



QuickStats About Māori Census 2006 / Tatauranga 2006

"He tātai whetū ki te rangi, ko te ira tangata ki te whenua." Ko te whakataukī tēnei i ārahi i a mātau i roto i ngā mahi Tatauranga 2006. Ko te Tatauranga te mana tatau kātīpa i te maha o ngā iwi me ō rātau whare noho puta noa i Aotearoa, ā, ka whakahaeretia te Tatauranga i ia rima tau.

Ko ēnei e whai ake nei ko ngā whakamārama toipitopito ā-tatauranga i puta mai ai i te Tatauranga 2006 e pā ana ki te iwi Māori. Nō reira, ko te tūmanako nei ia, ka āwhina atu ēnei tatauranga i a koutou i roto i ō koutou ake hapori, mahi, whare wānanga, i hea, i hea rānei.

Māori are counted in two ways in the census: through ethnicity and through descent. *QuickStats About Māori* covers both of these measures. Māori ethnicity and Māori descent are different concepts – the former refers to cultural affiliation, while the latter is about ancestry. In 2006, there were 565,329 people who identified with the Māori ethnic group, and 643,977 people who were of Māori descent.

Information in this *QuickStats* is based on the census usually resident population count from New Zealand's 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, held on 7 March 2006. This excludes New Zealand residents who were temporarily overseas on census night.



Māori Ethnic Population / Te Momo Iwi Māori

- At the time of the 2006 Census, there were 565,329 people who identified with the Māori ethnic group and usually lived in New Zealand.
- The Māori population has increased by 30.0 percent in the past 15 years, up from 434,847 in 1991 to reach 565,329 in 2006 (an increase of 130,482).
- More than one in seven people (14.6 percent) usually living in New Zealand in 2006 belonged to the Māori ethnic group.
- Just over half (52.8 percent) of all people in the Māori ethnic group identified Māori as their only ethnicity.
- In 2006, 42.2 percent of Māori stated that they identified with European ethnic groups, 7.0 percent with Pacific peoples ethnic groups, 1.5 percent with Asian ethnic groups, and 2.3 percent also gave 'New Zealander' as one of their ethnic groups.

Māori Ethnic Group <i>1991–2006 Censuses</i>	
Census year	Māori ethnic group population
1991	434,847
1996	523,371
2001	526,281
2006	565,329

Note:
Due to classification and questionnaire changes, comparisons between 1991 and 1996 and/or 2001 and 2006 data should be treated with caution.

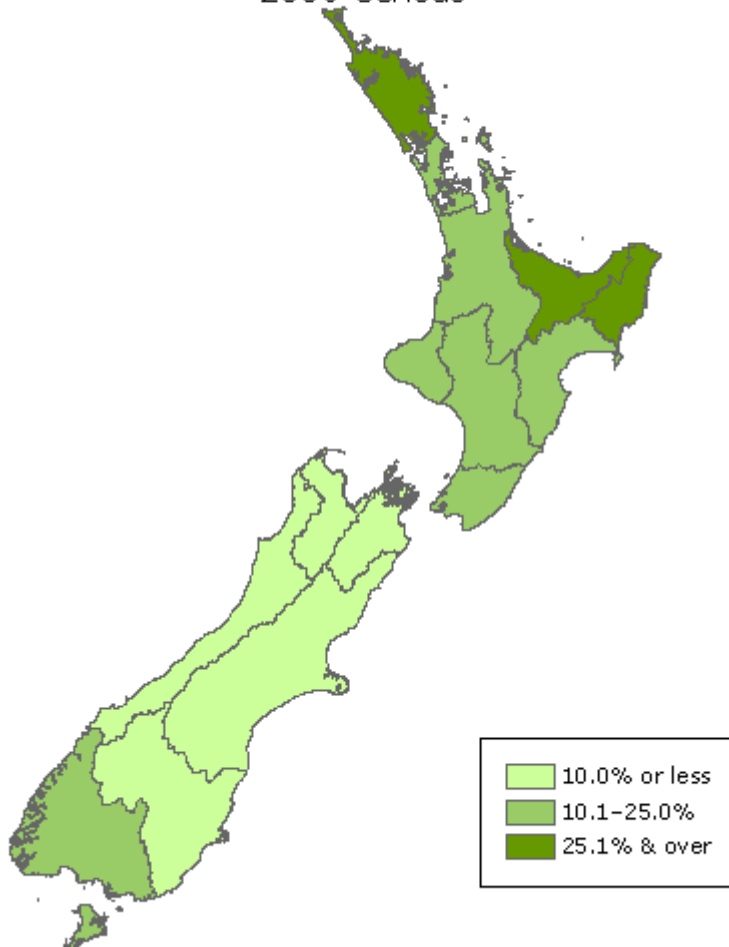
Note: The Māori ethnic population includes those people who stated Māori as being their sole ethnic group or one of several ethnic groups.

Location / Te Wāhi

- In 2006, the majority of Māori (87.0 percent) lived in the North Island and just under one-quarter were in the Auckland Region (24.3 percent).
- There were 73,230 Māori living in the South Island in 2006, an increase of 13.3 percent (8,580 people), since the 2001 Census.
- Areas with the highest proportion of Māori were Chatham Islands Territory (64.4 percent), Kawerau (61.1 percent), Wairoa (60.7 percent) and Opotiki (59.3 percent) Districts.
- In 1956, nearly two-thirds of Māori lived in rural areas. Fifty years later, 84.4 percent of Māori usually living in New Zealand lived in urban areas.

Proportion of Māori Ethnic Population by Region

2006 Census



Note: The Māori ethnic population includes those people who stated Māori as being their sole ethnic group or one of several ethnic groups.

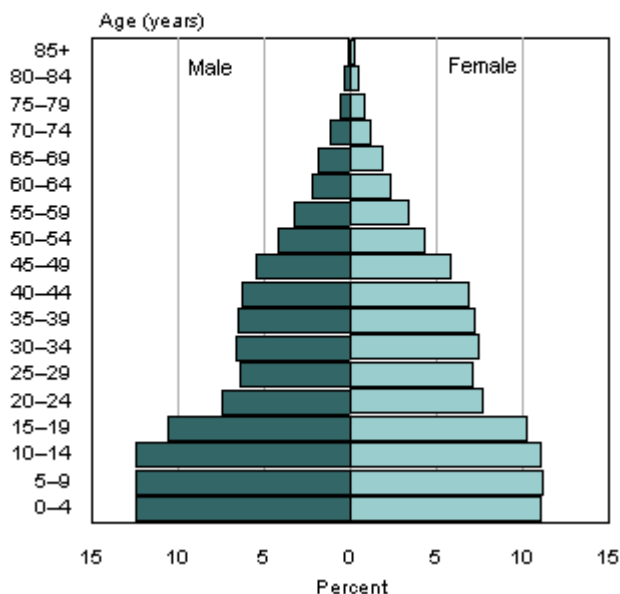
Age and Sex / Te Pakeke me te Momo Ira Tangata

- The median age of Māori (half are older, and half are younger, than this age) was 22.7 years in the 2006 Census. In 2001, the median age for Māori was 21.9 years. This increase in the median age reflects the gradual ageing of the Māori population.
- In the 2006 Census, the median age for Māori females was 24.1 years, and the median age for Māori males was 21.3 years. This partly reflects a longer life expectancy for Māori women than for Māori men.
- The size of the Māori population aged under 15 years has continued to grow. However, as a percentage of the total Māori population, this population has decreased from 37.3 percent in 2001 to 35.4 percent in 2006.
- The largest increase in the Māori population since 2001 has been in the working-age group of 15 to 64 years (up 30,132 or 9.7 percent from 2001).
- The proportion of Māori aged 65 years and over has increased from 3.4 percent in 2001 to 4.1 percent in 2006.
- In 2006, the West Coast Region had the highest proportion of young Māori, with 37.6 percent under 15 years of age. Northland Region had the highest proportion of older Māori, with 6.1 percent aged 65 years and over.

Māori Population

New Zealand

2006 Census

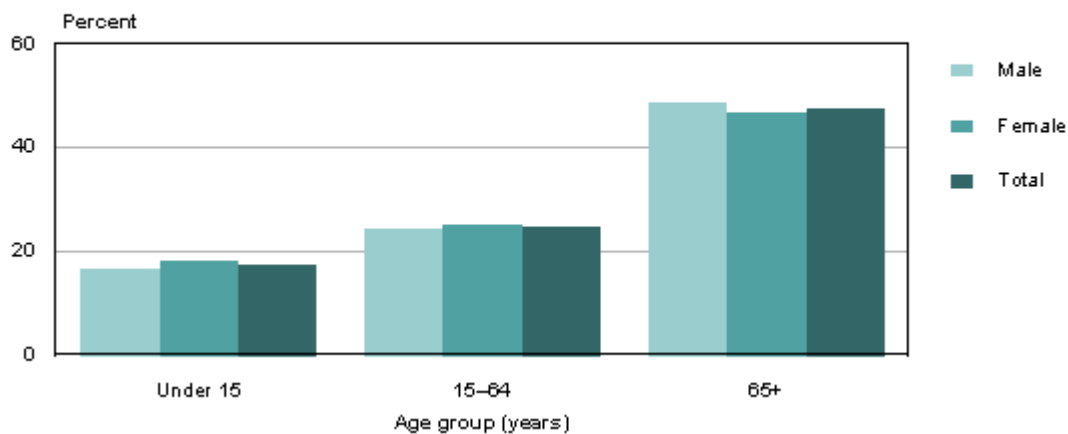


Note: The Māori ethnic population includes those people who stated Māori as being their sole ethnic group or one of several ethnic groups.

Language / Ko te Reo

- In 2006, 131,613 (23.7 percent) of Māori could hold a conversation about everyday things in te reo Māori, an increase of 1,128 people from the 2001 Census.
- One-quarter of Māori aged 15 to 64 could hold a conversation in te reo Māori.
- Just under half (47.7 percent) of Māori aged 65 years and over could hold a conversation in te reo Māori.
- More than one in six Māori (35,148 people) aged under 15 years could hold a conversation in te reo Māori.
- In 2006, 23.8 percent of Māori spoke more than one language. While the majority spoke te reo Māori and English, 204 Maori spoke te reo Māori and another language, other than English.

Māori Speakers of te Reo Māori as a Proportion of the Total Māori Population
2006 Census



Note: The Māori ethnic population includes those people who stated Māori as being their sole ethnic group or one of several ethnic groups.

Education / Te Mātauranga

- Of the Māori census usually resident population aged 15 years and over in 2006, 17,907 (5.5 percent) had bachelor degrees, 2,535 (0.8 percent) had post-graduate and honours degrees, 2,241 (0.7 percent) had masters degrees, and 387 (0.1 percent) had doctorate degrees as their highest qualification.
- In 2001, 13,347 Māori had bachelor degrees or higher qualifications – by 2006 this number had risen to 23,070.
- In 2006, 29.4 percent of Māori women and 26.3 percent of Māori men stated a post-school qualification as their highest qualification.
- The proportion of the Māori population with a school qualification as their highest qualification has decreased from 35.1 percent in 2001 to 32.2 percent in 2006.
- Although the total number of Māori with no qualifications has increased since 2001, there has been a decrease as a proportion of the total Māori population. Nearly 2 out of 5 (39.9 percent) Māori aged 15 years and over had no formal qualifications in 2006. In 2001, 43.6 percent stated they had no formal qualifications.
- Māori men were less likely than Māori women to have a formal qualification. In 2006, 43.5 percent of Māori men had no formal qualification, while 36.7 percent of Māori women had no formal qualification.

Highest Qualification for Māori Aged 15 Years and Over <i>2001–2006 Censuses</i>				
	2001		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No qualification	122,472	43.6	130,146	39.9
School qualification	98,562	35.1	105,102	32.2
Post-school qualification	59,601	21.2	91,233	27.9
Not elsewhere included	49,164	...	38,925	...
Total	329,799	...	365,406	...

Note:
For 2001 Census data, 'other NZ secondary' is included in the 'Not elsewhere included' category.

Symbol: ... not applicable.

Note: The Māori ethnic population includes those people who stated Māori as being their sole ethnic group or one of several ethnic groups.

Work and Income / Ko ngā Mahi me ngā Whiwhinga Moni

- There were 225,360 Māori aged 15 years and over in full-time or part-time employment in 2006, an increase of 21.3 percent since 2001.
- In the census, the proportion of Māori stating they were unemployed fell from 16.8 percent in 2001 to 11.0 percent in 2006.
- Marlborough Region had the lowest unemployment rate for Māori, with an unemployment rate of 4.7 percent for Māori aged 15 years and over in the labour force.
- Northland Region had the highest unemployment rate for Māori at 13.9 percent.

Labour Force Status for the Māori Ethnic Group Aged 15 Years and Over <i>2001–2006 Censuses</i>		
	2001	2006
	Number	Number
Employed full time	141,597	175,545
Employed part time	44,223	49,812
Unemployed	37,497	27,876
Not in the labour force	106,482	112,173
Total	329,799	365,406
Labour force participation rate (%)	67.7	69.3
Unemployment rate (%)	16.8	11.0

- For Māori aged 15 years and over who were employed, the four most common occupational groups were 'labourers' (21.2 percent), 'professionals' (14.0 percent), 'technicians and trade workers' (12.4 percent) and 'managers' (11.6 percent).
- In 1986, 25.5 percent of Māori adults were working in the 'manufacturing' industry and over one-third were employed in 'community, social and personal services'. Twenty years on, the most common industries for Māori to be employed in were 'manufacturing' (14.7 percent) and 'construction' (9.6 percent).

Major Occupational Groupings for Employed Māori Ethnic Group Aged 15 Years and Over

2006 Census



- The median income (half receive more, and half receive less, than this amount) for Māori aged 15 years and over was \$20,900 in 2006. This is an increase of about 40 percent from 2001, when the median income for Māori was \$14,800.
- In 2006, the median annual income was \$25,900 for Māori men aged 15 years and over and \$17,800 for Māori women.

Note: The Māori ethnic population includes those people who stated Māori as being their sole ethnic group or one of several ethnic groups.

Māori Descent and Iwi / Ko ngā Kāwai Whakaheke Māori me ngā Iwi

Māori descent refers to those people who are of Māori ancestry. The Māori descent count forms the basis of producing iwi statistics.

- In 2006, there were 643,977 (17.7 percent) people usually living in New Zealand who were of Māori descent. This is a 6.6 percent increase from 2001, an 11.1 percent increase from 1996, and a 26.0 percent increase from 1991.
- Around one-third (34.5 percent) of people of Māori descent were aged under 15 years, while 4.3 percent were aged over 65 years.

Māori Descent Population <i>1991–2006 Censuses</i>	
Census year	Māori descent population
1991	511,278
1996	579,714
2001	604,110
2006	643,977

- In 2006, the largest iwi for people of Māori descent was Ngāpuhi with 122,211 people. Since 2001, Ngāpuhi has increased by 19,230 people (18.7 percent).
- In the South Island, Ngāi Tahu is by far the largest iwi with a count of 49,185 people of Māori descent. Ngāi Tahu is also the fourth largest iwi overall.
- A total of 102,366 people of Māori descent did not know their iwi. This is a decrease of 8.4 percent, compared with 2001, and a 9.1 percent decrease since 1996.

Ten Largest Iwi <i>2006 Census</i>	
Ngāpuhi	122,211
Ngāti Porou	71,910
Ngāti Kahungunu	59,946
Ngāi Tahu/ Kāi Tahu	49,185
Te Arawa	42,159
Ngāti Tūwharetoa	34,674
Ngāti Maniapoto	33,627
Waikato	33,429
Tūhoe	32,670
Ngāti Awa	15,258
Note:	
(1) Ngāti Kahungunu includes Ngāti Kahungunu ki te Wairoa, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Heretaunga, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, Ngāti Kahungunu – region unspecified, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Whanganui-a-Orutu, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tamatea, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tamakinui a Rua, Ngāti Pāhauwera, and Ngāti Rākaipaaka.	
(2) Te Arawa includes Ngāti Pīkiao, Ngāti Rangiteaorere, Ngāti Rangitīhi, Ngāti Rangiwēhē, Tapuika, Tarāwhai, Tūhourangi, Uenuku-Kōpako, Waitaha, Ngāti Whakaue, Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa, and Te Arawa waka / confederation.	

Next release ...

2006 Census: QuickStats About Culture and Identity will be released on 19 April 2007.

For further information ...

Email our information Centre: info@stats.govt.nz or phone toll free: 0508 525 525.

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Tables / Ko Ngā Papatau

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