

# State of the Nation










Te Rūnanga o **NGĀI TAHU**

The Ngāi Tahu State of the Nation report has been developed to provide detailed information on the nature of our whānui. The Ngāi Tahu population is unique and cannot be characterised by broad-brush Māori statistics. State of the Nation reporting is intended to be an information resource for policy and programme development, resource allocation and investment for Ngāi Tahu. It is hoped that this report will assist Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to realise its economic, cultural, and social goals and aspirations.

State of the Nation reporting is a major outcome of the Ngāi Tahu Research and Development Strategy. This, the first State of the Nation report is based heavily on the data collected during the 2013 Census. While Statistics NZ publishes many reports on the Census findings including a Ngāi Tahu iwi profile report, this report focuses on the information TRoNT has identified as required for current work programmes.

Information in this report is arranged by colour-coded subject areas

-  population
-  education
-  employment
-  youth
-  personal and household income
-  housing
-  culture

Key messages for each subject area are illustrated on the right-hand pages. These graphics are also available for use in presentations, reports, etc. A dataset for each subject area is included on the left-hand page. Note that rounding has been used and that there may be some rounding effect in the numbers. Definitions are included at the end of the report.

This work has been produced by TRoNT (Ngāi Tahu Data Stakeholders Group) with the assistance of the Centre for Methods and Policy Analysis in the Social Sciences (COMPASS) at the University of Auckland. Statistics NZ and MBIE (Vision Mātauranga Capability Funding) contributed to the production of this report.

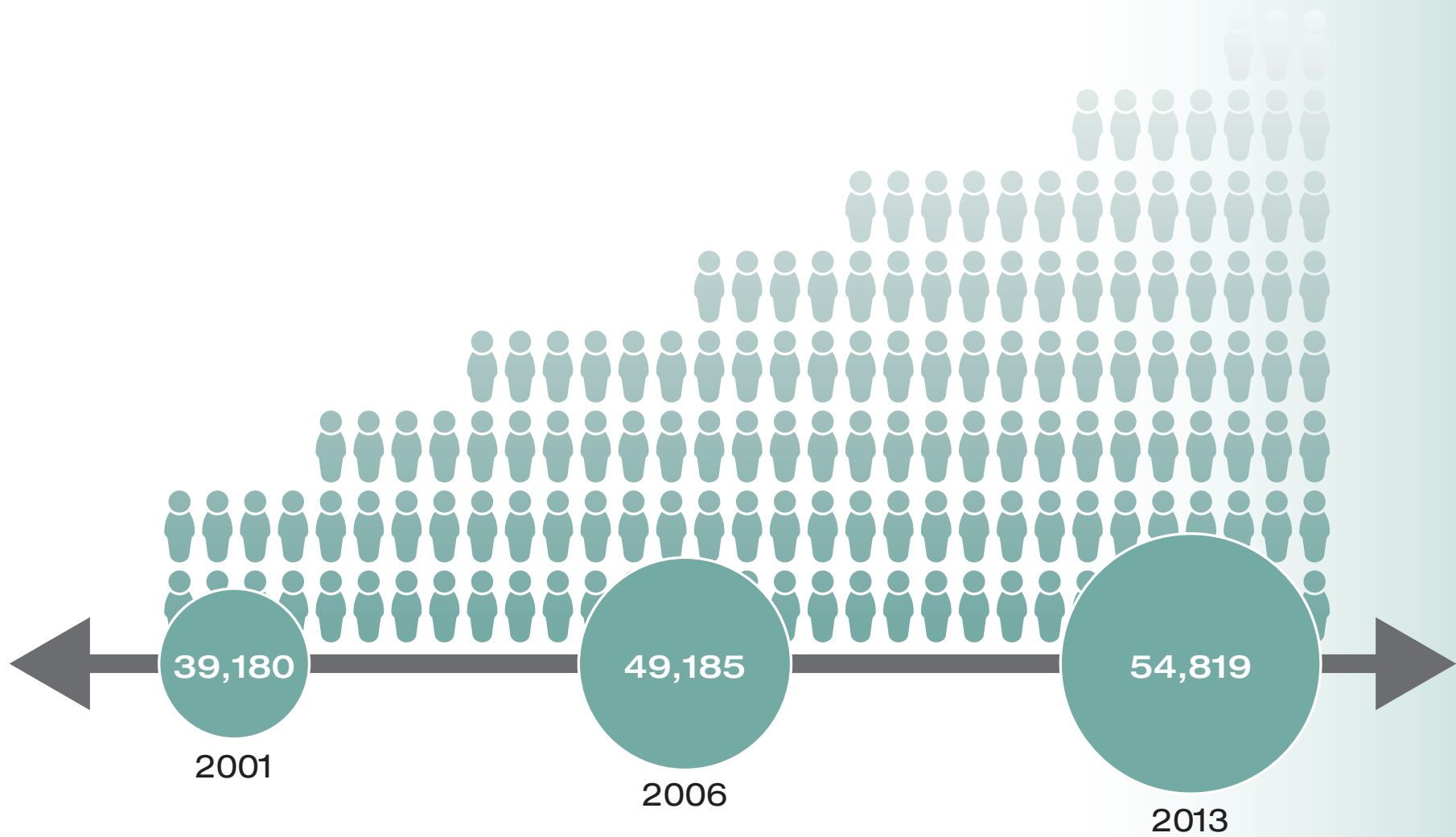
This report will establish a programme of work moving forward. Future reports will include more information from a wider range of sources and focus on the information needed for future development. For example, health data is not collected in the Census and alternative sources will need to be sought. TRoNT continues to work with government agencies to secure existing Ngāi Tahu data and define future collection. Data collection within the iwi is also being investigated.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu require evidence-based information on the state of the Ngāi Tahu nation to realise current goals, define desirable targets and guide the continuing success of the iwi.

#### DISCLAIMER

Access to Census data used in this study was provided by Statistics New Zealand in a secure environment designed to give effect to the confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. The results presented in this study are the work of the authors, not Statistics New Zealand. Statistics New Zealand will not be held accountable for errors or inaccurate findings within this report.

# The Ngāi Tahu population is growing...

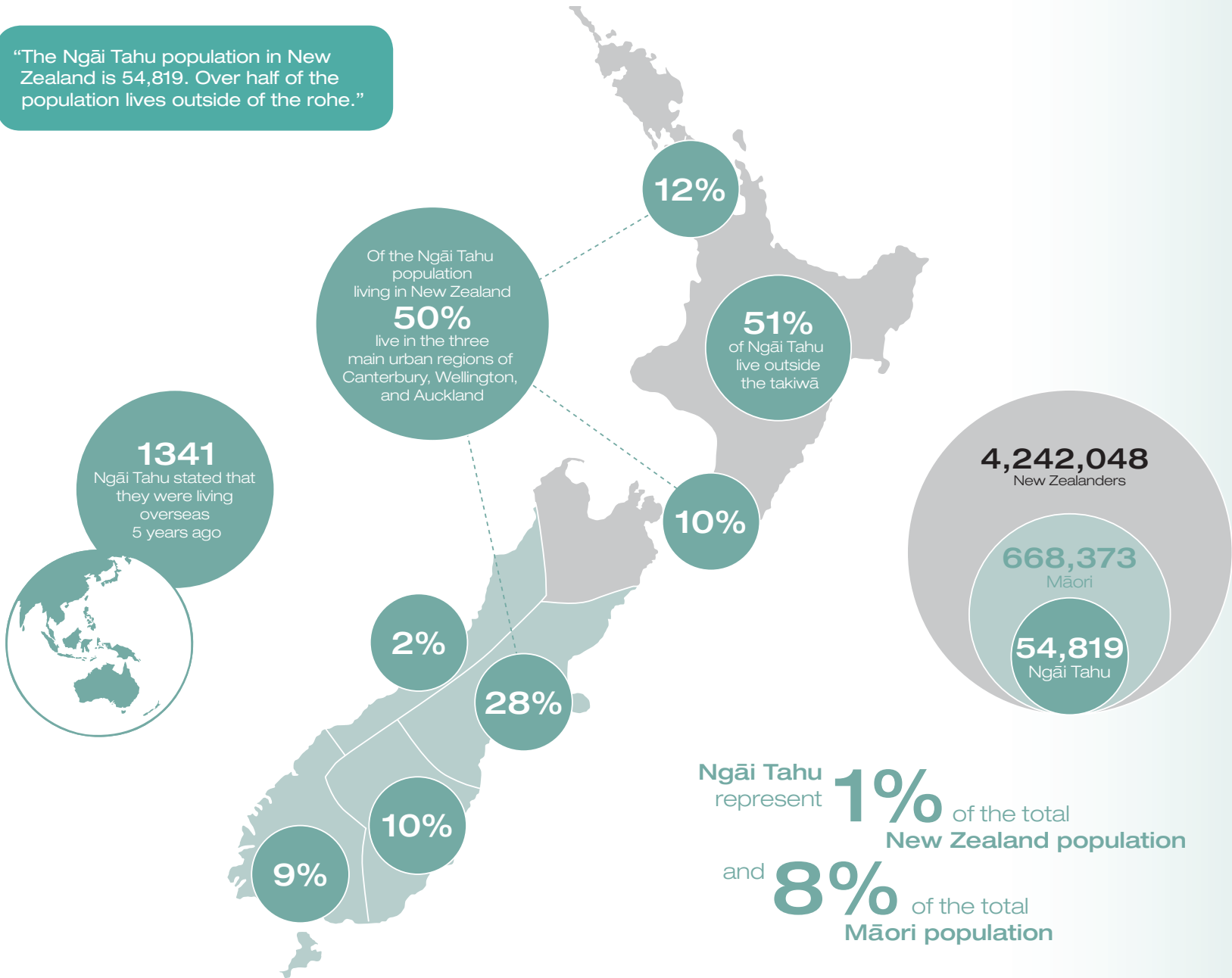


Distribution of Ngāi Tahu population by regional councils, 1991-2013. Source: Census 2013.

	1991	(%)	1996	(%)	2001	(%)	2006	(%)	2013	(%)
<b>By Regional Council</b>										
Northland	309	1.5	549	1.9	681	1.8	954	1.9	1,023	1.9
Auckland	1,806	8.9	2,886	9.9	4,203	10.8	5,739	11.7	6,600	12.0
Waikato	750	3.7	1,431	4.9	2,181	5.6	2,766	5.6	3,201	5.9
Bay of Plenty	759	3.7	1,173	4.0	1,809	4.6	2,409	4.9	2,628	4.8
Gisborne	195	1.0	477	1.6	564	1.4	522	1.1	582	1.0
Hawkes Bay	465	2.3	741	2.5	1,227	3.1	1,701	3.5	1,695	3.1
Taranaki	258	1.3	348	1.2	555	1.4	741	1.5	888	1.6
Manawatu-Wanganui	846	4.2	1,374	4.7	2,085	5.3	2,619	5.3	2,784	5.1
Wellington	1,680	8.3	2,589	8.9	3,798	9.7	4,944	10.1	5,565	10.1
Tasman	213	1.0	330	1.1	483	1.2	615	1.3	759	1.4
Nelson	177	0.9	396	1.4	573	1.5	699	1.4	780	1.4
Marlborough	705	3.5	915	3.1	1,167	3.0	1,299	2.6	1,374	2.5
West Coast	594	2.9	825	2.8	900	2.3	1,101	2.2	1,125	2.1
Canterbury	6,540	32.2	8,541	29.3	11,058	28.3	13,683	27.8	15,372	28.0
Otago	2,025	10.0	2,907	10.0	3,801	9.7	4,680	9.5	5,328	9.8
Southland	2,898	14.3	3,591	12.3	4,011	10.3	4,632	9.4	5,028	9.2
In rohe	11,799	58.1	15,609	53.6	19,446	49.6	24,087	49.0	26,832	48.9
Outside of rohe	8,502	41.9	13,527	46.4	19,734	50.4	25,098	51.0	27,987	51.1
<b>Total Population in NZ*</b>	<b>20,301</b>		<b>29,136</b>		<b>39,180</b>		<b>49,185</b>		<b>54,819</b>	

\*Total Population in New Zealand exceeds the sum of the Regional Council populations. The difference is the population of non-Regional Council areas e.g. Chatham Islands.

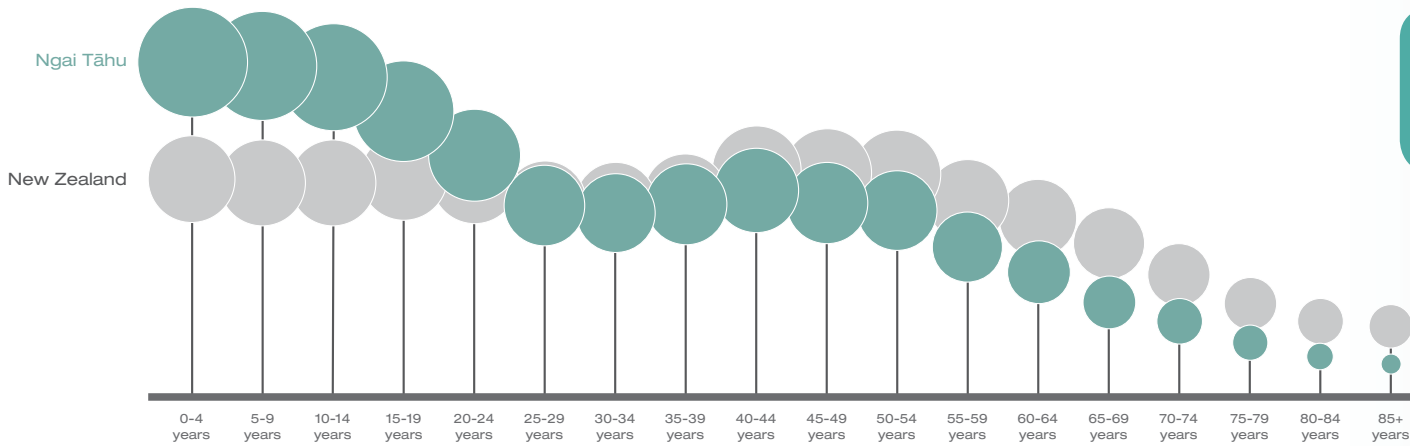
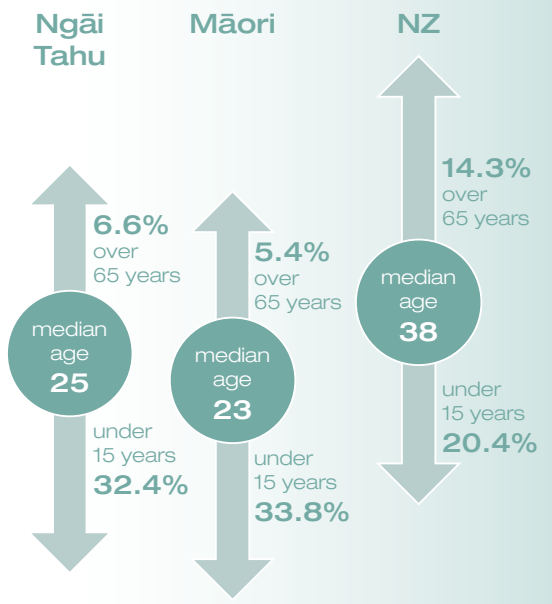
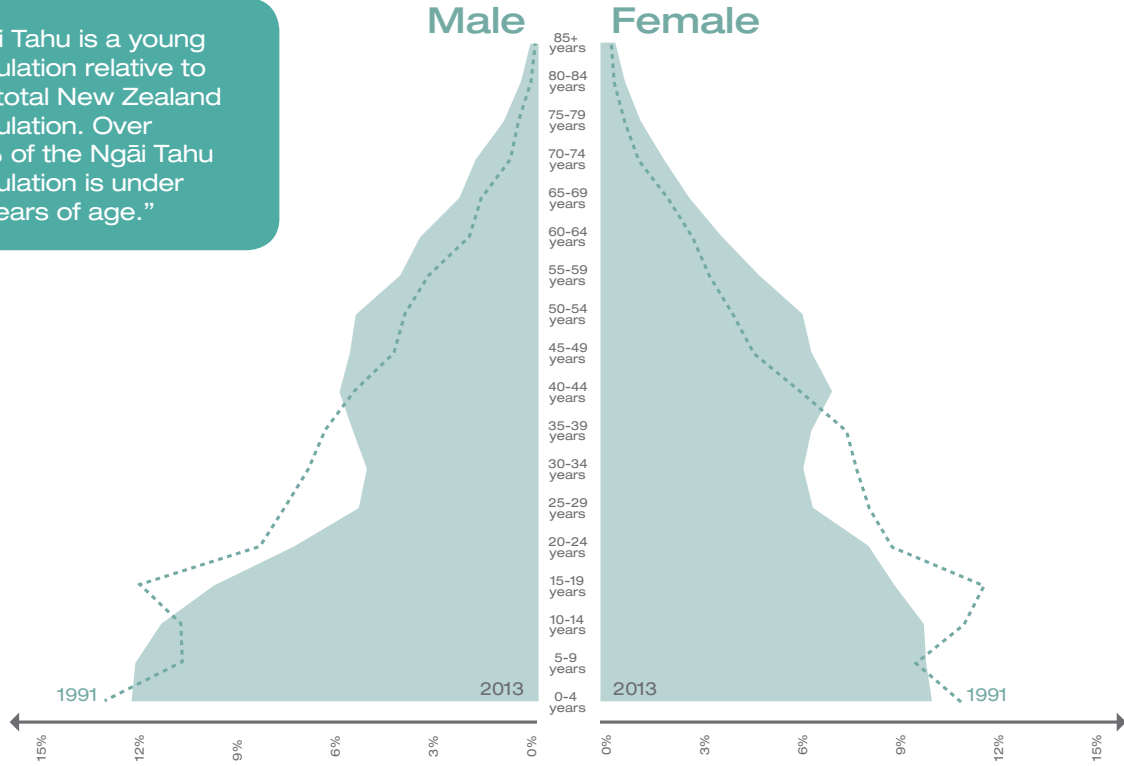
“The Ngāi Tahu population in New Zealand is 54,819. Over half of the population lives outside of the rohe.”



Distribution of Ngāi Tahu population by 5-year age groups and gender, 1991-2013. Source: Census 2013.

Age Group	1991		1996		2001		2006		2013	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4 years	1,302	1,131	1,764	1713	2,403	2,316	2,847	2,727	3,096	2,943
5-9 years	1,071	990	1,773	1617	2,343	2,292	2,763	2,706	3,069	2,892
10-14 years	1,074	1,140	1,545	1506	2,286	2,259	2,715	2,721	2,871	2,871
15-19 years	1,197	1,203	1,371	1539	1,752	1,971	2,271	2,517	2,469	2,607
20-24 years	837	915	1,146	1395	1,299	1,665	1,563	2,010	1,860	2,379
25-29 years	762	843	951	1179	1,098	1,569	1,320	1,845	1,371	1,887
30-34 years	693	804	1,038	1254	1,152	1,560	1,425	1,911	1,308	1,803
35-39 years	642	771	912	1170	1,242	1,680	1,413	1,953	1,413	1,872
40-44 years	555	630	834	921	1,122	1,497	1,491	1,920	1,512	2,055
45-49 years	435	480	702	789	972	1,122	1,326	1,683	1,434	1,875
50-54 years	402	417	540	579	750	888	1,038	1,260	1,389	1,791
55-59 years	333	342	429	546	534	621	858	1,035	1,056	1,407
60-64 years	210	288	309	363	465	579	552	726	903	1,074
65-69 years	174	213	213	312	318	390	507	606	603	792
70-74 years	87	120	168	216	207	288	306	381	480	561
75-79 years	63	75	72	108	135	183	165	288	264	357
80-84 years	24	42	30	75	42	84	84	156	135	219
85+ years	12	33	21	39	30	66	30	75	66	135
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>9,876</b>	<b>10,437</b>	<b>13,809</b>	<b>15,321</b>	<b>18,147</b>	<b>21,033</b>	<b>22,674</b>	<b>26,517</b>	<b>25,293</b>	<b>29,523</b>

“Ngāi Tahu is a young population relative to the total New Zealand population. Over 30% of the Ngāi Tahu population is under 15 years of age.”



“In 2013, there were 6 times more Ngāi Tahu in the 85+ age group as there were in 1991.”

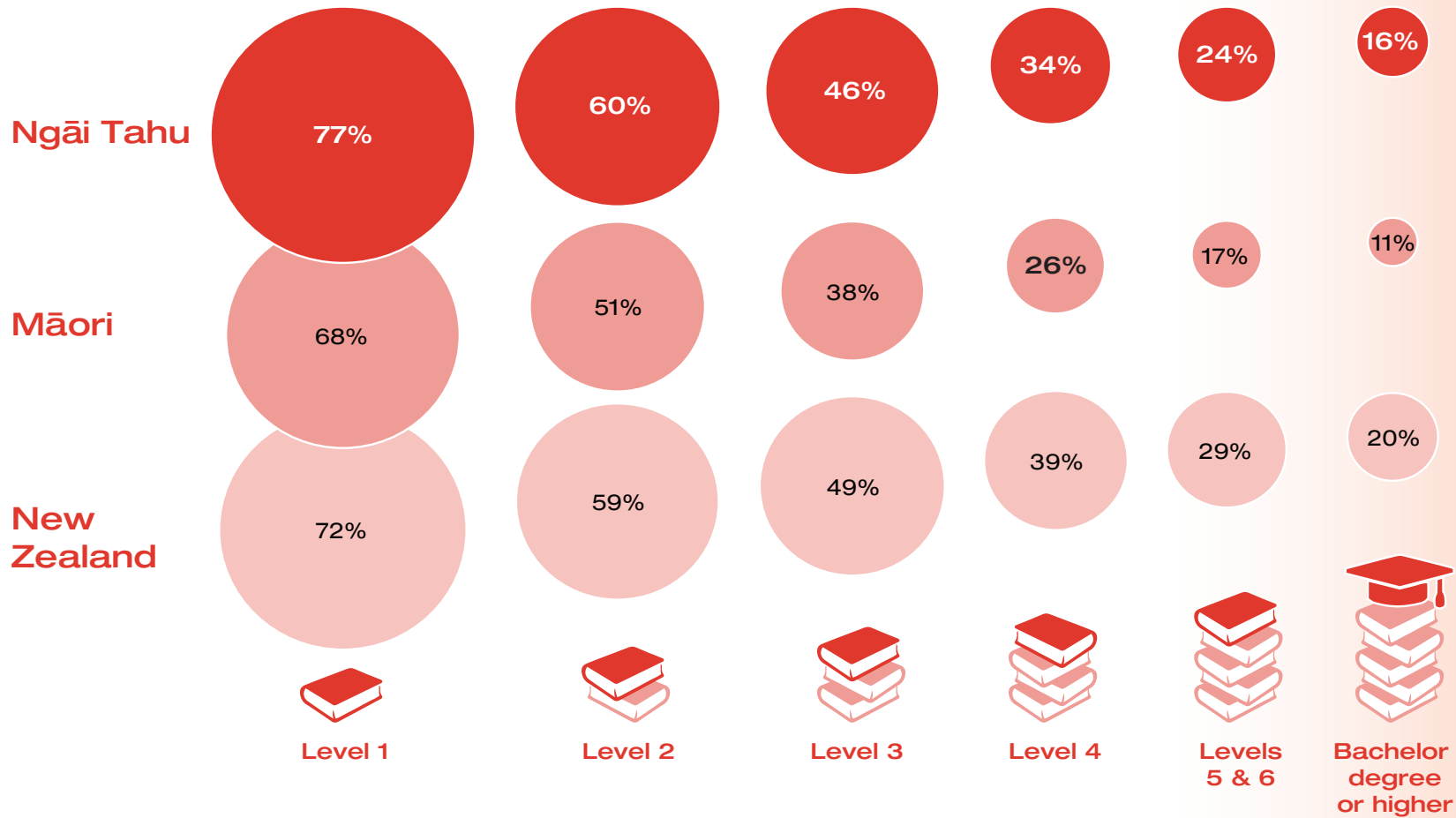
Ngāi Tahu, aged 15 years and over, educational achievement expressed as highest qualification achieved, 2006-2013.

Source: Census 2013.

Highest qualification	Ngāi Tahu				Total Māori				Total New Zealand			
	2006	%	2013	%	2006	%	2013	%	2006	%	2013	%
No qualification	8,814	28.6%	8,121	23.1%	144,501	37.5%	129,528	31.4%	708,429	26.6%	628,377	22.4%
Level 1 Certificate	5,412	17.6%	5,967	17.0%	68,217	17.7%	70,818	17.2%	394,596	14.8%	389,910	13.9%
Level 2 Certificate	4,053	13.2%	4,848	13.8%	46,569	12.1%	54,885	13.3%	306,330	11.5%	320,388	11.4%
Level 3 Certificate	3,240	10.5%	4,146	11.8%	37,185	9.6%	47,046	11.4%	247,674	9.3%	289,062	10.3%
Level 4 Certificate	3,126	10.2%	3,624	10.3%	34,599	9.0%	38,178	9.3%	286,599	10.8%	291,975	10.4%
Level 5 or 6 Diploma	2,478	8.0%	2,892	8.2%	24,756	6.4%	27,225	6.6%	268,362	10.1%	278,094	9.9%
Bachelor Degree or Level 7 Qualification	2,769	9.0%	4,029	11.5%	23,247	6.0%	33,372	8.1%	315,846	11.9%	408,441	14.6%
Postgraduate Diploma or Honours Degree	477	1.5%	810	2.3%	3,282	0.9%	5,826	1.4%	55,461	2.1%	86,601	3.1%
Masters Degree	348	1.1%	561	1.6%	2,820	0.7%	4,353	1.1%	59,706	2.2%	83,949	3.0%
Doctorate	81	0.3%	147	0.4%	489	0.1%	819	0.2%	16,770	0.6%	22,314	0.8%
Overseas secondary school qualification	117	0.4%	141	0.4%	1,779	0.5%	2,091	0.5%	172,590	6.1%	201,519	6.7%
Total people highest qualification stated	30,918		35,289		387,438		414,141		2,832,357		3,000,633	



# More Ngāi Tahu are achieving higher levels of education than ever before...



**49%** of Ngāi Tahu who have not achieved Level 1 are over 65 years of age

**6,954** Ngāi Tahu (**16%**) over 15 years of age are currently studying

Ngāi Tahu educational achievement by 5-year age groups, 2013. Source: Census 2013.

2013

Ngāi  
Tahu  
Males

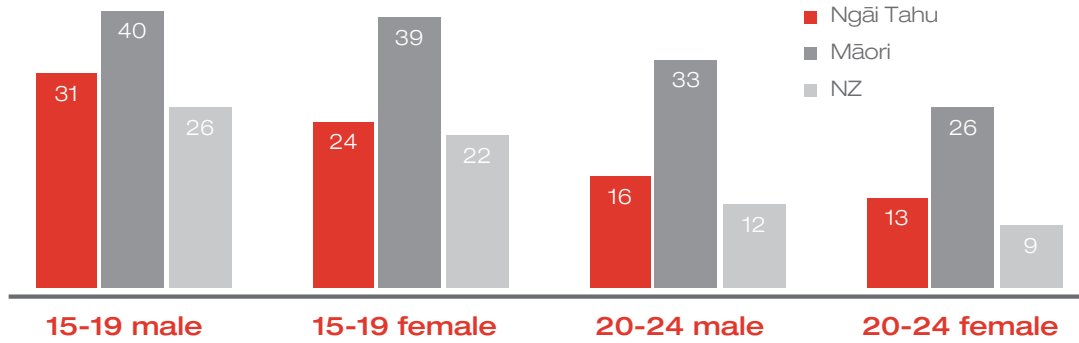
	No qualification		Secondary qualification		Non-university post-school		Bachelor degree		Higher degree		Total	
15-19	723	30.9%	1,479	63.1%	141	6.0%	-	-	-	-	2,343	100%
20-24	285	15.8%	939	52.1%	414	23.0%	129	7.2%	36	2.0%	1,803	100%
25-29	255	19.4%	423	32.1%	396	30.1%	189	14.4%	54	4.1%	1,317	100%
30-34	249	19.9%	378	30.1%	369	29.4%	189	15.1%	69	5.5%	1,254	100%
35-39	198	14.4%	459	33.5%	429	31.3%	219	16.0%	66	4.8%	1,371	100%
40-44	279	19.1%	429	29.4%	465	31.9%	180	12.3%	105	7.2%	1,458	100%
45-49	327	24.0%	378	27.8%	441	32.4%	144	10.6%	72	5.3%	1,362	100%
50-54	360	27.3%	387	29.3%	396	30.0%	117	8.9%	60	4.5%	1,320	100%
55-59	261	26.2%	276	27.7%	321	32.2%	90	9.0%	48	4.8%	996	100%
60-64	276	32.9%	192	22.9%	270	32.1%	60	7.1%	42	5.0%	840	100%
65+	615	44.8%	291	21.2%	360	26.2%	54	3.9%	54	3.9%	1,374	100%
Overall	3,828	24.8%	5,631	36.5%	4,002	25.9%	1,371	8.9%	606	3.9%	15,438	100%

2013

Ngāi  
Tahu  
Females

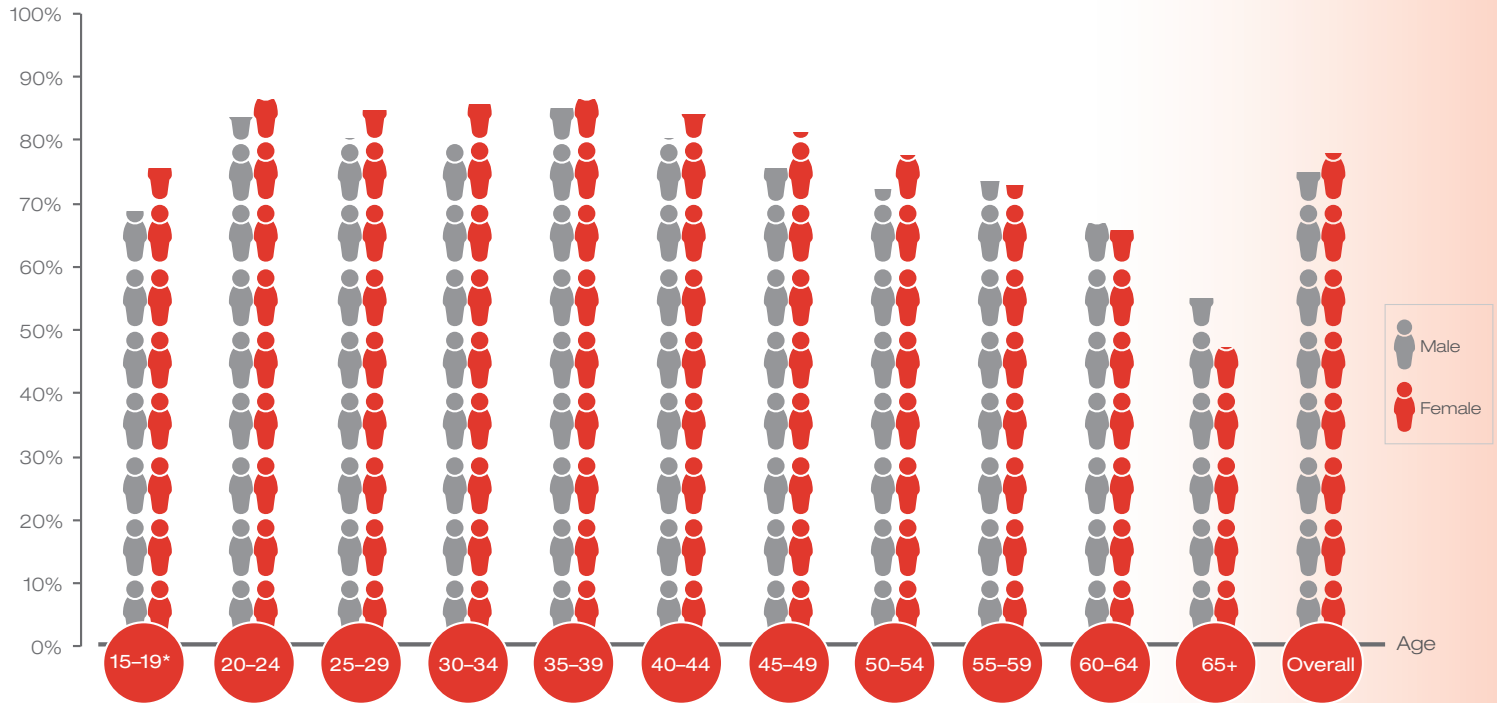
	No qualification		Secondary qualification		Non-university post-school		Bachelor degree		Higher degree		Total	
15-19	597	23.9%	1,716	68.8%	168	6.7%	12	0.5%	-	-	2,493	100%
20-24	300	12.9%	1,155	49.8%	465	20.1%	360	15.5%	39	1.7%	2,319	100%
25-29	273	14.8%	621	33.7%	465	25.2%	378	20.5%	105	5.7%	1,842	100%
30-34	246	14.0%	585	33.2%	444	25.2%	387	22.0%	99	5.6%	1,761	100%
35-39	237	13.0%	615	33.6%	432	23.6%	399	21.8%	147	8.0%	1,830	100%
40-44	303	15.3%	747	37.8%	447	22.6%	330	16.7%	150	7.6%	1,977	100%
45-49	336	18.5%	651	35.9%	450	24.8%	279	15.4%	99	5.5%	1,815	100%
50-54	378	22.0%	624	36.4%	417	24.3%	201	11.7%	96	5.6%	1,716	100%
55-59	357	26.9%	459	34.6%	300	22.6%	129	9.7%	81	6.1%	1,326	100%
60-64	336	33.9%	300	30.3%	204	20.6%	102	10.3%	48	4.8%	990	100%
65+	933	52.6%	441	24.9%	285	16.1%	78	4.4%	36	2.0%	1,773	100%
Overall	4,296	21.7%	7,914	39.9%	4,077	20.5%	2,655	13.4%	900	4.5%	19,842	100%

Percentage who have not achieved NCEA Level 3



“Over 80% of Ngāi Tahu under 45 years of age have achieved secondary qualification or higher.”

Percentage of Ngāi Tahu who have achieved secondary education or better

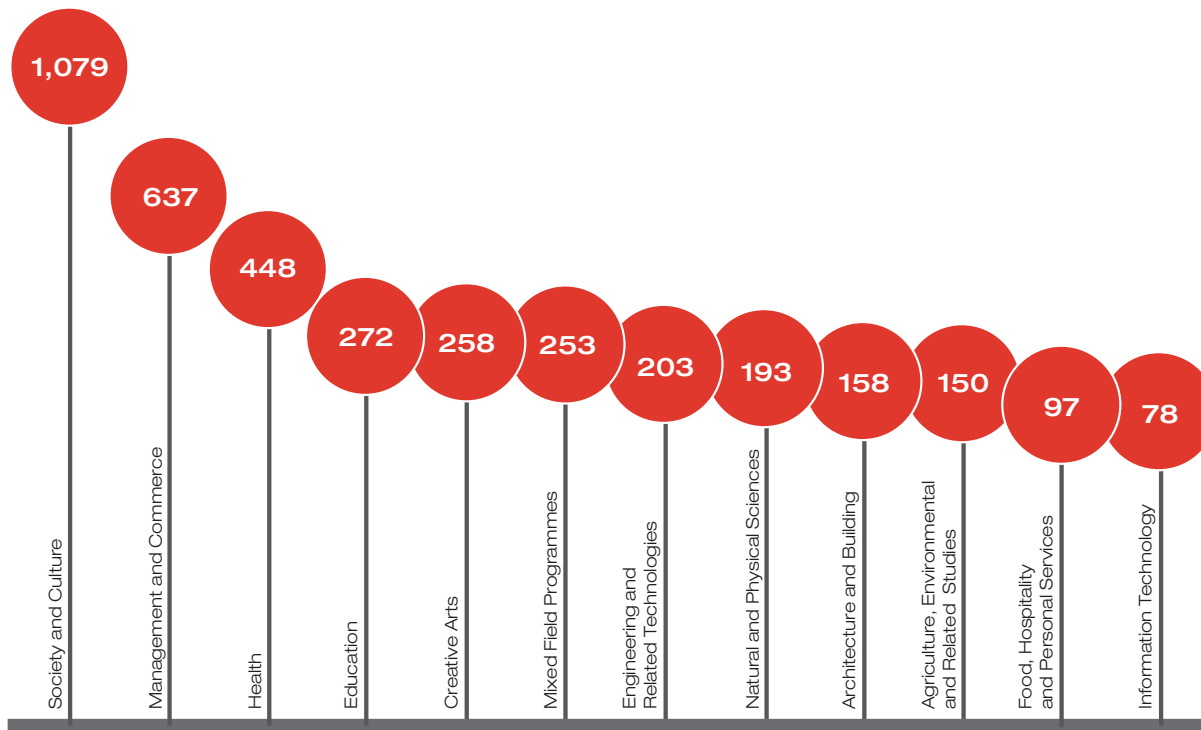


\*This group includes Ngāi Tahu who are still at school.

Ngāi Tahu tertiary course participation and completion by subject area, 2013-2104. Source : Tertiary Education Commission (TEC).

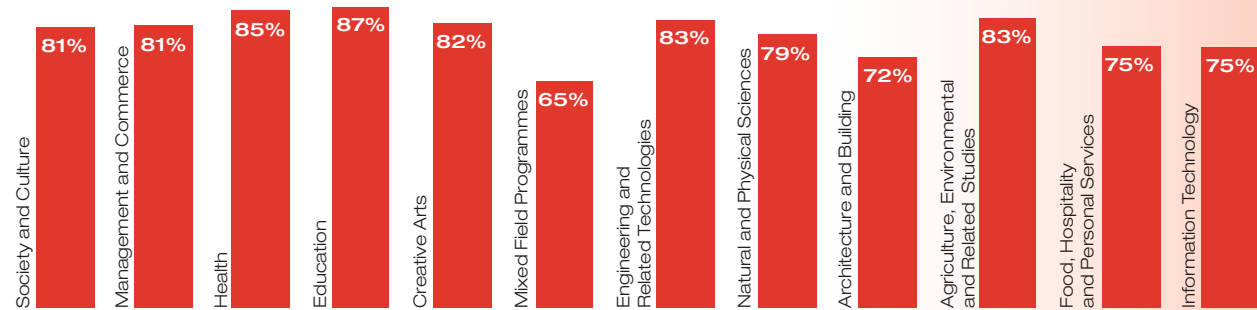
NZSCED Qualification	2013		2014	
	Student Count	EFTS* Weighted Successful Course Completion Rate	Student Count	EFTS* Weighted Successful Course Completion Rate
Society and Culture	1,113	78%	1,079	81%
Management and Commerce	614	79%	637	81%
Health	422	88%	448	85%
Education	301	88%	272	87%
Creative Arts	242	84%	258	82%
Mixed Field Programmes	214	73%	253	65%
Engineering and Related Technologies	185	72%	203	83%
Natural and Physical Sciences	170	82%	193	79%
Architecture and Building	170	77%	158	72%
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	160	82%	150	83%
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	99	79%	97	75%
Information Technology	65	70%	78	75%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,496</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>3,607</b>	<b>81%</b>

\*Equivalent Full Time Student



Student count by course

“Society and Culture is the most popular tertiary subject attracting 30% of students. The second most popular is Management and Commerce at 18%. Health and Education courses have the highest rate of completion.”



EFTS Weighted Successful Course Completion Rate

Ngāi Tahu, aged 15 years and over, employment status by age, 2013. Source: Census 2013.

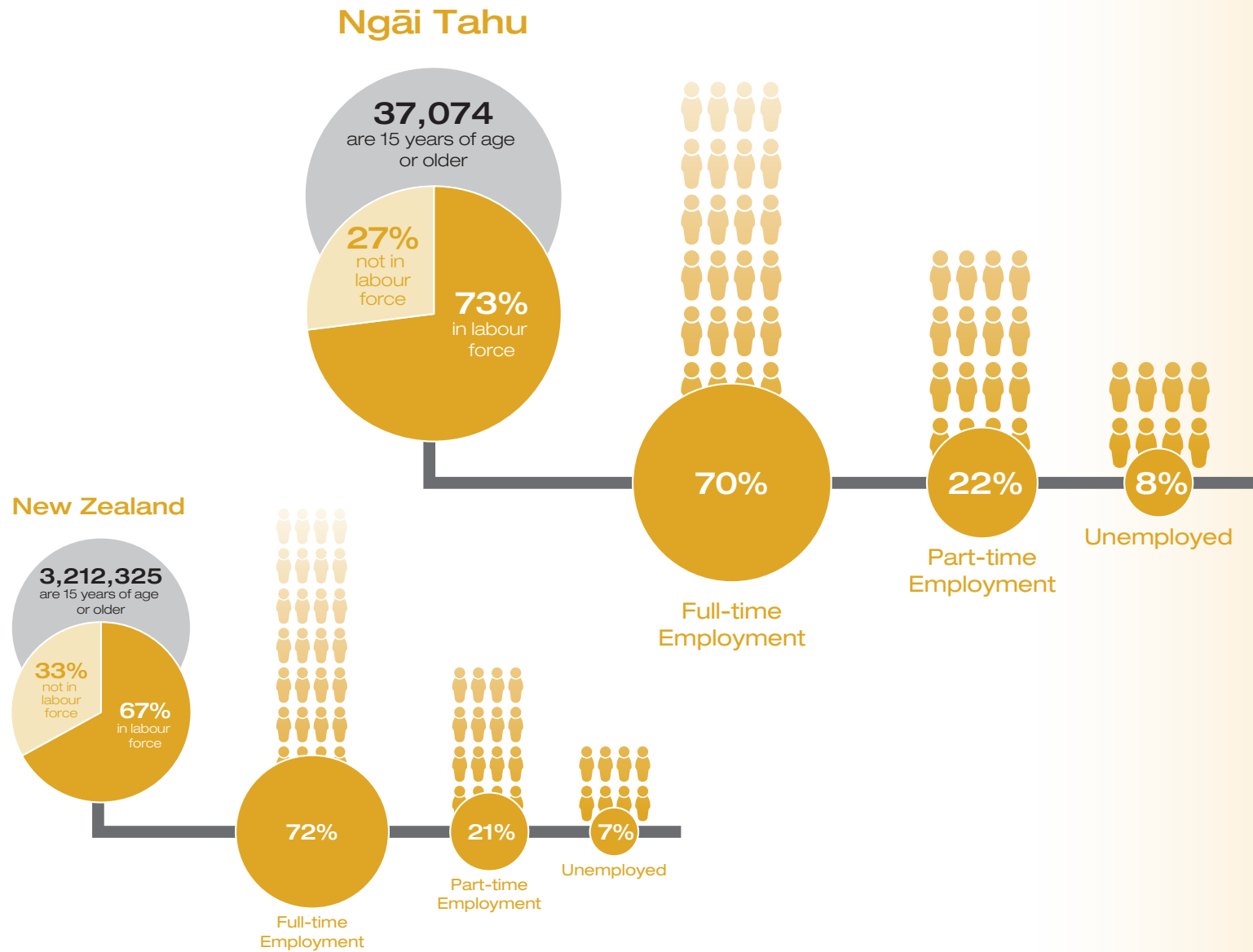
	Employed full-time			Employed part-time			Unpaid family worker			Unemployed			Not in labour force		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
15-19	504	285	789	483	741	1,224	33	27	60	264	369	633	1,218	1,206	2,424
20-24	1,164	999	2,163	195	510	705	6	12	18	171	234	405	327	636	963
25-29	1,068	867	1,935	84	336	420	9	12	21	78	177	255	144	510	654
30-34	1,065	831	1,896	57	402	459	9	21	30	63	102	165	123	468	591
35-39	1,137	909	2,046	69	471	540	-	33	33	75	99	174	138	393	531
40-44	1,230	1,068	2,298	81	516	597	12	30	42	63	117	180	138	351	489
45-49	1,131	1,083	2,214	93	405	498	24	27	51	45	93	138	165	294	459
50-54	1,083	1,050	2,133	66	384	450	12	18	30	60	84	144	177	270	447
55-59	798	750	1,548	69	279	348	18	21	39	36	57	93	150	318	468
60-64	639	483	1,122	84	231	315	9	21	30	30	24	54	156	339	495
65+	354	192	546	177	255	432	33	27	60	9	6	15	1,002	1,608	2,610
Total	10,173	8,517	18,690	1,458	4,530	5,988	165	249	414	894	1,362	2,256	3,738	6,393	10,131

Employment status statistics are based on the working-age population which includes the civilian population of New Zealand who are usually resident, non-institutionalised, and aged 15 years and over.

**Labour force** includes those classified as 'employed' or 'unemployed'.

**Not in the labour force** refers to those who were neither employed nor unemployed. For example, people who were retired, had personal or family responsibilities such as unpaid housework and childcare, attended educational institutions, were permanently unable to work due to physical or mental disabilities.

# 73% of Ngāi Tahu are engaged in the labour force...



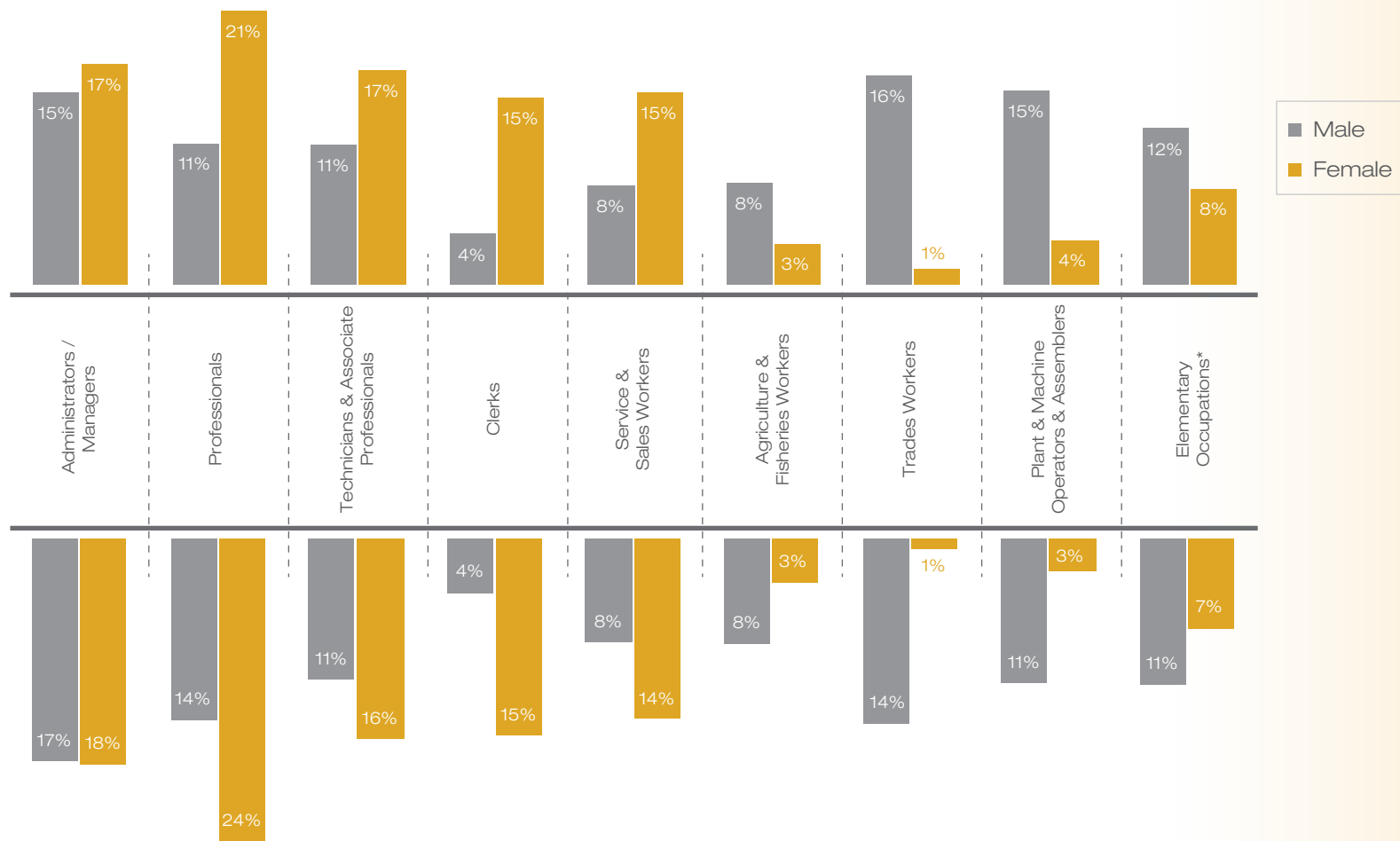
Occupation for Ngāi Tahu aged 15 years and over, 2013. Source: Census 2013.

	Ngāi Tahu						New Zealand					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	
Administrators/Managers	1,521	15%	87	1,461	17%	300	158,163	17%	10,254	110,778	18%	26,076
Professionals	1,122	11%	102	1,812	21%	549	128,478	14%	11,796	148,422	24%	48,456
Technicians & Associate Professionals	1,110	11%	165	1,419	17%	636	100,338	11%	15,525	98,283	16%	46,803
Clerks	405	4%	111	1,236	15%	801	38,490	4%	9,012	96,555	15%	56,013
Service & Sales Workers	783	8%	339	1,272	15%	1,416	73,878	8%	26,091	88,770	14%	84,573
Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	810	8%	138	279	3%	180	74,379	8%	12,990	21,852	3%	14,394
Trades Workers	1,653	16%	81	102	1%	27	130,875	14%	8,994	5,721	1%	2,040
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	1,533	15%	99	300	4%	90	102,540	11%	9,090	16,101	3%	5,280
Elementary Occupations	1,236	12%	333	639	8%	534	103,443	11%	32,226	44,001	7%	40,332

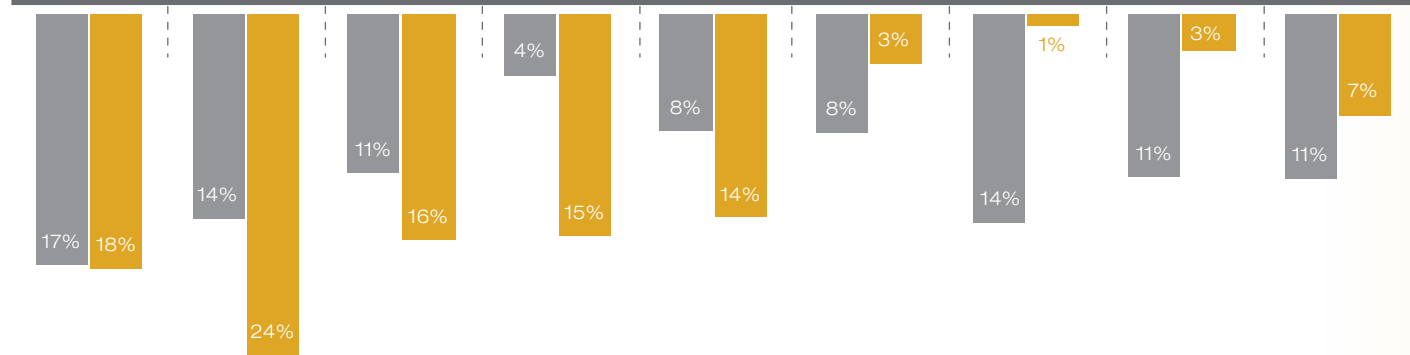


“The most common full-time occupation for Ngāi Tahu women was professional while for Ngāi Tahu men the top occupations were trade workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers, managers and administrators.”

### Ngāi Tahu



### New Zealand

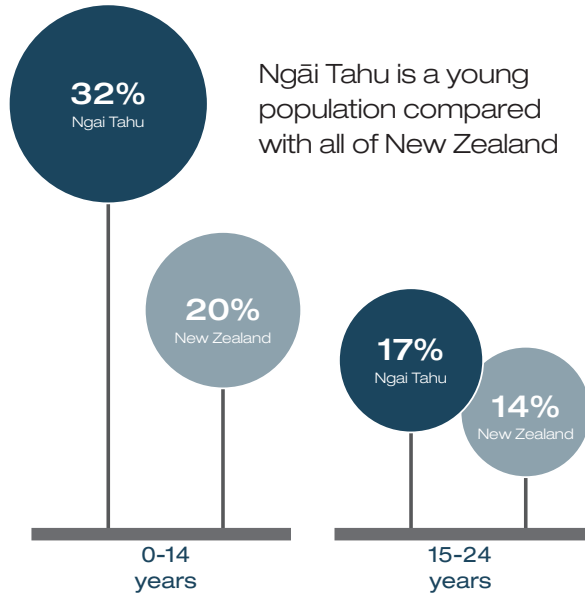


\*Elementary occupations includes labourers

Educational achievement and employment status for Ngāi Tahu youth, 2013. Source: Census 2013.

15-24 year olds	Male				Total
	No qualifications	Secondary	Post-secondary	Vocational	
Full-time	255	903	108	351	1,617
Part-time	108	453	27	63	651
Unemployed	99	225	12	60	396
Not in labour force	507	738	21	72	1,338

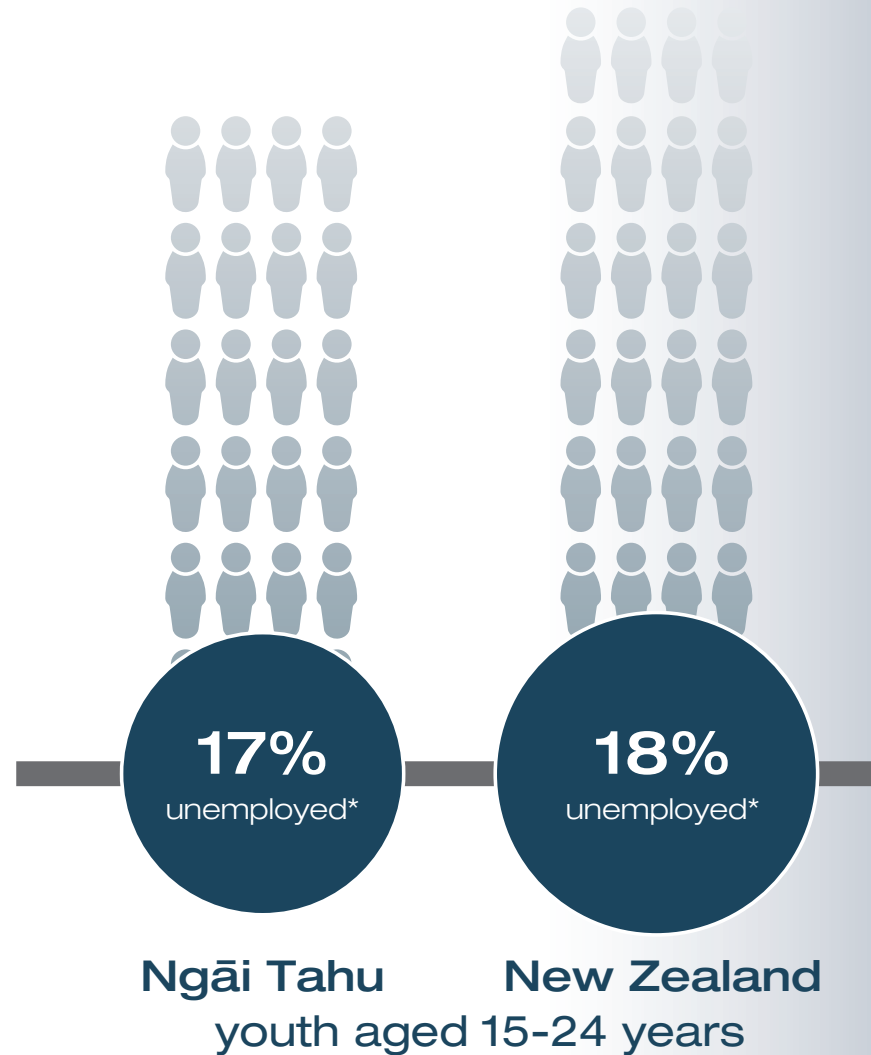
15-24 year olds	Female				Total
	No qualifications	Secondary	Post-secondary	Vocational	
Full-time	72	645	288	258	1,263
Part-time	117	879	69	135	1,200
Unemployed	141	342	21	87	591
Not in labour force	573	873	36	141	1,623



The Ngāi Tahu population is a young population with 32% of Ngāi Tahu under 15 years of age and 49% of Ngāi Tahu under 25 years of age.

Therefore, any challenges associated with 'youth' are accentuated for Ngāi Tahu. For example, youth unemployment is a major issue for the whole of New Zealand - even those with qualifications.

The unemployment rate of Ngāi Tahu youth in the labour force is 17%. The unemployment rate for those without qualifications is 30% and for those with post-secondary qualifications or higher is 12%.



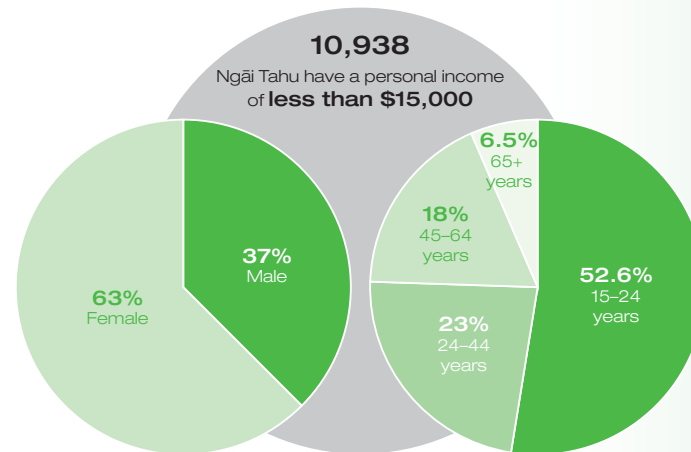
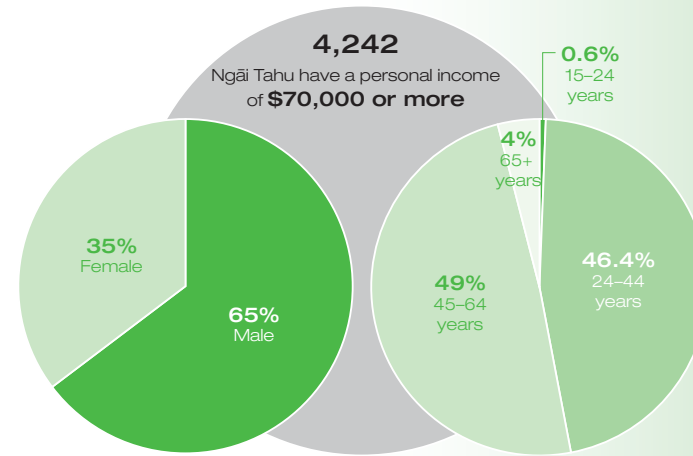
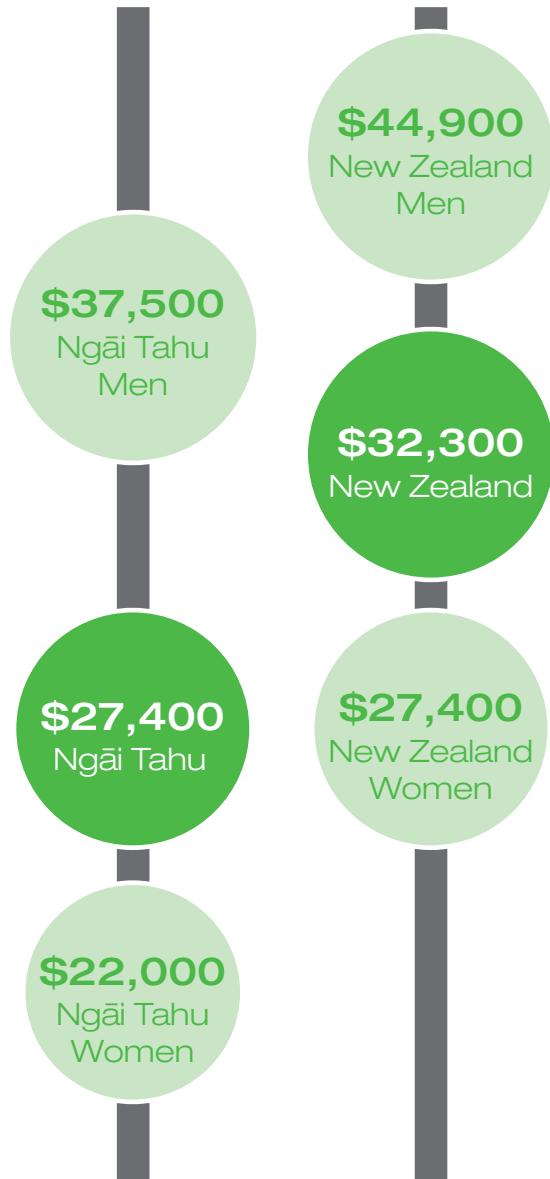
\*based on those in the labour force

Number of Ngāi Tahu aged 15 and over by personal income category by age, 2013. Source: Census 2013.

Male Age	Loss or zero income	\$1-\$15,000	\$15,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$40,000	\$40,001- \$70,000	\$70,001- \$100,000	\$100,001- \$150,000	\$150,000+
15-24	1,017	1,542	726	492	363	21	-	6
25-44	123	528	723	708	2,106	786	342	171
45-64	129	501	615	546	1,578	732	336	243
65+	6	252	687	168	234	63	27	18

Female Age	Loss or zero income	\$1-\$15,000	\$15,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$40,000	\$40,001- \$70,000	\$70,001- \$100,000	\$100,001- \$150,000	\$150,000+
15-24	1,005	2,184	930	381	246	-	-	-
25-44	378	1,482	1,905	1,113	1,854	492	123	54
45-64	303	1,032	1,518	846	1,515	522	162	84
65+	15	441	1,026	177	162	39	12	9

The median personal income of **employed** people 15 years and over...



Number of Ngāi Tahu families by household income, 2013. Source: Census 2013 and COMPASS 2015.

	couple-only		single-parent family		two-parent family		multi-family	
	Actual*	Jensen†	Actual*	Jensen†	Actual*	Jensen†	Actual*	Jensen†
Loss	18	18	6	9	12	12	6	6
Zero	12	9	21	21	18	15	-	-
\$1-5,000	27	27	21	21	24	24	-	12
\$5,001-10,000	15	15	63	84	18	27	9	6
\$10,001-15,000	24	18	147	168	21	57	9	39
\$15,001-20,000	60	54	225	270	45	132	24	54
\$20,001-25,000	66	69	198	228	48	174	24	84
\$25,001-30,000	345	348	222	141	129	240	51	111
\$30,001-35,000	477	486	201	180	135	354	45	117
\$35,001-40,000	204	195	144	132	183	489	75	114
\$40,001-50,000	525	519	177	231	483	951	162	264
\$50,001-60,000	504	504	138	123	723	1,143	138	300
\$60,001-70,000	564	567	111	72	774	933	180	321
\$70,001-100,000	1,701	1,713	156	156	2,304	2,073	537	732
\$100,001-150,000	1,308	1,317	51	51	2,157	1,233	810	543
\$150,001+	717	717	30	27	1,344	549	828	198

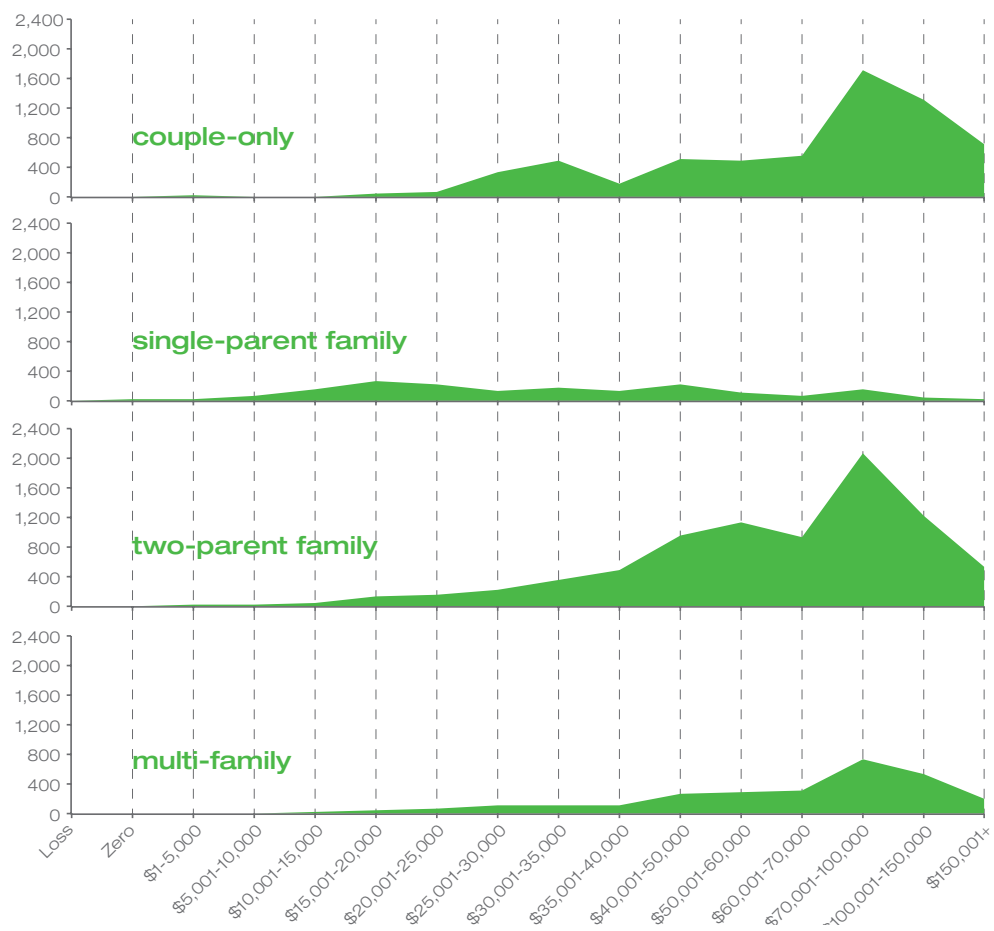
\* Actual household income CPI adjusted (2013 dollars)

† Jensen adjusted household income CPI adjusted (2013 dollars) and equivalised for the number of adults and children in the household

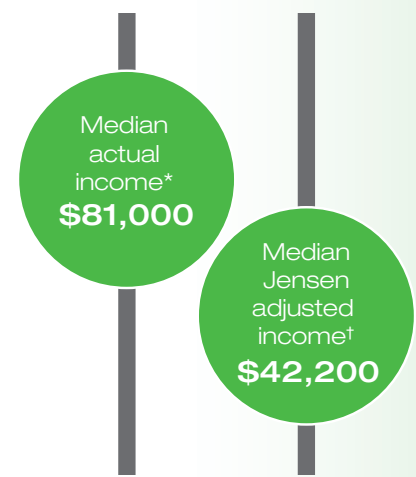
This table does not include non-family households e.g. one-person households and households of unrelated people.

“The median Jensen adjusted income for couple-only households is \$79,500; for single-parent households \$29,100; for two-parent households \$66,800; and for multi-family households \$71,000.”

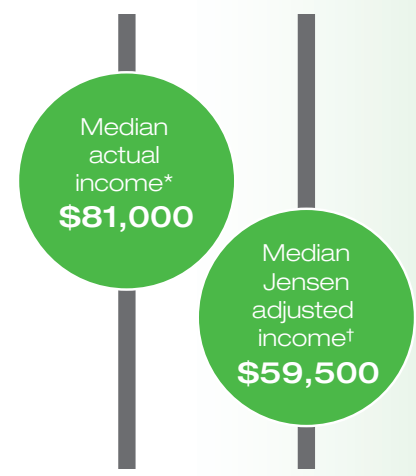
Number of Ngāi Tahu families by Jensen adjusted household income†...



Ngāi Tahu household income‡...



New Zealand household income‡...



\* Actual household income CPI adjusted (2013 dollars).  
 † Jensen adjusted household income CPI adjusted (2013 dollars) and equivalised for the number of adults and children in the household.  
 ‡ This graphic includes all households i.e. family and non-family.

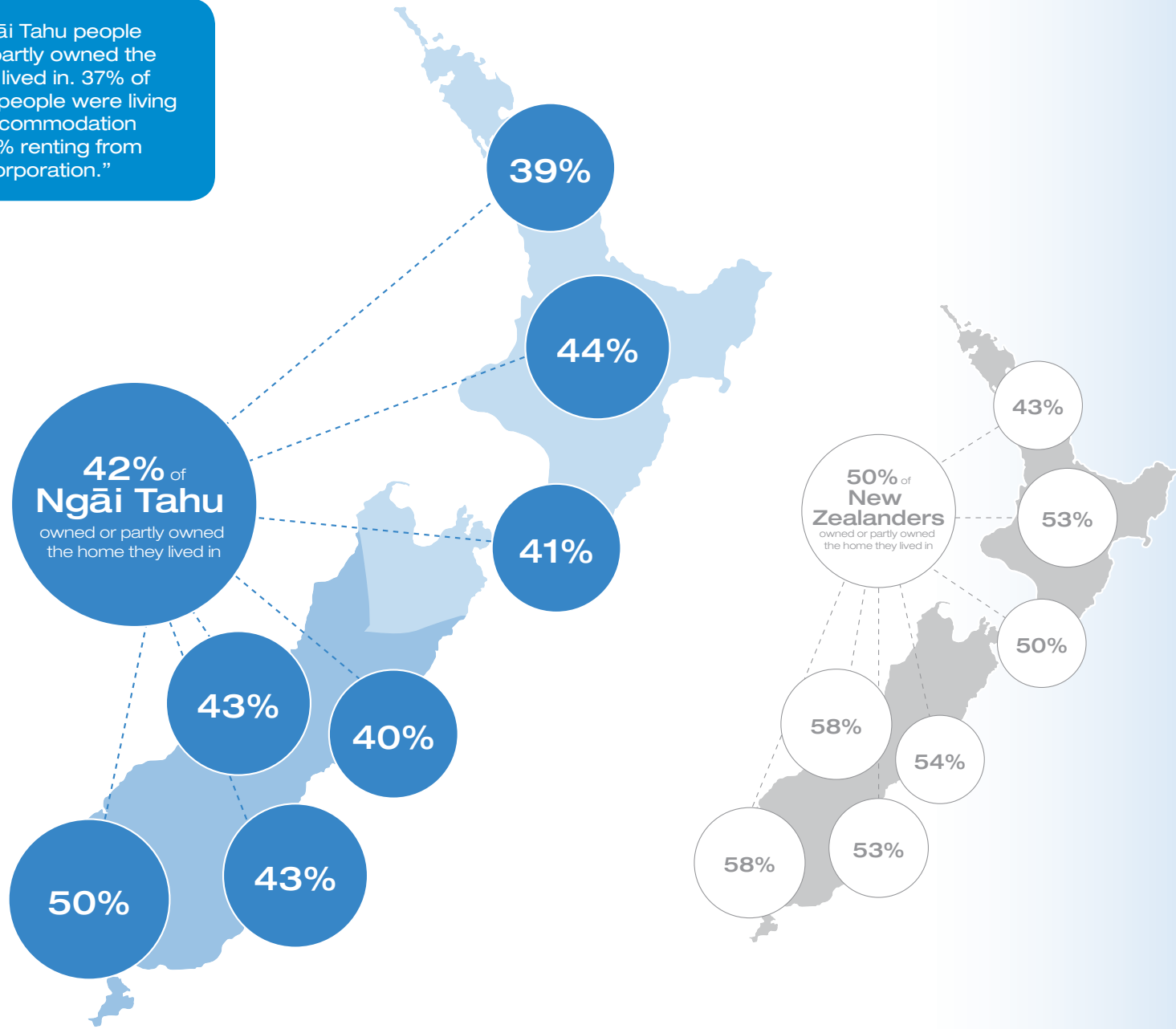
“It is reasonable to assume that lower Median Jensen adjusted income for Ngāi Tahu households is a result of greater number of people in the households.”

Ngāi Tahu, aged 15 years and over, home ownership by region, 2013. Source: Census 2013.

	Ngai Tahu			Maori			New Zealand		
	Own or partly own usual residence	Do not own usual residence	Total People	Own or partly own usual residence	Do not own usual residence	Total People	Own or partly own usual residence	Do not own usual residence	Total People
Auckland Region	1,764	2,811	4,572	29,823	79,575	109,395	457,116	595,839	1,052,952
Wellington Region	1,581	2,250	3,831	13,566	30,612	44,175	181,398	180,378	361,776
Rest of Outside Rohe	4,644	5,886	10,530	74,664	157,953	232,620	584,571	519,888	1,104,459
West Coast Region	330	423	759	1,008	1,464	2,472	14,025	10,188	24,216
Canterbury Region	4,047	6,189	10,233	11,064	22,578	33,645	227,226	192,711	419,937
Otago Region	1,566	2,067	3,633	4,263	7,785	12,045	84,864	74,562	159,426
Southland Region	1,647	1,650	3,297	3,885	5,205	9,093	41,346	29,445	70,791
Total New Zealand	15,579	21,276	36,855	138,273	305,172	443,445	1,590,546	1,603,011	3,193,557



“42% of Ngāi Tahu people owned or partly owned the home they lived in. 37% of Ngāi Tahu people were living in rental accommodation including 4% renting from Housing Corporation.”



Ngāi Tahu views on Māori culture, 2013. Source: Te Kupenga 2013.

Measure	Ngāi Tahu (%)
<b>Importance of being engaged in Māori culture</b>	
Very / quite	37.2
Somewhat	26.9
A little / not at all	35.9
<b>Know pepehā (tribal identity)</b>	
Iwi (tribe)	95.8
Hapū (subtribe)	47.9
Maunga (mountain)	47.5
Awa (river)	45.6
Waka (canoe)	39.2
Tipuna / Tupuna (ancestor)	48.1
None of these	3.4
All of these	28.2
Marae tipuna (ancestral marae)	60.8
<b>Been to marae</b>	
At some time	90.2
In previous 12 months	42.8
Ancestral marae at some time	77.1
Ancestral marae in previous 12 months	38.5
Like to go to ancestral marae more often	60.3
<b>Connected to ancestral marae as tūrangawaewae</b>	
Very strongly / strongly	51.8
Somewhat	31.5
Weakly / very weakly	13.6
Not at all	3.1

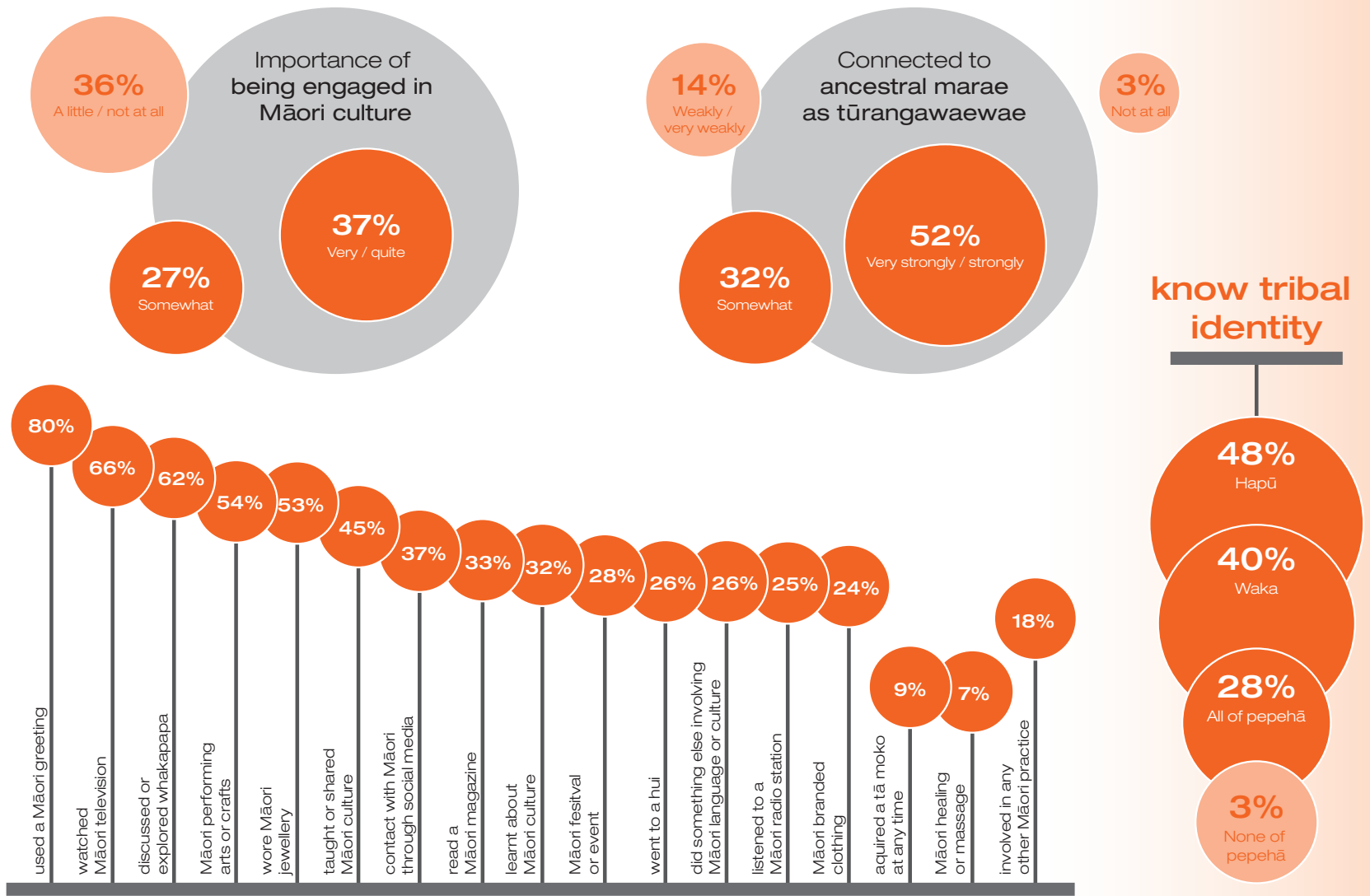
See definitions at the end of this report for more details on Te Kupenga 2013.

<b>Te reo Māori proficiency</b>				
	Able to speak* (%)	Able to understand* (%)	Able to read* (%)	Able to write* (%)
Very well	-	5	4	-
Well	3	5	2	3
Fairly well	10	13	14	9
Not very well	28	26	26	24
No more than a few words or phrases	57	52	55	62

\*Self-rated

Measure	Ngāi Tahu (%)
<b>Cultural practice in previous 12 months</b>	
Used a Māori greeting	79.9
Watched a Māori television programme	65.9
Discussed or explored whakapapa or family history	61.8
Sang a Māori song, haka, gave a mihi, or took part in Māori performing arts & crafts	53.5
Wore Māori jewellery	53.2
Taught or shared Māori language with others	45.4
Had contact with Māori through social media	36.5
Read a Māori magazine	33.1
Learnt culture at a library, museum, or Māori website	31.5
Went to a Māori festival or event	28.1
Went to a hui (meeting)	26.1
Did something else that involved learning the Māori language or culture	25.5
Listened to a Māori radio station	25.3
Wore Māori branded clothing	24.5
Acquired a tā moko (Māori design tattoo) at any time	8.8
Took part in traditional Māori healing or massage	7.3
Was involved in any other practice	17.6

13% of Ngāi Tahu rated themselves as able to speak te reo Māori either well or fairly well. Although very few Ngāi Tahu stated that te reo Māori was the main language spoken at home, 14% stated that at least some te reo Māori was used regularly at home.



**Census** date or **Census night** was 5 March 2013.

**Employed** refers to the *working-age population* who during the week ending 3 March 2013 did one of the following:

- worked for one hour or more for pay or profit in the context of an employee/employer relationship or self-employment
- worked without pay for one hour or more in work which contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business, or professional practice owned or operated by a relative (unpaid family worker)
- had a job but were not at work due to: own illness or injury, personal or family responsibilities, bad weather or mechanical breakdown, direct involvement in an industrial dispute, or leave or holiday.

**Employed full-time** means the employee usually works for 30 hours or more per week.

**Employed part-time** means the employee usually works for less than 30 hours per week.

**Family** consists of a couple living in the same household, with or without children, or one parent and their family.

**Formal qualification** includes qualifications achieved at secondary school or in tertiary education.

**Household income** was derived by combining the total *personal income* data for all adult (aged 15 years and over) members of the household. If someone in the household did not state their income, the income for the household was set to 'not stated', unless the household had already reached the income threshold. (\$150,001 or more in 2013.)

**Household** is either one person who usually lives alone, or two or more people who usually live together and share facilities (such as for cooking, or a living area; and a bathroom and toilet) in a private dwelling.

**Jensen equivalised household income** was derived from *household income* adjusted according to a scale (developed by Jensen) to take into account the number of children and adults in the household. The reasoning behind this adjustment is that a single person household with an annual income of \$50,000 is likely to have a higher standard of living than a two-parent, four-children household with the same income. Income is rounded to the nearest \$100.

**Labour force** includes the *working-age population*, who during the week ending 3 March 2013, were classified as 'employed' or 'unemployed'.

**Māori** includes all people who indicated that they were of Māori descent (ancestry).

**Māori household** refers to a household in which at least one adult is *Māori*.

**Ngāi Tahu** includes all people who indicated that they were of Māori descent (ancestry) and who gave Ngāi Tahu / Kai Tahu as their iwi or one of several iwi.

**Ngāi Tahu family household** is a *Ngāi Tahu household* consisting of a couple with or without children, or one parent and their child(ren). In this report, Ngāi Tahu family households were further classified as couple-only households, one-parent family, two-parent family, or multi-family households. Multi-family household refers to households consisting of one-parent family plus others, couple only plus others, couple with children plus others, two 2-parent families with or without children, a two-parent plus one-parent family, two 1-parent families, or three or more families. Households that did not identify families (one-adult households, non-family households, households of unrelated people) were not included in the Ngāi Tahu family household analysis.

**Ngāi Tahu household** refers to a household in which at least one adult is *Ngāi Tahu*. Other people in the household may or may not be *Māori*.

**Not in the labour force** refers to any person in the *working-age population* who was neither *employed* nor *unemployed*. For example, this category includes people who

- were retired
- had personal or family responsibilities such as unpaid housework and childcare
- attended educational institutions
- were permanently unable to work due to physical or mental disabilities
- were temporarily unavailable for work in the survey reference week
- were not actively seeking work.

**Personal income** refers to the before-tax income of a person in the 12 months ending 31 March 2013. Respondents were provided with a list of income ranges or bands to choose from; therefore median incomes are estimates. Personal income is money income from all sources including wages and salaries, self employment, income investments, ACC, NZ superannuation, other superannuation, unemployment, sickness benefit, DPB, invalids benefit, and student allowance.

**Rental accommodation** (People in) consists of people in households who did not own (or partly own) their home or have it in family trusts and were paying rent.

**Rounding** is the method used to protect confidentiality and means that individual figures may not add up to totals, and values for the same data may vary in different text, tables and graphs. All counts in tables from census data are randomly rounded to base 3, with a minimum of 6. Counts that are already a multiple of three are left unchanged. Those not a multiple of three are rounded to one of the two nearest multiples. For example, an 8 is rounded to either a 7 or a 9. Each value in the table is rounded independently. This means counts may not sum to totals, but ensures that published totals are within two of the original number.

**Te Kupenga**, Statistics NZ's first survey of Māori well-being, was conducted in 2013. The survey gives an overall picture of the social, cultural, and economic well-being of Māori in New Zealand. Approximately 5,000 randomly-selected individuals 15 years and older, of Māori descent and/or ethnicity, and usually living in New Zealand were selected from the 2013 Census to take part in a 45 minute face-to-face interview in either English or te reo Māori. Ngāi Tahu represent 9% (approximately 450) of the sample.

**Tertiary education** refers to qualifications achieved post-secondary school both below degree level and bachelor's degree and higher.

**Unemployed** refers to the *working-age population* who during the week questioned were without a paid job, available for work, and had either actively sought work in the past four weeks ending with the reference week, or had a new job to start within the next four weeks.

**Working-age population** is the base for employment, income and education statistics and includes the civilian population of New Zealand who were usually resident, non-institutionalised, and aged 15 years and over.

State of the Nation reporting is an information resource intended to assist Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu in realising economic, cultural and social goals through:

- Assessing the potential of new opportunities to contribute to Ngāi Tahu goals
- Setting priorities for investment
- Highlighting areas of need for proactive intervention
- Directing resources
- Establishing targets
- Formulating Ngāi Tahu policy
- Determining Ngāi Tahu response to government policy and programme initiatives
- Evaluating the potential results of intervention
- Monitoring achievement of targets and outcomes
- Forecasting the relevance to Ngāi Tahu of trends and emerging issues
- Knowing our whānui.





Te Rūnanga o **NGĀI TAHU**