DHBs)

Data source: Department of Internal Affairs (DIA): A survey of Local Authority Election Candidates in the 2001 Local Authority Elections. The data on DHBs was obtained by email correspondence from DIA in September 2005.

Key Findings

District health board candidates were asked to complete an ethnicity question in the 2004 survey. Following the elections, elected members were also asked to identify their ethnicity to the Ministry of Health; 93 percent of members responded in 2004 and 97 percent did so in 2001.

District health board candidates were surveyed by the DIA in 2001 (63 percent district health board candidate response) and 2004 (61 percent response). Members were surveyed by the Ministry of Health following their election in 2001 (97.3 percent response) and 2004 (92.5 percent response). Percentages in the table below are the proportion of respondents who identified with each category out of all respondents who identified an ethnicity. Figures in brackets are the actual number of elected members who identified with each category. As respondents could identify more than one ethnicity, totals add up to greater than 100 percent. "Other" includes those respondents who identified their ethnicity as "New Zealander" (or variants thereof).

Table 19: Ethnicity of district health board candidates and elected members

Ethnicity	2001		2004	
	Candidates	Members	Candidates	Members
NZ European	83.1%	88.1% (126)	87.3%	84.6% (115)
Māori	13.1%	3.5% (5)	12.7%	8.1% (11)
Samoan	0.4%	-	1.3%	2.2% (3)
Cook Island Māori	0.4%	-	1.0%	-
Tongan	0.2%	-	-	-
Niuean	-	-	-	-
Chinese	0.9%	-	0.3%	-
Indian	0.9%	0.7% (1)	0.7%	1.5% (2)
Other	8.2%	12.6% (18)	10.8%	8.8% (12)

Source: Department of Internal Affairs, A survey of Local Authority Election Candidates in the 2001 Local Authority Elections, email correspondence with Ben Amey, September 2005

The Ministry of Health noted that STV (Single Transferable Vote) had some beneficial effects in increasing the diversity of representation especially for district health board elections. While the percentage of candidates identifying themselves as Māori apparently declined slightly between 2001 and 2004, the numbers who were actually elected increased, from 3.5 percent (five members) to 8.1 percent (11 members). Pacific Island groups were also included in the elected membership for the first time, with three members in 2004 identifying themselves as Samoan.

Election of Māori and minority group representatives was noticeably higher in 2004. In addition to an increase in overall Māori representation, the number of district health boards with elected Māori members more than doubled, from four in 2001 to nine in 2004. However, it is unclear whether the move to "at large" representation directly contributed to greater diversity on district health boards, or whether this was due to other factors.



Māori representation In School Trust Boards

Data source: Ministry of Education

<http://educationcounts.edcentre.govt.nz/indicators/qualityproviders/dsau26.html>

General Description of Data

Boards of trustees of state and state integrated schools must hold elections for parent and staff representatives every three years. A board may also decide to adopt a mid-term election cycle where half the number of its parent representatives are elected at a mid-term election (18 months after the triennial election) and the remainder are elected at the triennial election. Elections for student representatives are held annually in September in schools with students in Year 9 and above.

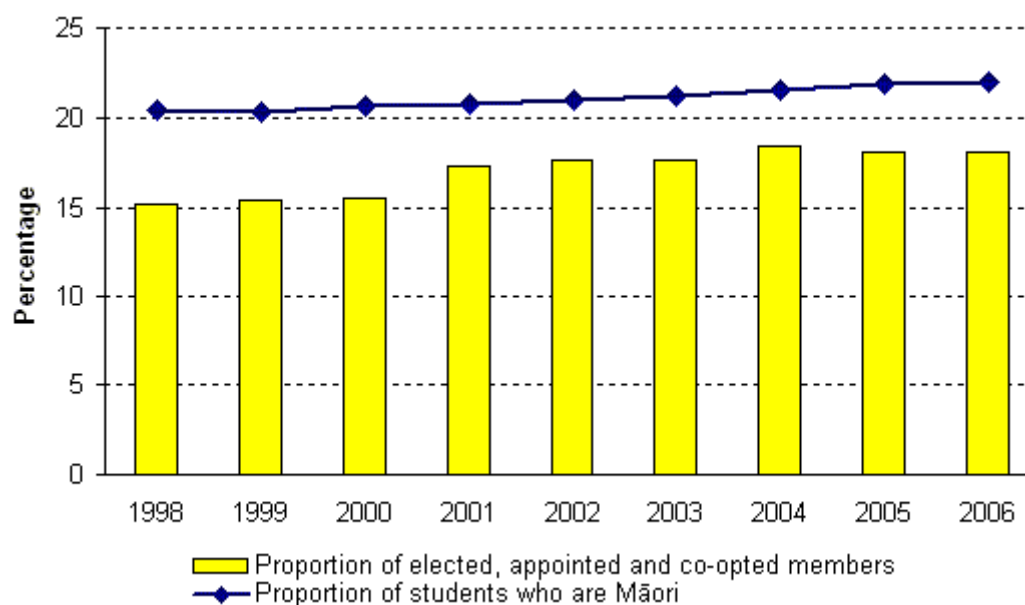
Triennial elections were held in 1998, 2001 and, most recently, in 2004. A by-election can occur at any stage in the election cycle if an elected trustee leaves the board and thereby creates a casual vacancy. Although the major changes in board membership occur in triennial election years, there is still some fluctuation in intervening years due to casual vacancies, by-elections, mid-term elections and annual student representative elections.

This indicator is a snapshot of the composition of boards of trustees as at 1 December of each year. The data here is presented as a proportion of parent elected, appointed and co-opted representative boards of trustees members. Other members, such as school principals, staff representatives, student representatives and proprietors representatives are not included in this analysis.

Key Findings

- In December 2006, 18.0% of the boards of trustees members included in this analysis were Māori, an increase from 15.2% in 1998.

Figure 33: Proportion of board of trustees members who are Māori (1998 to 2006)



- The proportion of Māori on boards of trustees is lower than proportion of Māori students in these schools. This is largely due to demographics; the proportion of the school age population who are Māori is considerably higher than the proportion of the population aged 25-50 who are Māori. Nonetheless, this gap has narrowed between 1998 and 2006.



- In 2006, Māori women accounted for 61.6% of all Māori trustees members in schools. This represents a slight increase from the proportion of Māori trustees in schools that were women in 1998 (60.6%).



Lead Cultural Indicators

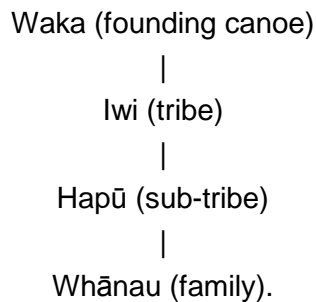
Māori affiliation with their iwi

Data Source: 2006, 2001 and 1996 Census of Population and Dwellings

Although the Te Puni Kōkiri census data purchase will be available later in 2007, 2006 census updates have been added based on the final counts released by Stats NZ. This can be accessed at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/4D23BE7D-D9B8-4A7D-9D68-5B897793FFB9/0/18iwi.xls>

General description of data set

According to Statistics NZ, the concept of iwi has changed over time. Today it is the focal economic and political unit of the traditional Māori descent and kinship based hierarchy of:



In recent censuses, those people who said that they were of Māori descent⁴⁶ were asked to name their iwi.

The 2006 iwi population counts are based on total iwi responses. That is, they include all of the people who stated each iwi, whether as their only iwi or as one of several iwi. Where a person recorded more than one iwi, they were counted in each applicable group.

Period covered

1996, 2001 and 2006 data are provided where possible.

Key findings

- The Māori descent population count has increased from 604,110 in 2001 to 643,977 in 2006.
- In 2006, 102,366 people (16 percent) of the Māori descent population did not know their iwi compared to 111,810 (20 percent) in 2001 and 112,563 (21 percent) in 1996.
- Ngāpuhi remained by far the largest iwi nationally, with 24 percent (compared to 23 percent in 2001) of the Māori descent population who stated an iwi indicating Ngāpuhi affiliation in 2006.
- Figure 1 shows the population counts for the 10 largest iwi for the 1996, 2001 and 2006 census. Similar to 2001, Ngāti Porou and Ngāti Kahungunu were the next largest iwi in 2006.
- Ngāpuhi, Ngāti Porou, Ngāti Kahungunu and Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu were the only four iwi with more than 40,000 affiliates at the time of the 2006 census.

⁴⁶ A person has Māori descent if they are of the Māori race of New Zealand; this includes any descendant of such a person.



- Over the 2001-2006 censuses, there were variations in the percentage change of responses of people of Māori descent indicating their affiliation to one or more iwi. Changes varied from an increase of 28% for Te Atiawa to a decline by 7% for Waikato.

Table 20: Selected Iwi Population Counts Based on Total Responses at the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

Iwi (total responses)	Census year			Intercensal change 2001-2006		Intercensal change 1996-2001	
	1996	2001	2006	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ngāpuhi	95,451	102,981	122,211	19,230	19	7,530	8
Ngāti Porou	54,219	61,701	71,907	10,206	17	7,482	14
Ngāti Kahungunu ⁽¹⁾	46,245	53,973	59,946	See (1)	See (1)	6,291	14
Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu	29,136	39,180	49,185	10,005	26	10,044	34
Waikato	23,808	35,781	33,429	-2,352	-7	11,973	50
Ngāti Tūwharetoa	28,995	29,301	34,674	5,373	18	306	1
Tūhoe	25,917	29,259	32,670	3,411	12	3,342	13
Ngāti Maniapoto	23,733	27,168	33,627	6,459	24	3,435	14
Te Atiawa ⁽²⁾	13,251	18,036	22,275	4,239	24	4,278	32
Ngāti Awa	11,304	13,044	15,258	2,214	17	1,740	15
Don't Know	112,563	111,810	102,366	-9,444	-8	-753	-1
Total Māori descent population count	579,714	604,110	643,977	39,867	7	24,396	4

(1) For 1996 and 2001, this iwi group included Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Heretaunga, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, Ngāti Kahungunu region unspecified, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Whanganui a Orotu, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tamatea, and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tamakinui a Rua. However, in 2006, this also included Ngāti Pāhauwera, and Ngāti Rākaipaaka. Hence the 1996 and 2001 numbers and percentages are not directly comparable with the corresponding 2006 statistics.

(2) Includes Te Atiawa (Taranaki), Te Atiawa (Te Whanganui a Tara/Wellington), Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai, Te Atiawa (Te Waipounamu/South Island), Te Atiawa, region unspecified.

(3) Source: Statistics New Zealand



Māori participation in cultural activities⁴⁷

Data Sources:

- Employment in the cultural sector, a report dated June 2005 prepared by Statistics NZ for the Ministry of Culture and Heritage. This can be accessed at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/analytical-reports/employment-in-the-cultural-sector.htm>
- A measure of Culture: Cultural experiences and cultural spending in New Zealand, Stats NZ & Ministry of Culture and Heritage, June 2003. This can be accessed at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/analytical-reports/measure-of-culture/default.htm>

Since speaking Te reo is also part of Māori cultural activity. This is covered as a separate indicator in the paper.

General description of data set

- The Employment in the cultural sector report shows changes in the levels and distribution of employment in the cultural sector between 1996 and 2001. It also provides some data on the share of Māori ethnic group in employment in the cultural sector.
- A Measure of Culture report is based on the Cultural Experiences Survey (CES)⁴⁸. The CES asked people whether they had experienced a range of activities during a set reference period – 12 months for goods and services experienced relatively infrequently, and four weeks for activities experienced on a more regular basis.

Period covered

- The Employment in the Cultural Sector report uses data from different sources mainly the NZ Census of Population and Dwellings, particularly the 1991, 1996 and 2001 census data, the 1999 Time Use Survey.
- In the CES, data was collected over a three month period from January 2002. The CES was restricted to permanent private households. The target population for the survey was the civilian, usually resident NZ population aged 15 and over living in private dwellings. Responses from 13,475 individuals (80% response rate) were received. The Cultural Experiences Survey (CES) asked questions about New Zealanders' experience of taonga tuku iho⁴⁹ – valued Māori items handed down from earlier generations. In the "New Zealand Framework for Cultural Statistics"⁵⁰, taonga tuku iho is categorised into four Māori cultural activities – mātauranga Māori (learning about traditional Māori customs, practices, history or beliefs); visiting a marae; visiting wāhi taonga (sites of historical importance to Māori); and viewing exhibitions of taonga (Māori ancestral treasures). Although the CES was a one-off survey, it is expected to be conducted again as part of the Official Statistics Program in future⁵¹ although no time frame is available yet.

Key Findings from the Time Use Survey (also mentioned in the Employment in the Cultural Sector report)

- The Time Use Survey in 1999 provided some national data on activities undertaken outside of paid employment, including time involved in activities relating to Māori culture. The results showed that 35 percent of Māori and 5

⁴⁷ Note that in this section statistics for Māori refer to the Māori ethnic group and not to Māori descent.

⁴⁸ Available at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/datasets/arts-culture/culturalexperiences.htm>

⁴⁹ Available at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/F7A742F5-1330-4359-9D2A-54FC51D68325/0/TaongaTukulho.pdf>

⁵⁰ The New Zealand Framework for Cultural Statistics/Te Anga Tatauranga Tikanga-ā-iwi. 1995, Available at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/FFF63470-EF5F-43C2-A5F8-840267B30EED/0/frameworkforculturalstatistics.pdf>

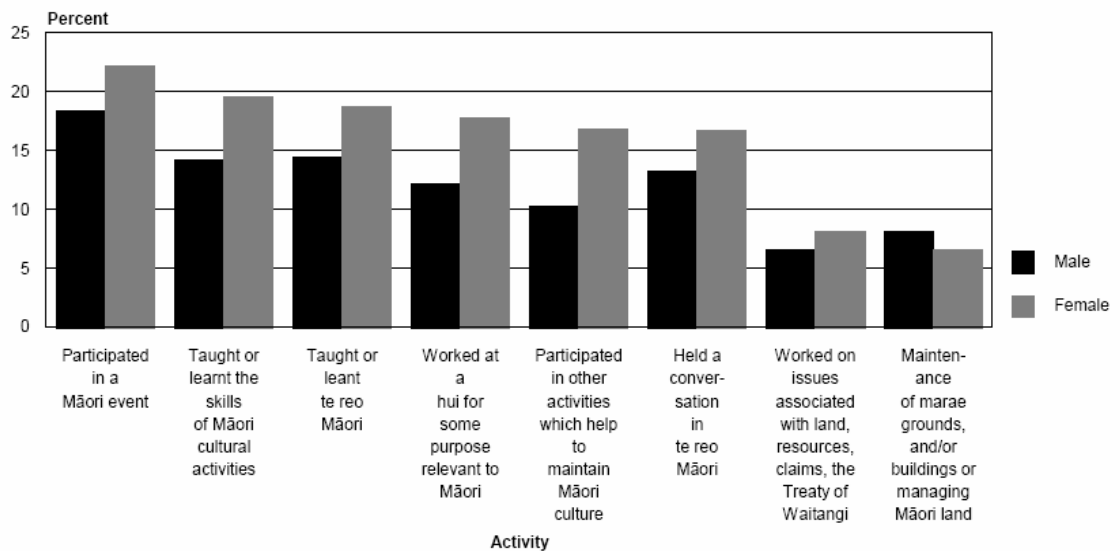
⁵¹ See correspondence from Statistics NZ to Te Puni Kōkiri dated 20 January 2006 in response to Te Puni Kōkiri's request to Statistics NZ for continued production of cultural statistics.



percent of non-Māori had participated in a Māori cultural activity in the preceding four weeks.

- Among Māori, the most popular cultural activity (reported by 21 percent of respondents) was participating in a Māori event. This was followed by teaching or learning the skills of Māori cultural activities (17 percent), teaching or learning te reo Māori (17 percent), working at a hui for some purpose relevant to Māori (15 percent), and holding a conversation in te reo Māori (15 percent).
- For non-Māori, the most common Māori cultural activity was participating in other events which help to maintain Māori culture (2.1 percent), followed by participating in a Māori event (1.6 percent) and teaching or learning te reo Māori or the skills of Māori cultural activities (1.5 percent each).

Figure 34: Proportion of Māori Participating in Māori Cultural Activities



Source: *Employment in the Cultural Sector, June 2005, Stats NZ*

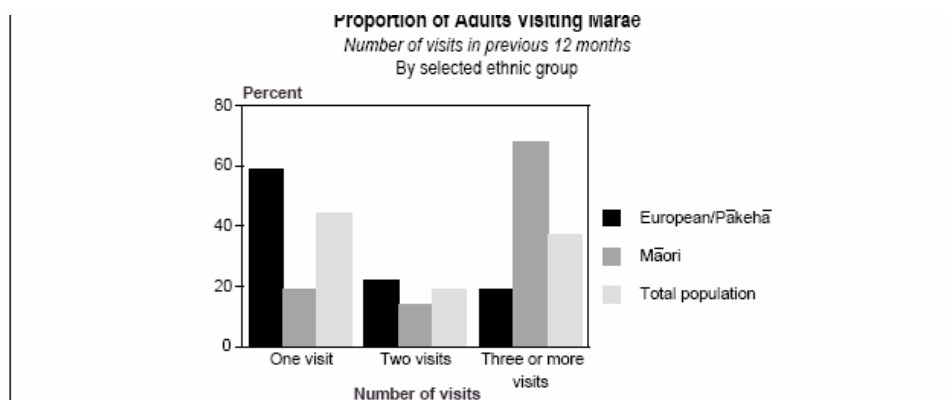
- Among Māori, differences in participation were evident between men and women, as shown in Figure 34. Across all Māori activities, a higher proportion of Māori women participated in these activities, with the exception of maintaining marae grounds and/or buildings, or managing Māori land.
- The Time Use Survey also recorded how much time people spent on ceremonies or rituals significant to Māori culture. Māori spent an average of five minutes a day or 36 hours a year on such activities, while non-Māori participation was too low to be reliably recorded. When people do participate in Māori cultural activities, however, the amount of time involved can be significant. On days when people reported participation in such activities, the average amount of time involved was 4.6 hours.

Key findings from the Cultural Experiences Survey

- Figure 35 shows that of the people who visited a marae during the 12-month period, 68 percent of Māori made three or more visits and 19 percent visited only once. Conversely, 59 percent of European/Pākehā made one marae visit and only 19 percent visited three or more times.

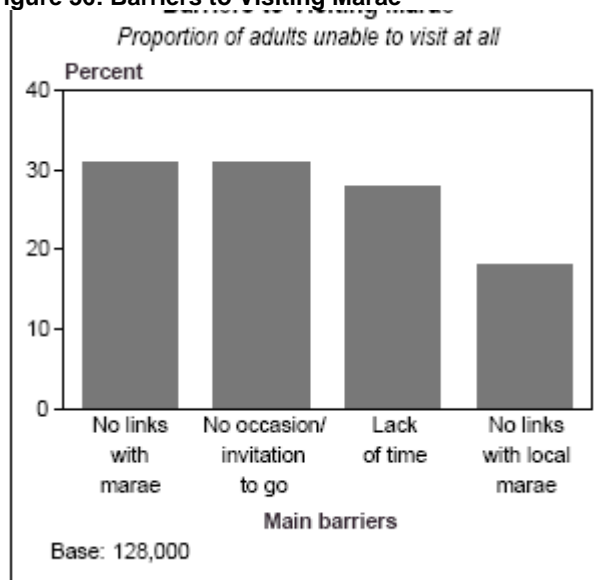


Figure 35: Proportion of Adults Visiting Marae



- Māori (31%) were more than four times more likely than European/Pākehā (7%) to access Mātauranga Māori (knowledge about traditional Māori customs, practices, history or beliefs).
- Although the European/Pākehā population makes up 77 percent of the adult New Zealand population, they made up only 58 percent of those seeking information about traditional Māori customs, beliefs and practices. Conversely, a third of those who sought information about mātauranga Māori during the reference period were Māori, who make up only 10 percent of the adult population.
- The lack of contact with a marae was an important feature that prevented marae visits. For those who reported barriers, 'no links with any marae' was the main barrier (31 percent). A similar proportion (30 percent) reported they had 'no invitation to go' and 18 percent reported they had 'no links with a local marae'. For Māori, this may reflect the decline of affiliation with marae outside those areas where iwi and hapu ties are still strong. This is shown in Figure 36 below.

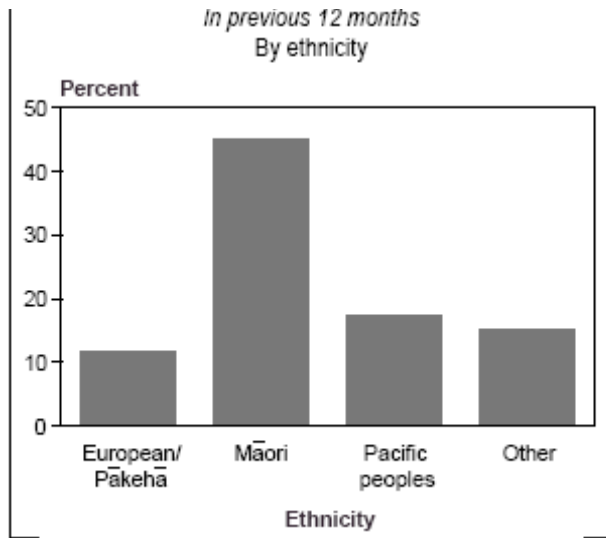
Figure 36: Barriers to Visiting Marae



- The report also provides data on the proportion of adults visiting wāhi Taonga and exhibitions of Taonga by ethnic group.
- As figure 37 shows, 45 percent of Māori had attended Kapa Haka in the preceding 12 months, compared with 12 percent of European/Pākehā and 17 percent of Pacific peoples.



Figure 37: Proportion of Adults Attending Kapa Haka



Proportion of Māori able to speak Te reo Māori

Data Sources

- Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics NZ
- The Health of the Māori Language Survey 2001⁵²
http://www.tpk.govt.nz/publications/docs/survey_health_Māori_lang01.pdf

General description of census data

- The Census provides information about those who speak Māori, based on data collected in the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings. The census question asks people in which languages they can have a conversation about a lot of everyday things. The same question was asked in 1996, 2001 and 2006. However, the ethnicity question changed between the 1996 and 2001 censuses and may have affected the numbers of people identifying themselves with a particular ethnicity. Caution is therefore required when making comparisons on the size of ethnic groups between those two years. The question read:

Tick as many circles as you need to answer this question.

In which language(s) could you have a conversation about a lot of everyday things?

English

Māori

Samoan

NZ Sign Language

other language(s)

Note that this question does not indicate how fluent or proficient people are in a given language and is subject to variations in people's assessment of their own ability to converse in the language.

General description of survey data

The Health of the Māori Language was a post censal survey conducted by Stats NZ on Te Puni Kōkiri's behalf in 2001. The 2001 Census frame was used for sampling. This also meant that data collected from respondents could be linked with their Census data on variables such as income and labour force status. This served to minimise respondent burden and data collection costs.

This was a sample survey. A total of 6,092 eligible people were selected for the survey. The response rate was 78 percent, with 4,738 full responses received. A further 300 people were selected but were found in the field to be out of scope, mainly because they did not have Māori ethnicity.

Period covered for census data

1996, 2001 and 2006 (where available)

⁵² Recently, the 2006 Health of the Māori Language Survey has been commissioned by Te Puni Kōkiri. The data collection stage of this survey has progressed considerably at this point. A clearer time frame of provisional results will be available later in 2007.



Key Findings from Census of Population and Dwellings

- The 1996 Census also showed that 25% of Māori and 1% of non-Māori could speak Māori. Close to 4% of the total resident population could speak Māori.
- In 2001, 526,281⁵³ people identified as belonging to the Māori ethnic group (representing 14% of the total resident New Zealand population). Of Māori, 25% (130,485) indicated that they were able to converse in Māori. There were also some non-Māori who indicated that they were able to converse in Māori. In 2001, 1% (28,700) of non-Māori indicated they could converse in the Māori language. For the total resident New Zealand population (including those where ethnic group was “not specified”), 4% (160,500) were able to converse in Māori. This is shown in Table 21.

Table 21: Māori language by ethnic group, 2001

Ethnic group	Able to converse in Māori		Resident population		Māori language rate
	No.	%	No.	%	%
Māori	130,485	81.3	526,281	14.1	24.8
Non-Māori	28,671	17.9	3,060,450	81.9	0.9
Not specified	1,374	0.9	150,546	4	0.9
Total	160,530	100	3,737,277	100	4.3

- In 2006, 565,329 people identified as belonging to the Māori ethnic group. A total of 131,613 people of the Māori ethnic group stated they could speak Māori in 2006. This brings down the Māori language rate in 2006 to 23.3%, lower than in 2001 (24.8% from Table 3 below) and 1996 (24.7%).

Table 22: Māori Language Rate by Gender, 2006

Māori Ethnic Group	Able to Converse in Māori	Resident Population	Māori Language rate (%)
Male	62,046	274,860	22.6
Female	69,564	290,469	23.9
Total	131,613	565,329	23.3

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001, Statistics NZ

- A higher number of females reported the ability to speak Māori in 2006 than males. This difference was similar to that in 2001 and in 1996. The 2002 Te Puni Kōkiri report *Speakers of Māori within the Māori Population* made the point that “it is important to recognise the key role that many Māori women play in the transmission of the Māori language to future generations, as primary caregivers to their children”⁵⁴. However, the Māori language rates were very similar for males and females identifying themselves as Māori in 2006 and in 2001.

⁵³ Includes people who identified as Māori and did not state their language spoken.

⁵⁴ *Speakers of Māori within the Māori Population* (2002), Te Puni Kōkiri, p15.



Table 23: Māori Language Rate by Gender, 2001

Māori Ethnic Group	Able to Converse in Māori	Resident Population	Māori Language rate (%)
Male	62,310	257,484	24.2
Female	68,175	268,797	25.4
Total	130,485	526,281	24.8

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001, Statistics NZ

- The age profile of Māori speakers is clearly an important indicator of the future number and proportion of Māori speakers, given that the Māori population overall is heavily concentrated in the younger age groups. The largest numbers of Māori speakers of Māori are in the younger age groups, although speakers of Māori make up a much lower proportion of the younger age groups than of the older age groups. The 65 years and over age group is the only one in which more than 50 percent of Māori people speak Māori.

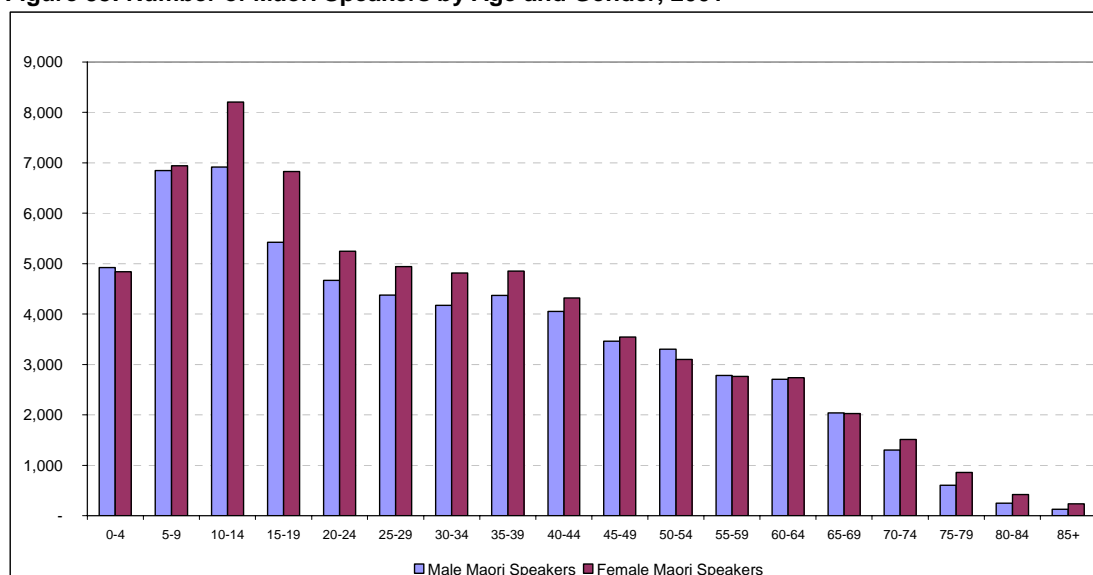
Table 24: Māori Language Rate by Age Group, 2001

Age group	Number of Māori speaking Māori	Resident Population by age group	Māori Language Rate (%)
0-4	9,765	67,560	14.5
5-9	13,782	66,114	20.8
10-14	15,126	62,808	24.1
15-19	12,249	49,530	24.7
20-24	9,915	42,096	23.6
25-29	9,315	40,164	23.2
30-34	8,985	39,252	22.9
35-39	9,225	38,322	24.1
40-44	8,370	32,859	25.5
45-49	7,008	25,092	27.9
50-54	6,399	19,473	32.9
55-59	5,541	13,824	40.1
60-64	5,439	11,553	47.1
65-69	4,062	7,938	51.2
70-74	2,808	5,070	55.4
75-79	1,458	2,688	54.2
80-84	669	1,215	55.1
85+	366	726	50.4
Total	130,482	526,281	24.8

- The data for Māori speakers by age and gender shows that for age groups less than 25 years, there were more Māori females speaking Māori as their everyday spoken language than their Māori male counterparts. This was particularly notable in the 10-14 and 15-19 year age bands.

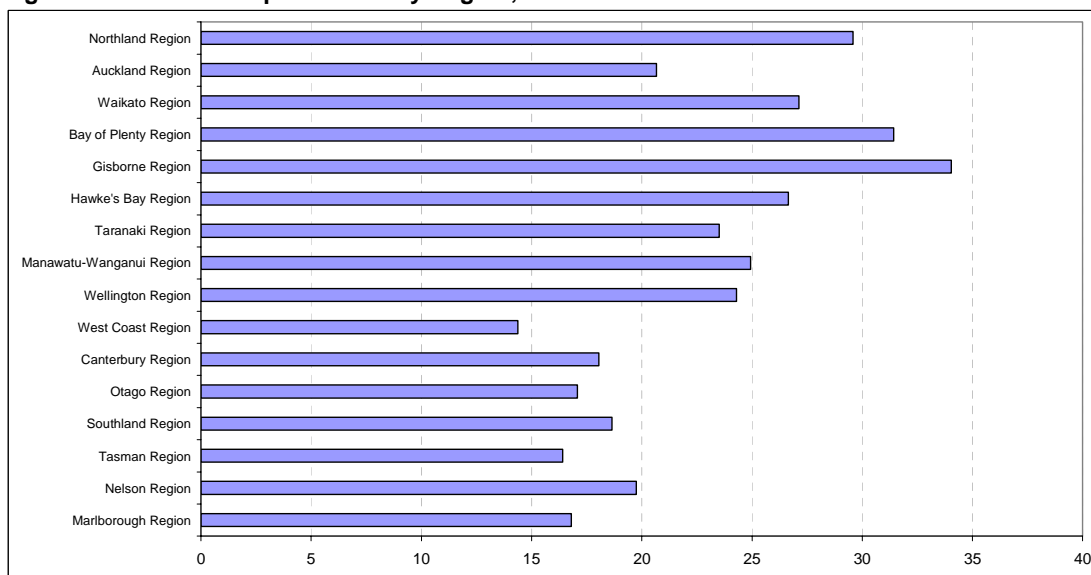


Figure 38: Number of Māori Speakers by Age and Gender, 2001



- Figure 39 shows the proportion of Māori who speak te reo Māori in each region. The greatest proportion is in the Gisborne region. The pattern of proportions closely resembles the regional distribution of the Māori population; the three regions with the highest populations of Māori proportionately (Gisborne, Bay of Plenty and Northland), are also the three regions with the highest proportions of Māori speakers of te reo Māori. The pattern holds for other North Island regions (Auckland has both the ninth largest proportion of Māori population and speakers), while the seven South Island regions have the lowest proportions of Māori population and the lowest proportions of Māori speakers of te reo Māori. Te reo Māori therefore appears to be in better health in those regions with greater concentrations of Māori population.

Figure 39: Māori who speak Māori by Region, 2001



Key Findings from the Survey of Health of Māori Language

2.2 Highlights

- 42% of Māori aged 15 years and over (136,700 people) can speak Māori to some extent.
- 58% of Māori aged 15 years and over (191,100 people) can understand spoken Māori to some degree.
- Māori language use is limited in household and community situations. Māori adults are most likely to speak Māori to children.
- 55% of Māori adults listen to Māori radio, 85% of Māori adults watch Māori programming.
- 11% (34,900) of Māori adults attended a Māori language course during the twelve months before the survey.
- Most Māori adults whose children attend Māori immersion education are satisfied with the Māori language outcomes being achieved.
- 22% of Māori adults were involved in one or more Māori language kaupapa in the twelve months before the survey. These people provide regular and voluntary support for these kaupapa.



Proportion of Tamariki participating in Kōhanga Reo

Data Source:

Ministry of Education July Statistics

An estimate of the 2005 data is taken from 2005 Ngā Haeata Mātauranga Annual Report on Māori Education.

General description of data sets

Three areas of analysis have been completed.

1. The number of Māori children enrolled.
2. The proportion of Māori enrolled in Kōhanga Reo.
3. The proportion of Māori in Kōhanga Reo in relation to other ECE services.

Period covered

The time series for both the number and proportion of Māori students enrolled in Kōhanga Reo is available from 1991 to 2005.

Primary unit of analysis

Enrolments⁵⁵

Quality of data

The number of Māori children enrolled in Kōhanga Reo is sourced from the MoE July Statistics. The 2005 data is an estimate taken from Ngā Haeata Mātauranga, 2005.

Measures

The proportion of Māori children has been derived using the following two ways:

- Measure 1 - By using the numbers of Māori children attending Kōhanga Reo, then dividing these by the SNZ population estimate of the Māori less than five age group.
- Measure 2 - By using figures provided by MoE. This method shows enrolments in Kōhanga Reo proportional to other ECE services.

Key findings

(1) Number of Māori children

Below are the numbers of Māori children enrolled in Kōhanga Reo from 1991 to 2005.

Table 25: Māori enrolled in Kōhanga Reo at 1 July

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Kohanga Reo	9,615	11,401	14,027	13,445	13,839	14,032	13,353	11,980	12,053	11,397	9,532	10,365	10,309	10,409	10,062

Source: MoE, July Statistics and Ngā Haeata Mātauranga

As can be seen from the above table, Māori enrolments in Kōhanga Reo increased from 9,615 in 1991 to 14,027 in 1993. Between 1994 and 1997 enrolments varied between 13,353 (1997) and a peak of 14,032 in 1996. From 1997 enrolments have begun to decline.

⁵⁵Note that the primary unit of analysis is the enrolments of students rather than the students. This is because it is possible for children to be enrolled at more than one service.



(2) Proportion of Māori children

• Measure 1

The Māori population estimates is sourced from Statistics NZ at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/tables/Māori-popn-est-tables.htm>. Series 6 has been chosen for use in calculating participation rates, and the Māori less than 5 age group is used as the denominator. Series 6 can be accessed at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/ronlyres/B09F7715-CE1B-46E9-9B80-FD67CCA8E47A/0/MāoriPopEsts6a.xls>

Table 26: Māori participation rates in Kōhanga Reo, 1991 to 2005

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Kohanga Reo	9,615	11,401	14,027	13,445	13,839	14,032	13,353	11,980	12,053	11,397	9,532	10,365	10,309	10,409	10,062
MāoriPopEsts6a.xls	68,860	70,610	71,780	72,220	72,580	72,720	72,760	73,310	73,710	74,000	74,590	74,920	75,160	76,570	77,620
Participation in Kohanga Reo	14.0%	16.1%	19.5%	18.6%	19.1%	19.3%	18.4%	16.3%	16.4%	15.4%	13.1%	14.0%	13.7%	13.8%	13.0%

Source: MoE, July Statistics and Ngā Haeata Mātauranga, Population Estimates

The trend in these participation rates shows a similar pattern to that of the trend in enrolment numbers. Māori participation rates in Kōhanga Reo increased from 14.0% in 1991 to 19.5% in 1993. In 1994, 1995, and 1996 this rate was near 19%, then it dropped to 13% in 2005.

Using the Māori less than five age group as the denominator may result in an underestimation, for example very young children are likely not to attend Kōhanga Reo but are included in the denominator. It is therefore more important to look at the general trend rather than at individual percentages when looking at Māori participation in Kōhanga Reo. Similarly, whatever denominator is used, it is still more relevant to look at the trend rather than the percentages.

• Measure 2

This measure is used by the MoE to measure the proportion of Māori enrolled in Kōhanga Reo in proportion to other ECE services.

Table 27: Proportion of Māori enrolments by type of service at 1 July

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Kohanga Reo	44.3%	46.8%	49.2%	46.4%	46.4%	46.3%	43.5%	38.6%	37.6%	35.3%	31.4%	32.0%	30.6%	30.2%	28.1%

Source: MoE July Statistics, 2004 & 2005

The proportion of Māori enrolments in Kōhanga Reo in relation to other ECE services increased from 44% in 1991 to a peak of 49% in 1993. This has decreased to a low of 28% in 2005.

Tables 25-27 show a similar pattern. Māori participation in Kōhanga Reo increased from 1991 to about in 1993 and then remained about the same until 1996. From 1996 to 2005 Māori participation in Kōhanga Reo has decreased, mostly to the benefit of Education and Care centres.



Proportion of Tamariki participating in Kura Kaupapa

Data Sources

The data on number of Māori children enrolled in Kura Kaupapa schools is sourced from the Ministry of Education. The data for 2006 is an estimate only. The data on Māori population estimates is sourced from Statistics NZ.

Definition of Kura Kaupapa

The Education act 1989 allows schools to be established as Kura Kaupapa schools provided they meet the following criteria.

The Minister may not establish a school under this section unless satisfied that-

(a) The parents of at least 21 people who would, if the school were established, be entitled to free enrolment there, want there to be established a school-

(i) In which Te reo Māori (the Māori language) is the principal language of instruction; and

(ii) In which the charter of the school requires the school to operate in accordance with Te Aho Atua (as defined in section 155A); and

(iii) That has the special characteristics (if any) set out in its charter that will give the school a particular character (in this section called 'special characteristics'); and

(b) If a school of that type is established, students enrolled at the school will get an education of a kind not available at any other state school that children of the parents concerned can conveniently attend.

Source: <http://www.ero.govt.nz/ERO/Publishing.nsf/Print/Kura%20Kaupapa%20Māori%20-%20Establishment>

General description of data sets

The following areas of analysis have been completed.

- (1) The number of Māori enrolments.
- (2) The proportion of Māori enrolled in Kura Kaupapa schools.
- (3) The number of Kura Kaupapa schools. The type of schools being compared are those schools where 12% or more of the curriculum is taught in Māori.

Period covered

The data on the number of Māori student enrolments in Kura Kaupapa and the number of Kura Kaupapa Schools is available for the period 1992– 2006. The data for 2006 is an estimate.

Primary unit of analysis

Individuals

Key findings

- Table 28 and Figure 40 show the number of Māori enrolled in Kura Kaupapa schools and the number of Kura Kaupapa schools. Both have steadily increased between 1992 and 2006.



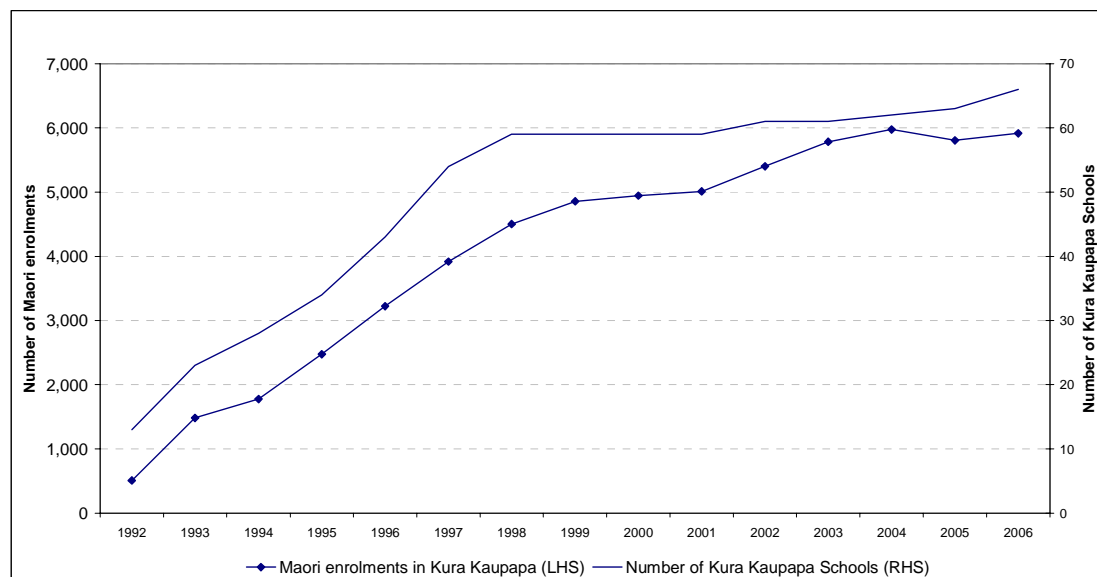
Table 28: Enrolments in Māori Medium Programmes by Level of Immersion, 1992 to 2006

Year	Type of School	Number of Schools	Percentage of Curriculum Instruction Undertaken in Māori				Total Enrolments	Total Māori enrolments		Total Non-Māori Enrolments
			12 to 30%	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%		Number	%	
1992	Kura Kaupapa	13	0	0	43	467	510	507	3.2	3
	Other Schools	305	3,010	5,554	4,201	4,151	16,916	15,544	96.8	1,372
	Total	318	3,010	5,554	4,244	4,618	17,426	16,051	100.0	1,375
1993	Kura Kaupapa	23	45	0	40	1,402	1,487	1,483	8.2	4
	Other Schools	335	3,573	5,172	4,285	4,812	17,842	16,513	91.8	1,329
	Total	358	3,618	5,172	4,325	6,214	19,329	17,996	100.0	1,333
1994	Kura Kaupapa	28	0	0	47	1,735	1,782	1,776	8.8	6
	Other Schools	379	4,115	4,833	5,826	5,405	20,179	18,359	91.2	1,820
	Total	407	4,115	4,833	5,873	7,140	21,961	20,135	100.0	1,826
1995	Kura Kaupapa	34	0	0	72	2,403	2,475	2,473	11.2	2
	Other Schools	410	5,612	5,558	5,716	5,923	22,809	19,539	88.8	3,270
	Total	444	5,612	5,558	5,788	8,326	25,284	22,012	100.0	3,272
1996*	Kura Kaupapa	43	2		88	3,136	3,226	3,222	13.9	4
	Other Schools	403	6,351	5,954	5,606	5,568	23,479	20,000	86.1	3,479
	Total	446	6,353	5,954	5,694	8,704	26,705	23,222	100.0	3,483
1997*	Kura Kaupapa	54	17	34	19	3,856	3,926	3,919	16.0	7
	Other Schools	394	7,090	6,351	5,604	5,798	24,843	20,513	84.0	4,330
	Total	448	7,107	6,385	5,623	9,654	28,769	24,432	100.0	4,337
1998*	Kura Kaupapa	59		14	21	4,470	4,505	4,501	17.6	4
	Other Schools	393	7,829	6,465	5,471	5,804	25,569	21,141	82.4	4,428
	Total	452	7,829	6,479	5,492	10,274	30,074	25,642	100.0	4,432
1999	Kura Kaupapa	59	1	23	7	4,830	4,861	4,855	18.1	6
	Other Schools	396	8,570	6,080	5,234	6,048	25,932	21,997	81.9	3,935
	Total	455	8,571	6,103	5,241	10,878	30,793	26,852	100.0	3,941
2000	Kura Kaupapa	59	2	18	64	4,872	4,956	4,946	18.8	10
	Other Schools	371	6,825	6,002	5,304	6,284	24,415	21,411	81.2	3,004
	Total	430	6,827	6,020	5,368	11,156	29,371	26,357	100.0	3,014
2001	Kura Kaupapa	59	1	56	57	4,901	5,015	5,009	19.6	6
	Other Schools	379	5,568	5,780	5,248	6,254	22,850	20,571	80.4	2,279
	Total	438	5,569	5,836	5,305	11,155	27,865	25,580	100.0	2,285
2002	Kura Kaupapa	61	2	0	150	5,276	5,428	5,401	21.1	27
	Other Schools	369	5,569	5,531	4,974	6,364	22,438	20,253	78.9	2,185
	Total	430	5,571	5,531	5,124	11,640	27,866	25,654	100.0	2,212
2003	Kura Kaupapa	61	0	63	27	5,703	5,793	5,784	21.7	9
	Other Schools	384	6,191	5,961	4,631	6,506	23,289	20,892	78.3	2,397
	Total	445	6,191	6,024	4,658	12,209	29,082	26,676	100.0	2,406
2004	Kura Kaupapa	62	0	65	73	5,857	5,995	5,976	22.0	19
	Other Schools	316	6,294	5,280	5,287	6,723	23,584	21,151	78.0	2,433
	Total	378	6,294	5,345	5,360	12,580	29,579	27,127	100.0	2,452
2005	Kura Kaupapa	63	0	40	101	5,687	5,828	5,804	21.8	24
	Other Schools	347	5,279	5,721	5,018	7,068	23,086	20,776	78.2	2,310
	Total	410	5,279	5,761	5,119	12,755	28,914	26,580	100.0	2,334
2006	Kura Kaupapa	66	0	43	113	5,780	5,936	5,917	22.5	19
	Other Schools	352	6,469	5,407	5,074	6,455	23,405	20,423	77.5	2,982
	Total	418	6,469	5,450	5,187	12,235	29,341	26,340	100.0	3,001

Source: <http://educationcounts.edcentre.govt.nz/statistics/downloads/Māori-medium-education-july06.xls#8!A1>



Figure 40: Number of Māori enrolled in Kura Kaupapa Schools and Number of Kura Kaupapa Schools



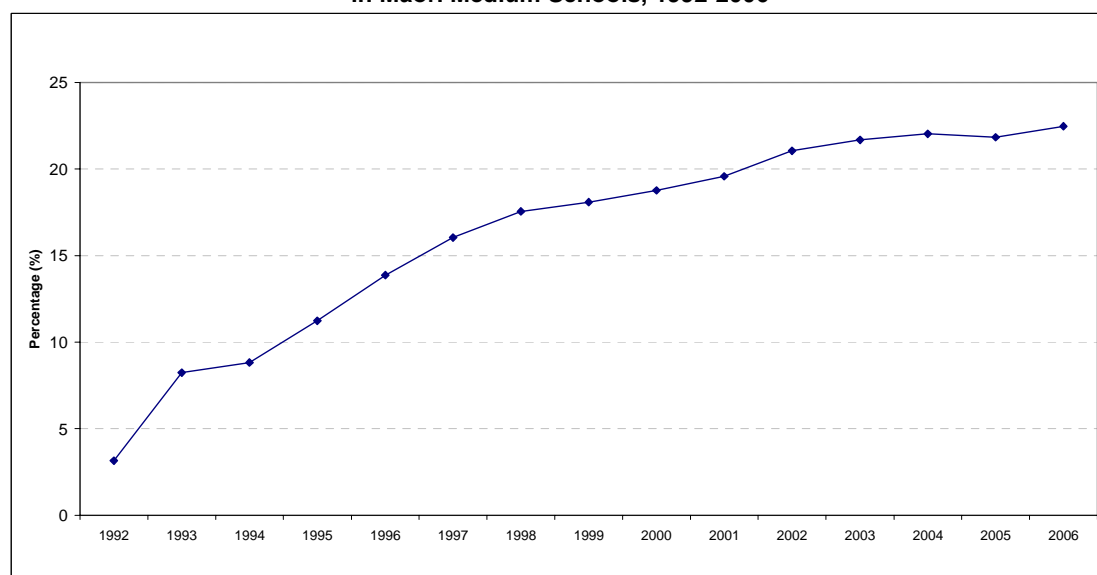
Source: MoE, 2006 July Statistics

- Proportion of Māori Enrolments

There are two measures used to calculate the proportion of Māori enrolments in Kura Kaupapa schools.

Measure 1: The percentage column (shown in grey in Table 28) shows the first method of calculating the proportion of Māori enrolments in Kura Kaupapa schools. This is calculated as a proportion of Māori enrolments in schools with Māori medium programmes. The trend shows an increase in the proportion of Māori enrolments in Kura Kaupapa schools over the 1992-2006 period.

Figure 41: Method 1- Proportion of Māori Enrolments in Kura Kaupapa out of Total Enrolments in Māori Medium Schools, 1992-2006



Measure 2: Kura Kaupapa schools offer schooling to students in years 1-8. The sum of the 5-9 and 10-14 age groups is used as the denominator for calculating the proportion of Māori enrolments as SNZ estimates are available in 5 year age groups. This provides the best estimate for the total number of Māori students in years 1-8. However, using the sum of 5-9 and 10-14 Māori age groups as the denominator may



result in an over-estimation of Māori participation in Kura Kaupapa as 15 and 16 year olds may also attend and they are not included in the denominator. Because the denominator does not precisely match the age groups of students in Kura Kaupapa schools, it is therefore important to look at the trend rather than the individual percentages when looking at Māori participation in Kura Kaupapa schools.

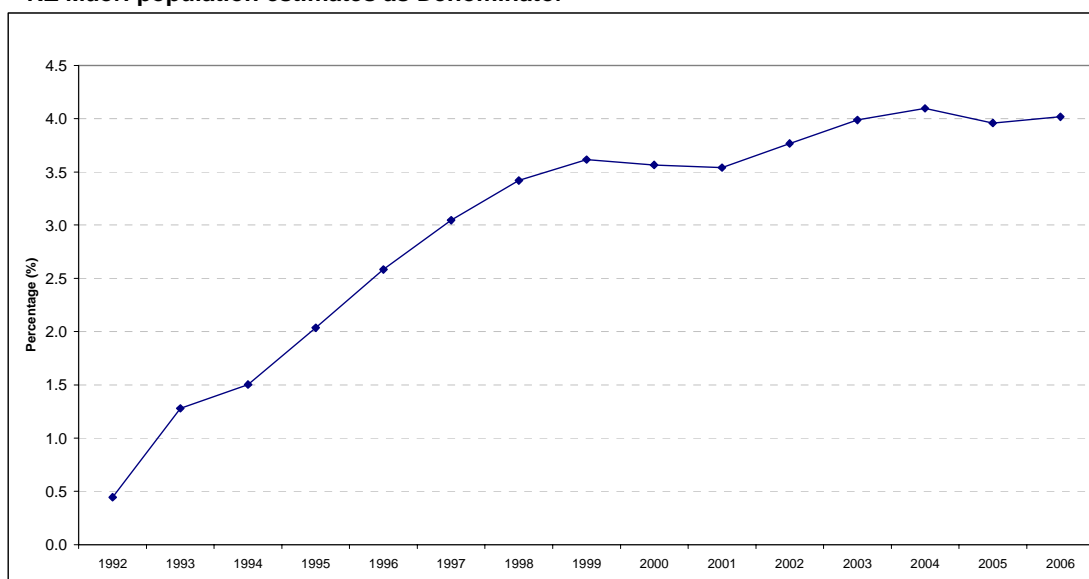
Table 29: Proportion of Māori enrolled in Kura Kaupapa

	Number of Māori Enrolments at Kura Kaupapa Māori	Population of Māori in 5-14 age group	Proportion of Māori enrolments (%)
1992	507	113,990	0.4
1993	1,483	115,920	1.3
1994	1,776	118,170	1.5
1995	2,473	121,490	2
1996	3,222	124,700	2.6
1997	3,919	128,630	3
1998	4,521	132,230	3.4
1999	4,897	135,460	3.6
2000	4,946	138,760	3.6
2001	5,010	141,530	3.5
2002	5,401	143,370	3.8
2003	5,784	145,110	4
2004	5,976	145,930	4.1
2005	5,804	146,580	4
2006	5,917	147,290	4

Source: The Māori population estimates are sourced from Statistics NZ at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/tables/Māori-popn-est-tables.htm>. Series 6 has been chosen for use in calculating participation rates, and the Māori less than 15 age group is used as the denominator. Series 6 can be accessed at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/B09F7715-CE1B-46E9-9B80-FD67CCA8E47A/0/MāoriPopEsts6a.xls>

The data from Table 29 is shown graphically in Figure 42.

Figure 42: Method 2- Proportion of Māori Enrolments in Kura Kaupapa Schools Using Statistics NZ Māori population estimates as Denominator



The same pattern can be observed in Figures 41 and 42. Both trends show a similar upward movement. It is clear that Māori participation in Kura Kaupapa schools has been increasing over time.



Lead Environmental Indicators

Introduction

The environment is becoming an increasingly important issue in New Zealand and across the world. Climate change and other environmental changes are, and are likely to continue to affect the quality of our lives. It is therefore important to look at environmental indicators when considering Māori quality of life.

The Resource Management Act (RMA) is New Zealand's main environmental legislation. It is the law that local and central government use to limit pollution of water and the air, degradation of soil and to manage the impact of human activities on the environment.

Māori are Tangata whenua, the indigenous people of NZ. In relation to a particular area, *tangata whenua*¹ means the *iwi* or *hapu* that holds *mana whenua* over that area. *Mana whenua* means customary authority exercised by an *iwi* or *hapu* in an identified area. *Tangata whenua* interests are identified as a significant resource management issue in the Resource Management Act.

The Resource Management Act 1991 requires that in achieving the purpose of the Act all persons under it shall:

- Recognise and provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga as a matter of national importance
- Have particular regard to kaitiakitanga
- Take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

The RMA provides directly and indirectly for tangata whenua participation in the preparation of policy statement and plans and decisions on resource consent applications. The RMA also enables the transfer of resource management powers to iwi authorities and joint management agreements.

The only environmental indicator discussed in this section is Māori participation in the RMA. This is because it has been difficult to come up with other environmental indicators that meet the selection criteria discussed earlier in section 2. Most other environmental indicators found did not meet the criteria of relevance to Māori and data quality, in particular, a continued source of data for time series analysis. For example, data is available on solid waste management, recycling, biodiversity, air quality, beach and stream/lake water quality, drinking water quality (see the Quality of Life Report⁵⁶). However, this data is not Māori specific. Hence, they have not been discussed here.

⁵⁶ Quality of Life in New Zealand's Eight Largest Cities, 2003. This can be downloaded at http://www.bigcities.govt.nz/pdf/Quality_of_Life_03.pdf



Māori participation in the Resource Management Act 1991 (the RMA).

Source: The RMA survey of Local Authorities

<http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/rma/annual-survey/2003-04/full-report/index.html>

Description of data sets

Every two years local authorities participate in a survey which examines key aspects of the Resource Management Act (RMA) process. The survey was sent out to all the 86 local authorities in New Zealand.

Time Period

The survey has been conducted for the following years: 1996/1997, 1997/1998, 1998/1999, 1999/2000, 2001/2002, 2003/2004

Key Findings

- 56% of local authorities made a formal budgetary commitment to Māori/iwi participation in resource management processes in 2003/2004. This compares with 49% in 2001/2002.
- In 2001/2002, the average specified budgetary commitment made by local authorities for Māori/iwi participation in RMA processes is \$69,845. This was an increase from \$49,981 in 1999/2000.
- 65% of local authorities provide their staff with guidance on matters of consultation and notification where Māori/iwi are likely to be affected parties in a resource consent application in 2003/2004. This compares with 59% in 2001/2002.
- 789 resource consent applications that affected statutory acknowledgements under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 were received by twelve local authorities in 2003/2004 compared to 589 in 2001/2002.



Conclusion

GDP is not a sufficient measure for the QOL of individuals or a nation as it focuses on the output of factors of production generated in a given period of time. Quality of life or wellbeing is a multifaceted concept and encompasses monetary and non-monetary aspects of life which are difficult to measure.

The Māori Potential Approach underpins the concept of QOL. It does so by stating that the maximisation of Māori QOL or the achievement of Te Ira Tangata is Te Puni Kōkiri's strategic outcome. The Māori Potential Framework is the tool through which our organisation seeks to achieve this outcome.

According to some academics, Māori aspire to succeed in terms of both achieving universal outcomes (outcomes common to all New Zealanders such as higher income, better education etc) as well as in terms of Māori specific outcomes (such as better relationship with whānau, stronger cultural identity etc).

Although there are a few reports such as the Social Report and the Quality of Life Report dealing with indicators of wellbeing, there are only a few publications on Māori indicators of wellbeing. This is mainly due to the lack of data or the poor quality data on Māori specific issues.

The Stocktake report was produced by the Policy Group of Te Puni Kōkiri. It reported on a vast array of economic, social and cultural indicators for Māori. Its aim was to investigate the different sources of data available on Māori and to identify the areas where Māori data was scarce. Following on from this work, the internal policy team proposed a smaller subset of indicators from the Stocktake work by applying a set of indicator selection criteria. This subset of indicators forms the basis for proposed LEAD QOL indicators for Māori. The proposed set of lead indicators may not be an ideal list of indicators for Māori QOL but are the "best" of what is available. Over time, Te Puni Kōkiri should work with Statistics NZ and other organisations to improve on these lead indicators.

The key findings from the proposed set of Lead QOL indicators for Māori are summarised in Table 30 (see next page). An upward arrow indicates that Māori are performing relatively well over time. A downward arrow indicates negative performance over time. A flat arrow indicates that there has been an improvement over a period of time but there has been a turning point in the recent past. Hence the indicator needs urgent monitoring in the short term. Where there is insufficient data to make any judgment as to whether the indicator has improved or deteriorated over time, no arrow is displayed. Since the data for the indicators relate to differing time periods, this is shown by the time periods in the bracket. The turning point in the performance of the indicator can thus be gauged from the diagram. For example, the share of Māori in highly skilled occupations (2000-2004) – (2004-2006) should be read as Māori performing poorly in this indicator in the initial period 2000-2004. However, their performance improved in the 2004-2006 period shown by upward arrow.



Table 30: Changes in Lead QOL Indicators for Māori over time

Lead Economic Indicators	Lead Social Indicators
Māori Household Income (1991)-(2001) ↑	Comparative life expectancy at birth (1950-52)-(2000-02) ↑
Proportion of Tamariki participating in Early Childhood Education (2000-2005)-(2006) ↔	Māori involvement in unpaid work 2001
Proportion of Māori school leavers (1993-2004)-(2005) ↔	Māori housing tenure ↓
Māori participation in tertiary education (1999-2002)-(2002-2005) ↔	Proportion of Māori candidates represented in local (2001)-(2004) and central government (1993)-(2005), DHBs (2001)-(2004) and school boards of trustees (1998)-(2006) ↑
Share of Māori in highly skilled occupations (2000-2004)-(2004-2006) ↑	
Lead Cultural Indicators	Lead Environmental Indicators
Māori affiliation with their iwi (1996-2006) ↑	Māori participation in the Resource Management Act 1991 (the RMA) ↑
Māori participation in cultural activities 2003	
Proportion of Māori able to speak Te reo Māori (1996) - (2006) ↔	
Proportion of Tamariki participating in Kura Kaupapa (1992)-(2006) ↑	
Proportion of Tamariki participating in Kōhanga Reo (1991-1993)-(1994-2005) ↓	

Lead Economic Indicators

Census data shows that there were proportionately more Māori in the upper household income quintile and fewer Māori in the lower household income quintile in 2001 compared to 1991.

Total Māori enrolments in ECE have increased continuously from 2001 to 2005, although there is a decline from 2005 to 2006. This decline needs monitoring as it may represent a turning point.

The percentage of Māori school leavers with little or no qualifications has followed a declining trend from 33.5% in 1993 to 25% in 2005. While this is a positive sign for Māori students, Māori school leavers are over-represented in this group with a quarter of Māori leavers at this level (compared with 12.9% for total school leavers in 2005).

Although, the Māori participation rate in formal tertiary education continues to be higher than those of all New Zealanders after adjusting for age structure of the Māori and the total population, we are beginning to see a flattening of this series in 2005 compared to 2004. The same pattern can be observed in the number of Māori students in formal tertiary education as well. It is suggested that this indicator be closely monitored in the near future.

Data from the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) shows an improvement in the Māori share of highly skilled occupations (Professionals, Legislators, Administrators, and Managers), more so in the recent past (from September 2004 to September 2006). In the September 1991 quarter, 14% of Māori were employed in highly skilled



occupations. This increased to 18% in the September 2006 quarter. Although this is not a dramatic increase, it does reflect a shift in the occupational ladder for Māori.

Lead Social Indicators

Māori life expectancy at birth has improved, especially in the five years to 2000–2002. While the gain in Māori life expectancy over the whole period 1985–1987 to 2000–2002 (4.1 years for males, 2.7 years for females) was less than that for non-Māori, Māori gained more than non-Māori in the most recent five-year period. As a result, the gap in life expectancy at birth between non-Māori and Māori, which widened by 2.4 years between 1985–1987 and 1995–1997, reduced by 0.6 years in the five years to 2000–2002. It is suggested that this indicator be updated once new data becomes available for Māori.

Census data shows that over the 1991–2001 period, there has been a significant decline in the proportion of Māori living in the house that they own with a mortgage. There has also been a significant increase in the proportion of Māori living in rented households. The proportion of Māori living in the house that they own without a mortgage has remained more or less the same over this period.

A repeat survey of local government elections conducted by the Department of Internal Affairs shows that there is no change in the proportion of Māori candidates represented in local authority elections from 2001 to 2004. With the MMP system, there has been an improvement in the proportion of Māori MPs in the Parliament between the 1993 and 2005 elections. Similarly, with the STV, while the percentage of candidates identifying themselves as Māori apparently declined slightly between 2001 and 2004, the numbers who were actually elected increased, from 3.5 percent (five members) to 8.1 percent (11 members). In addition, in December 2006, 18.0% of the school boards of trustees members were Māori compared to 15.2% in 1998.

Lead Cultural Indicators

Census data shows that the Māori descent population count has increased from 604,110 in 2001 to 643,977 in 2006. A smaller proportion of the Māori descent population (102,366 people or 17 percent) did not know their iwi in 2006 compared to 2001 (111,810 or 20 percent) and 1996 (112,563 or 21 percent).

The proportion of Māori able to speak Te reo Māori has not changed significantly since the 1996 census. In 1996, 25% of Māori were able to converse in Māori. This percentage remained almost unchanged in 2001 and was 23.3% in 2006.

The proportion of Tamariki participating in kōhanga reo increased from 1991 to about 1993 and then remained about the same until 1996. From 1996 to 2005 Māori participation in Kōhanga Reo has decreased, mostly to the benefit of Education and Care centres. On the other hand, the proportion of Tamariki participating in Kura Kaupapa schools has increased in the 1992–2006 period.

Lead Environmental Indicators

The only environmental indicator discussed in the document is the proportion of Māori in the Resource Management Act (RMA) as this shows how much Māori are involved in the decision making process at a local level in matters concerning the environment. This indicator has improved from 1996/97 to 2003/04, shown by the RMA survey of Local Authorities conducted by the Ministry of Environment every two years.



In addition, there are two additional lead indicators- the proportion of Māori participating in unpaid activities and the proportion of Māori participating in cultural activities, which are selected as important lead indicators for Māori QOL. There is no sufficient data to illustrate any changes in the performance of these two indicators. At this stage there is only one data point available. However, the data for both these lead indicators are drawn from reliable sources (the census and the Time Use Survey; and the Cultural Experiences Survey respectively). These surveys are likely to be conducted again in the future. As new data becomes available, it is suggested that these indicators be updated.

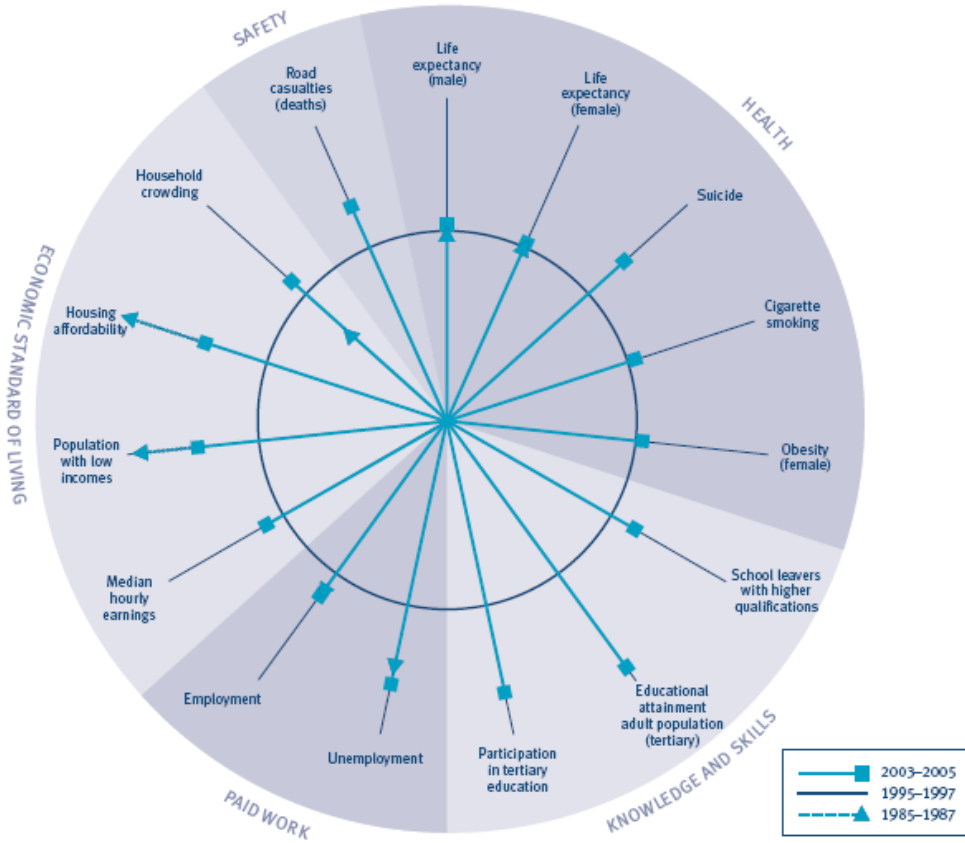
To conclude, the work on indicators for Te Puni Kōkiri is and should be an ongoing one. This document aims to initiate discussion and debate on which indicators best reflect the QOL of Māori at this point in time. As our policy thinking changes, these indicators are very likely to change. Te Puni Kōkiri should work jointly with Statistics NZ and other agencies to collect new official data relevant to Māori and to improve on the existing data quality on Māori.



APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1: Indicators of Māori Well-being in the Social Report

Figure C02 **Changes in social wellbeing for Māori**



Interpreting “Changes in social wellbeing for Māori”

The circle ○ represents average outcomes for Māori against each indicator between 1995 and 1997. The spokes —■ represent the most recent performance averaged, where possible, over the most recent three years. Where a spoke falls outside the circle, this means outcomes for Māori are better now than they were in the mid-1990s; the further from the circle, the greater the improvement. Where a spoke falls inside the circle, outcomes for Māori are worse now than they were in the mid-1990s; the further the spoke is from the circle the more pronounced this effect.

The triangles —▲ on the spokes show outcomes for Māori for the mid-1980s. Where the triangle is closer to the centre of the circle than the end of the spoke, outcomes are better now than they were in the mid-1980s. Where the triangle is further away from the centre of the circle than the end of the spoke, outcomes are worse now than they were in the mid-1980s. There are, however, some important limitations on this style of presentation. In particular, we cannot directly compare the size of changes for different indicators.



APPENDIX 2: Indicators of Well-being in the Quality of Life Report

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS 2003

The report includes 56 key quality of life indicators and their associated measures. Many indicators include more than one measure (for example, the Housing Costs and Affordability indicator has six measures, such as residential dwelling sales, median rent levels and Accommodation Supplement recipients). Data breakdowns are provided in the following order where possible and/or appropriate - total New Zealand trends; differences between the eight cities total (combined total for the eight largest cities) and the rest of New Zealand (New Zealand total minus the eight cities); and individual eight cities trends. Many indicators incorporate time series data back to 1991. Where possible and/or appropriate, indicators are broken down by ethnicity, age and sex.

The report has been prepared in consultation with people who work in the areas shown below, and/or who work with indicators and data. They therefore have a keen understanding of the issues and the data available to provide a story on those issues. Feedback from consultation and peer review was critical to ensuring a report that fulfils its role as a tool for advocacy and change toward a sustainable quality of life for residents of New Zealand's largest cities.

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS			
People <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Growth • Ethnicity • Age • Families and Households 	Knowledge and Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Childhood Education • School Decile Ratings • Suspension and Stand-downs • Qualification Levels • Community Education 	Economic Standard of Living <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income • Costs • Household Expenditure • Social Deprivation 	Economic Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Growth • Employment • Growth in the Number of Businesses • Retail Sales • Building Consents • Tourism
Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household Tenure • Housing Costs and Affordability • Household Crowding • Government Housing Provision • Urban Housing Intensification 	Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life Expectancy • Low Birth Weights • Infant Mortality • Teenage Parents • Diseases • Access to GPs • Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing • Health Status • Modifiable Risk Factors 	Natural Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Management and Recycling • Biodiversity • Air Quality • Beach and Stream/Lake Water Quality • Drinking Water Quality 	Built Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look and Feel of the City • City Green Space • Graffiti • Noise Pollution • Traffic and Transport • Public Transport
Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions of Safety • Child Safety • Road Casualties • Crime Levels 	Social Connectedness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of Life • Diversity • Community Strength and Spirit • Electronic Communication 	Civil and Political Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Waitangi • Involvement in Decision Making • Voter Turnout • Representation 	



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