
Wai ora

Healthy environments

Proactively Released

5. Wai ora – Healthy environments

This section focuses on key aspects of social and physical environments that influence health and well-being. Information in this section comes from Māori and non-Māori individuals responding to the NZ Census 2018, or Māori respondents in the 2018 Te Kupenga survey. Data is presented for the IMPB, and each DHB, although slightly different methods are used to define the IMPB geographic area in the different data sources. Because of data availability at the time of writing, NZ Census 2018, PHO enrolment and NZDep2018 data are presented for the overall IMPB mapped to DHB boundaries, and for each DHB within the IMPB area, whereas Te Kupenga survey data is presented for the IMPB mapped to smaller SA2 geographic areas. The data quality and degree of certainty for Māori is not the same for all variables from the NZ Census 2018. Please see the technical appendix at the end of this report, for further details about how geographic areas were defined for each data source, and for more information on how to interpret variables from NZ Census 2018.

5.1. Education

In 2018, 63.2% of Māori aged 20 years and over in Te Tauraki had achieved a Level 2 Certificate or higher, compared to 77.4% for non-Māori (Table 79). South Canterbury DHB (Table 82) had the lowest proportion with 57.8% of Māori aged 20 years and over achieving a Level 2 Certificate or higher, followed by 58.1% for Māori in West Coast DHB (Table 80), 63.1% in Canterbury (Table 81) and 64.5% in Southern DHB (Table 83).

Table 79 - Adults aged 20 years and over with a Level 2 Certificate or higher, Te Tauraki IMPB, 2018

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2018	31,794	63.2	(62.5, 63.9)	438,609	77.4	(77.1, 77.7)	0.82	(0.81, 0.82)	-14.2

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 80 - Adults aged 20 years and over with a Level 2 Certificate or higher, West Coast DHB, 2018

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2018	1,119	58.1	(54.5, 61.8)	11,772	67.1	(65.6, 68.5)	0.87	(0.83, 0.90)	-8.9

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 81 - Adults aged 20 years and over with a Level 2 Certificate or higher, Canterbury DHB, 2018

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2018	17,565	63.1	(62.1, 64.0)	257,427	78.8	(78.5, 79.2)	0.80	(0.79, 0.81)	-15.8

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 82 - Adults aged 20 years and over with a Level 2 Certificate or higher, South Canterbury DHB, 2018

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2018	1,482	57.8	(54.7, 60.8)	24,177	70.6	(69.6, 71.7)	0.82	(0.79, 0.85)	-12.9

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 83 - Adults aged 20 years and over with a Level 2 Certificate or higher, Southern DHB, 2018

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2018	11,628	64.5	(63.3, 65.7)	145,233	77.0	(76.6, 77.5)	0.84	(0.83, 0.85)	-12.5

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

5.2. Work

In 2018, 51.9% of Māori aged 15 years and over in Te Tauraki were employed full time, and 16.7% were employed part time (Table 84). In 2018, 6.5% of Māori in Te Tauraki were unemployed, 1.60 times the rate of non-Māori, and Māori were 1.06 times more likely than non-Māori to not be in the labour force. These figures were similar across the four DHBs: 49.6% of Māori aged 15 years and over were employed full time in West Coast DHB (Table 85), 51.6% in Canterbury DHB (Table 86), 55.1% in South Canterbury DHB (Table 87) and 52.2% in Southern DHB (Table 88). Unemployment was highest for Māori in Canterbury DHB (7.1%) compared to West Coast DHB (5.4%), South Canterbury DHB (5.7%) and Southern DHB (5.9%).

Table 84 - Labour force status, 15 years and over, Te Tauraki IMPB, 2018

Labour force status	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Employed full-time	32,550	51.9	(51.3, 52.4)	364,482	55.1	(54.9, 55.3)	0.94	(0.93, 0.95)	-3.2
Employed part-time	10,515	16.7	(16.4, 17.0)	112,080	17.3	(17.2, 17.4)	0.96	(0.95, 0.98)	-0.6
Unemployed	3,975	6.5	(6.3, 6.7)	21,189	4.1	(4.0, 4.1)	1.60	(1.55, 1.66)	2.5
Not in the labour force	16,842	25.0	(24.6, 25.4)	221,307	23.5	(23.4, 23.7)	1.06	(1.05, 1.08)	1.5

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Employed part-time includes people working 1 hour per week or more. Employed full-time includes people who usually work 30 or more hours per week. Unemployed people are without a paid job, available for work and actively seeking work. People not in the labour force includes people in the working age population who are neither employed nor unemployed.

Table 85 - Labour force status, 15 years and over, West Coast DHB, 2018

Labour force status	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Employed full-time	1,200	49.6	(46.6, 52.7)	11,298	56.3	(55.1, 57.5)	0.88	(0.84, 0.92)	-6.7
Employed part-time	471	19.4	(17.5, 21.3)	3,615	17.3	(16.6, 18.0)	1.12	(1.03, 1.23)	2.1
Unemployed	123	5.4	(4.4, 6.4)	693	4.0	(3.6, 4.3)	1.35	(1.12, 1.63)	1.4
Not in the labour force	738	25.7	(23.6, 27.8)	7,830	22.4	(21.6, 23.1)	1.15	(1.08, 1.22)	3.3

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Employed part-time includes people working 1 hour per week or more. Employed full-time includes people who usually work 30 or more hours per week. Unemployed people are without a paid job, available for work and actively seeking work. People not in the labour force includes people in the working age population who are neither employed nor unemployed.

Table 86 - Labour force status, 15 years and over, Canterbury DHB, 2018

Labour force status	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Employed full-time	17,904	51.6	(50.8, 52.3)	208,455	55.0	(54.7, 55.2)	0.94	(0.93, 0.95)	-3.4
Employed part-time	5,481	16.0	(15.6, 16.4)	62,883	17.3	(17.1, 17.4)	0.93	(0.90, 0.95)	-1.3
Unemployed	2,352	7.1	(6.8, 7.4)	12,351	4.1	(4.1, 4.2)	1.71	(1.63, 1.78)	2.9
Not in the labour force	9,141	25.4	(24.9, 25.9)	122,511	23.6	(23.4, 23.8)	1.08	(1.06, 1.10)	1.8

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Employed part-time includes people working 1 hour per week or more. Employed full-time includes people who usually work 30 or more hours per week. Unemployed people are without a paid job, available for work and actively seeking work. People not in the labour force includes people in the working age population who are neither employed nor unemployed.

Table 87 - Labour force status, 15 years and over, South Canterbury DHB, 2018

Labour force status	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Employed full-time	1,743	55.1	(52.4, 57.8)	22,245	59.1	(58.2, 60.0)	0.93	(0.90, 0.96)	-4.0
Employed part-time	567	17.0	(15.5, 18.4)	6,804	16.8	(16.3, 17.3)	1.01	(0.93, 1.09)	0.1
Unemployed	177	5.7	(4.9, 6.6)	975	3.4	(3.2, 3.6)	1.69	(1.45, 1.98)	2.3
Not in the labour force	840	22.6	(21.0, 24.2)	15,171	20.7	(20.2, 21.2)	1.09	(1.03, 1.16)	1.9

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Employed part-time includes people working 1 hour per week or more. Employed full-time includes people who usually work 30 or more hours per week. Unemployed people are without a paid job, available for work and actively seeking work. People not in the labour force includes people in the working age population who are neither employed nor unemployed.

Table 88 - Labour force status, 15 years and over, Southern DHB, 2018

Labour force status	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Employed full-time	11,703	52.2	(51.3, 53.2)	122,484	54.8	(54.5, 55.1)	0.95	(0.94, 0.97)	-2.6
Employed part-time	3,996	17.4	(16.8, 17.9)	38,778	17.4	(17.2, 17.6)	1.00	(0.97, 1.03)	0.0
Unemployed	1,323	5.9	(5.6, 6.2)	7,170	4.0	(3.9, 4.1)	1.47	(1.39, 1.56)	1.9
Not in the labour force	6,123	24.6	(23.9, 25.2)	75,795	23.8	(23.6, 24.0)	1.03	(1.01, 1.06)	0.8

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Employed part-time includes people working 1 hour per week or more. Employed full-time includes people who usually work 30 or more hours per week. Unemployed people are without a paid job, available for work and actively seeking work. People not in the labour force includes people in the working age population who are neither employed nor unemployed.

In 2018, the main employers of Māori women in Te Tauraki were health care and social assistance (13.6%); retail (12.3%); accommodation and food services (12.1%); education and training (10.9%); and manufacturing (8.2%) (Table 89). For Māori men, the leading industries were construction (21.8%); manufacturing (16.1%); agriculture, forestry and fishing (9.2%); transport, postal and warehousing (6.7%); and retail (6.5%). A similar mix of leading industries employing Māori females and males can be seen across the four DHBS, however, manufacturing stands out as the main employer for both Māori males and females in South Canterbury DHB in particular (Table 92).

Table 89 - Leading industries in which Māori were employed, Te Tauraki IMPB, 2018

ANZSIC Industry	Māori			non-Māori		
	Number	%	Rank	Number	%	Rank
Females						
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,775	13.6%	1	37,452	16.8%	1
Retail Trade	2,508	12.3%	2	25,815	11.6%	3
Accommodation and Food Services	2,469	12.1%	3	21,096	9.5%	4
Education and Training	2,223	10.9%	4	27,324	12.2%	2
Manufacturing	1,668	8.2%	5	14,037	6.3%	6
Males						
Construction	4,944	21.8%	1	43,416	17.1%	1
Manufacturing	3,651	16.1%	2	34,509	13.6%	2
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2,085	9.2%	3	25,515	10.1%	3
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,527	6.7%	4	15,000	5.9%	6
Retail Trade	1,482	6.5%	5	19,320	7.6%	5

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Table 90 - Leading industries in which Māori were employed, West Coast DHB, 2018

ANZSIC Industry	Māori			non-Māori		
	Number	%	Rank	Number	%	Rank
Females						
Accommodation and Food Services	174	20.6%	1	1,182	16.9%	2
Health Care and Social Assistance	132	15.6%	2	1,215	17.3%	1
Retail Trade	90	10.6%	3	825	11.8%	3
Education and Training	78	9.2%	4	720	10.3%	4
Manufacturing	75	8.9%	5	384	5.5%	6
Males						
Manufacturing	171	21.0%	1	1,077	13.6%	3
Construction	135	16.6%	2	1,227	15.5%	1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	96	11.8%	3	1,113	14.1%	2
Retail Trade	60	7.4%	4	561	7.1%	5
Accommodation and Food Services	60	7.4%	5	588	7.4%	4

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Table 91 - Leading industries in which Māori were employed, Canterbury DHB, 2018

ANZSIC Industry	Māori			non-Māori		
	Number	%	Rank	Number	%	Rank
Females						
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,461	13.4%	1	21,192	16.8%	1
Retail Trade	1,389	12.8%	2	14,328	11.3%	3
Accommodation and Food Services	1,188	10.9%	3	9,909	7.8%	5
Education and Training	1,143	10.5%	4	15,075	11.9%	2
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	813	7.5%	5	12,201	9.7%	4
Males						
Construction	3,228	25.8%	1	26,673	18.4%	1
Manufacturing	1,659	13.3%	2	20,034	13.8%	2
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	897	7.2%	3	8,376	5.8%	7
Retail Trade	825	6.6%	4	11,406	7.9%	4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	753	6.0%	5	14,589	10.1%	3

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Table 92 - Leading industries in which Māori were employed, South Canterbury DHB, 2018

ANZSIC Industry	Māori			non-Māori		
	Number	%	Rank	Number	%	Rank
Females						
Manufacturing	153	14.2%	1	1,275	9.5%	6
Accommodation and Food Services	144	13.4%	2	1,365	10.2%	4
Health Care and Social Assistance	138	12.8%	3	2,310	17.3%	1
Retail Trade	126	11.7%	4	1,611	12.1%	2
Education and Training	108	10.0%	5	1,452	10.9%	3
Males						
Manufacturing	339	27.6%	1	3,279	20.9%	1
Construction	201	16.4%	2	2,298	14.6%	3
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	180	14.7%	3	2,988	19.0%	2
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	81	6.6%	4	1,125	7.2%	4
Retail Trade	72	5.9%	5	987	6.3%	5

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Table 93 - Leading industries in which Māori were employed, Southern DHB, 2018

ANZSIC Industry	Māori			non-Māori		
	Number	%	Rank	Number	%	Rank
Females						
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,044	13.8%	1	12,735	16.6%	1
Accommodation and Food Services	963	12.8%	2	8,640	11.3%	4
Retail Trade	903	12.0%	3	9,051	11.8%	3
Education and Training	894	11.8%	4	10,077	13.2%	2
Manufacturing	648	8.6%	5	4,044	5.3%	7
Males						
Manufacturing	1,482	18.2%	1	10,119	11.9%	3
Construction	1,380	16.9%	2	13,218	15.6%	1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,170	14.4%	3	11,787	13.9%	2
Retail Trade	525	6.4%	4	6,366	7.5%	4
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	504	6.2%	5	4,947	5.8%	7

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

In terms of the type of work Māori perform within those industries (Table 94), for employed Māori women in Te Tauraki, the leading occupational groupings were professionals (19.0%); community and personal service workers (17.3%); labourers (16.1%); clerical and administrative workers (14.9%); and sales (13.3%). Māori men were most likely to be employed as labourers (23.6%); technicians and trade workers (21.4%); managers (15.9%); machinery operators and drivers (13.4%); and professionals (10.5%).

The top categories differ for Māori women across the four DHBs, with professionals (20%) leading Canterbury DHB (Table 96), labourers in South Canterbury DHB (23.1%) (Table 97) and Southern DHB (19.9%) (Table 97) and community and personal service in West Coast DHB (19.5%) (Table 95). For Māori men across the four DHBs, the top two occupational groupings switch between labouring and technicians and trade workers.

Table 94 - Leading occupations in which Māori were employed, Te Tauraki IMPB, 2018

ANZSCO Occupation	Māori			non-Māori		
	Number	%	Rank	Number	%	Rank
Females						
Professionals	3,858	19.0%	1	55,083	24.7%	1
Community and Personal Service Workers	3,522	17.3%	2	32,517	14.6%	3
Labourers	3,276	16.1%	3	23,130	10.4%	6
Clerical and Administrative Workers	3,036	14.9%	4	39,162	17.5%	2
Sales Workers	2,700	13.3%	5	26,883	12.0%	5
Managers	2,247	11.0%	6	30,357	13.6%	4
Technicians and Trades Workers	1,215	6.0%	7	12,225	5.5%	7
Machinery Operators and Drivers	474	2.3%	8	3,852	1.7%	8
Males						
Labourers	5,352	23.6%	1	36,144	14.3%	4
Technicians and Trades Workers	4,848	21.4%	2	52,164	20.6%	2
Managers	3,612	15.9%	3	56,973	22.5%	1
Machinery Operators and Drivers	3,039	13.4%	4	26,721	10.5%	5
Professionals	2,376	10.5%	5	41,862	16.5%	3
Community and Personal Service Workers	1,443	6.4%	6	12,900	5.1%	7
Sales Workers	1,260	5.5%	7	16,629	6.6%	6
Clerical and Administrative Workers	774	3.4%	8	10,008	3.9%	8

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), major grouping.

Table 95 - Leading occupations in which Māori were employed, West Coast DHB, 2018

ANZSCO Occupation	Māori			non-Māori		
	Number	%	Rank	Number	%	Rank
Females						
Community and Personal Service Workers	165	19.5%	1	1,164	16.6%	2
Labourers	162	19.1%	2	1,005	14.3%	5
Professionals	141	16.7%	3	1,332	19.0%	1
Managers	105	12.4%	4	1,104	15.8%	4
Clerical and Administrative Workers	102	12.1%	5	1,149	16.4%	3
Sales Workers	99	11.7%	6	789	11.3%	6
Technicians and Trades Workers	54	6.4%	7	357	5.1%	7
Machinery Operators and Drivers	15	1.8%	8	117	1.7%	8
Males						
Labourers	246	30.3%	1	1,491	18.8%	2
Technicians and Trades Workers	144	17.7%	2	1,449	18.3%	3
Machinery Operators and Drivers	141	17.3%	3	1,251	15.8%	4
Managers	135	16.6%	4	1,857	23.5%	1
Professionals	54	6.6%	5	882	11.1%	5
Community and Personal Service Workers	51	6.3%	6	411	5.2%	6
Sales Workers	30	3.7%	7	348	4.4%	7
Clerical and Administrative Workers	15	1.8%	8	225	2.8%	8

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), major grouping.

Table 96 - Leading occupations in which Māori were employed, Canterbury DHB, 2018

ANZSCO Occupation	Māori			non-Māori		
	Number	%	Rank	Number	%	Rank
Females						
Professionals	2,172	20.0%	1	33,342	26.4%	1
Community and Personal Service Workers	1,866	17.2%	2	17,847	14.1%	3
Clerical and Administrative Workers	1,815	16.7%	3	23,250	18.4%	2
Sales Workers	1,527	14.1%	4	15,297	12.1%	5
Labourers	1,359	12.5%	5	11,130	8.8%	6
Managers	1,212	11.2%	6	16,236	12.9%	4
Technicians and Trades Workers	597	5.5%	7	6,831	5.4%	7
Machinery Operators and Drivers	315	2.9%	8	2,373	1.9%	8
Males						
Technicians and Trades Workers	2,787	22.3%	1	31,092	21.4%	2
Labourers	2,328	18.6%	2	17,370	12.0%	4
Managers	2,028	16.2%	3	31,401	21.6%	1
Machinery Operators and Drivers	1,833	14.6%	4	14,796	10.2%	5
Professionals	1,404	11.2%	5	26,610	18.3%	3
Community and Personal Service Workers	876	7.0%	6	7,323	5.0%	7
Sales Workers	741	5.9%	7	10,167	7.0%	6
Clerical and Administrative Workers	513	4.1%	8	6,279	4.3%	8

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), major grouping.

Table 97 - Leading occupations in which Māori were employed, South Canterbury DHB, 2018

ANZSCO Occupation	Māori			non-Māori		
	Number	%	Rank	Number	%	Rank
Females						
Labourers	249	23.1%	1	2,010	15.0%	3
Community and Personal Service Workers	180	16.7%	2	2,007	15.0%	4
Professionals	162	15.0%	3	2,601	19.5%	1
Clerical and Administrative Workers	132	12.3%	4	2,190	16.4%	2
Sales Workers	129	12.0%	5	1,542	11.5%	6
Managers	105	9.7%	6	1,962	14.7%	5
Technicians and Trades Workers	90	8.4%	7	828	6.2%	7
Machinery Operators and Drivers	24	2.2%	8	225	1.7%	8
Males						
Labourers	450	36.7%	1	3,324	21.2%	2
Technicians and Trades Workers	234	19.1%	2	3,006	19.1%	3
Managers	171	13.9%	3	4,014	25.6%	1
Machinery Operators and Drivers	162	13.2%	4	1,992	12.7%	4
Professionals	84	6.8%	5	1,638	10.4%	5
Sales Workers	60	4.9%	6	756	4.8%	6
Community and Personal Service Workers	39	3.2%	7	513	3.3%	7
Clerical and Administrative Workers	27	2.2%	8	453	2.9%	8

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), major grouping.

Table 98 - Leading occupations in which Māori were employed, Southern DHB, 2018

ANZSCO Occupation	Māori			non-Māori		
	Number	%	Rank	Number	%	Rank
Females						
Labourers	1,506	19.9%	1	8,985	11.7%	6
Professionals	1,383	18.3%	2	17,808	23.3%	1
Community and Personal Service Workers	1,311	17.4%	3	11,499	15.0%	3
Clerical and Administrative Workers	987	13.1%	4	12,573	16.4%	2
Sales Workers	945	12.5%	5	9,255	12.1%	5
Managers	825	10.9%	6	11,055	14.4%	4
Technicians and Trades Workers	474	6.3%	7	4,209	5.5%	7
Machinery Operators and Drivers	120	1.6%	8	1,137	1.5%	8
Males						
Labourers	2,328	28.6%	1	13,959	16.5%	3
Technicians and Trades Workers	1,683	20.6%	2	16,617	19.6%	2
Managers	1,278	15.7%	3	19,701	23.2%	1
Machinery Operators and Drivers	903	11.1%	4	8,682	10.2%	5
Professionals	834	10.2%	5	12,732	15.0%	4
Community and Personal Service Workers	477	5.9%	6	4,653	5.5%	7
Sales Workers	429	5.3%	7	5,358	6.3%	6
Clerical and Administrative Workers	219	2.7%	8	3,051	3.6%	8

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), major grouping.

Unpaid work is very common, with 89.1% of Māori aged over 15 years in Te Tauraki in 2018 reporting they performed unpaid work (Table 99). Māori in Te Tauraki were significantly more likely than non-Māori to participate in unpaid work looking after a disabled or ill household (1.4 times) or non-household (1.2 times) member.

These figures were very similar across the four DHBs, with 91.1% of Māori aged over 15 years in 2018 in the West Coast DHB reporting they performed unpaid work (Table 100); 88.9% in Canterbury (Table 101), 89.3% in South Canterbury DHB (Table 102) and 89.2% in Southern DHB (Table 103). Māori in Canterbury DHB (Table 101) were significantly more likely than non-Māori to participate in unpaid work looking after a disabled or ill household (1.5 times) or non-household (1.2 times) member. This is similar to Southern DHB (1.43 times) and (1.3 times) respectively (Table 103).

Table 99 - Unpaid work, 15 years and over, Te Tauraki IMPB, 2018

Unpaid work	Māori		non-Māori		Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	Number	%			
Any unpaid work	43,617	89.1	554,916	88.8	1.00	(1.00, 1.01)	0.3
Looking after disabled/ill household member	4,527	9.2	39,144	6.3	1.48	(1.43, 1.52)	3.0
Looking after disabled/ill non-household member	4,923	10.1	51,489	8.2	1.22	(1.19, 1.26)	1.8

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are NOT age-standardised due to not having detailed age-group data available.

Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 100 - Unpaid work, 15 years and over, West Coast DHB, 2018

Unpaid work	Māori		non-Māori		Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	Number	%			
Any unpaid work	1,728	91.1	17,538	89.0	1.02	(1.01, 1.04)	2.1
Looking after disabled/ill household member	186	9.8	1,497	7.6	1.29	(1.12, 1.49)	2.2
Looking after disabled/ill non-household member	222	11.7	2,139	10.9	1.08	(0.95, 1.23)	0.8

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are NOT age-standardised due to not having detailed age-group data available.

Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 101 - Unpaid work, 15 years and over, Canterbury DHB, 2018

Unpaid work	Māori		non-Māori		Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	Number	%			
Any unpaid work	23,646	88.9	314,772	88.8	1.00	(1.00, 1.01)	0.1
Looking after disabled/ill household member	2,529	9.5	21,963	6.2	1.53	(1.48, 1.60)	3.3
Looking after disabled/ill non-household member	2,595	9.8	28,230	8.0	1.23	(1.18, 1.27)	1.8

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are NOT age-standardised due to not having detailed age-group data available.

Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 102 - Unpaid work, 15 years and over, South Canterbury DHB, 2018

Unpaid work	Māori		non-Māori		Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	Number	%			
Any unpaid work	2,247	89.3	35,325	88.9	1.00	(0.99, 1.02)	0.4
Looking after disabled/ill household member	219	8.7	2,607	6.6	1.33	(1.16, 1.51)	2.1
Looking after disabled/ill non-household member	255	10.1	3,633	9.1	1.11	(0.98, 1.25)	1.0

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are NOT age-standardised due to not having detailed age-group data available.

Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 103 - Unpaid work, 15 years and over, Southern DHB, 2018

Unpaid work	Māori		non-Māori		Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	Number	%			
Any unpaid work	15,996	89.2	187,281	88.7	1.01	(1.00, 1.01)	0.5
Looking after disabled/ill household member	1,593	8.9	13,077	6.2	1.43	(1.36, 1.50)	2.7
Looking after disabled/ill non-household member	1,851	10.3	17,487	8.3	1.25	(1.19, 1.30)	2.0

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are NOT age-standardised due to not having detailed age-group data available.

Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

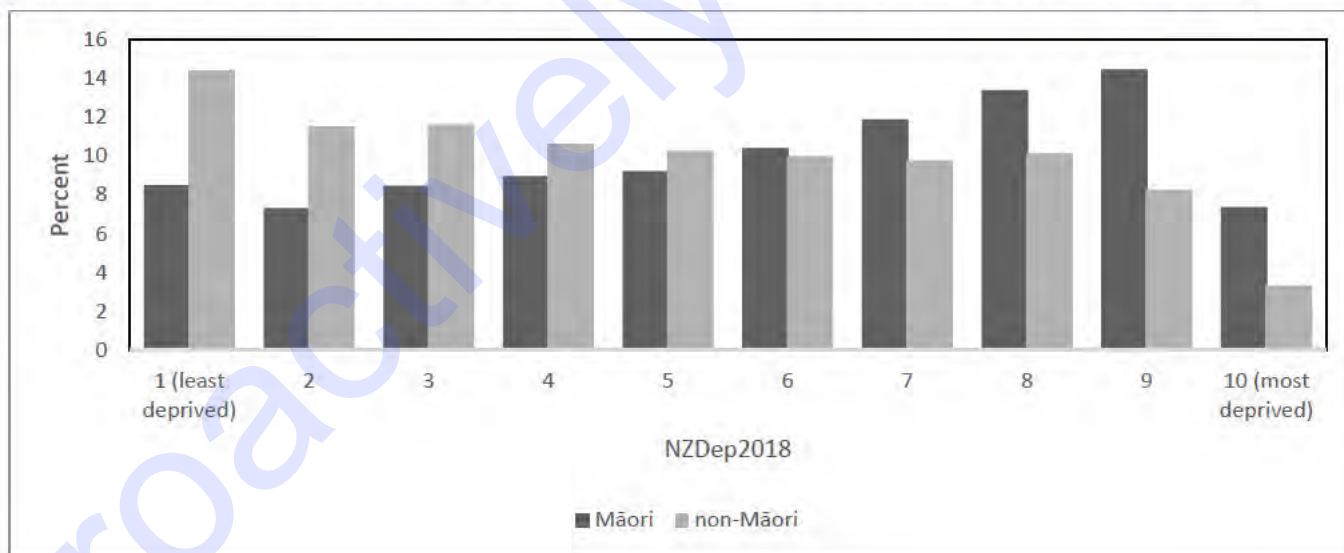
5.3. Income and standard of living

NZDep2018 is a small-area-based measure of neighbourhood deprivation, by looking at the comparative socio-economic positions of small geographic areas and assigning them decile numbers from 1 (least deprived) to 10 (most deprived). The index is based on 9 socio-economic variables from the 2018 Census (Atkinson, Salmond et al. 2019). It describes the general socio-economic deprivation of an area. An area's decile score does not necessarily mean all individuals living in that area experience an equivalent level of deprivation.

In Te Tauraki, 21% of Māori lived in the two most deprived deciles in 2018, compared to 11% for non-Māori (Figure 9). A total of 16% of Māori in Te Tauraki lived in the two least deprived deciles in 2018, compared to 26% of non-Māori in Te Tauraki.

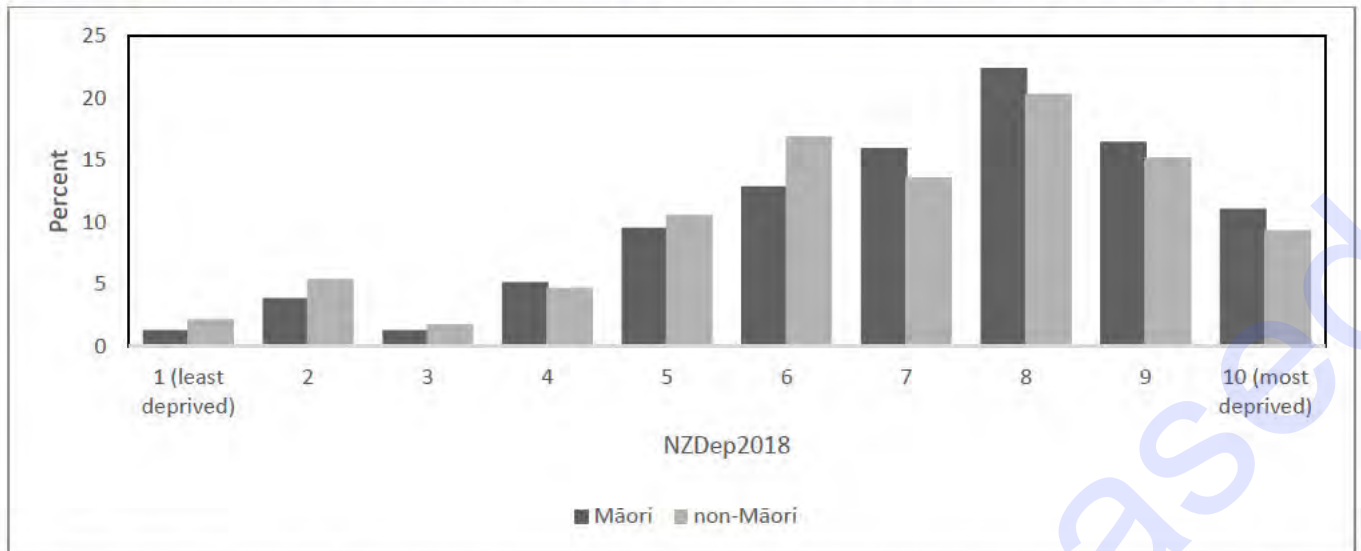
There are different patterns of deprivation distribution across the four DHBs. In West Coast DHB (Figure 10), 27% of Māori lived in the two most deprived deciles in 2018, compared to 24% for non-Māori. A total of 5% of Māori in West Coast DHB lived in the two least deprived deciles in 2018, compared to 7% of non-Māori. In Canterbury DHB (Figure 11), 21% of Māori lived in the two most deprived deciles in 2018, compared to 10% for non-Māori. A total of 18% of Māori in Canterbury DHB lived in the two least deprived deciles in 2018, compared to 29% of non-Māori. In South Canterbury DHB (Figure 12), 17% of Māori lived in the two most deprived deciles in 2018, compared to 12% for non-Māori. A total of 8% of Māori in Canterbury DHB lived in the two least deprived deciles in 2018, compared to 14 % of non-Māori. In Southern DHB (Figure 13), 24% of Māori lived in the two most deprived deciles in 2018, compared to 13% for non-Māori. A total of 16% of Māori in Southern DHB lived in the two least deprived deciles in 2018, compared to 24% of non-Māori. While West Coast DHB is the most deprived DHB overall, 4500/7330 (61.4%) of Māori in Te Tauraki living in the most deprived decile (NZDep 10) live in Canterbury DHB.

Figure 9 - NZDep2018 distribution of Māori and non-Māori by decile, Te Tauraki IMPB, 2018



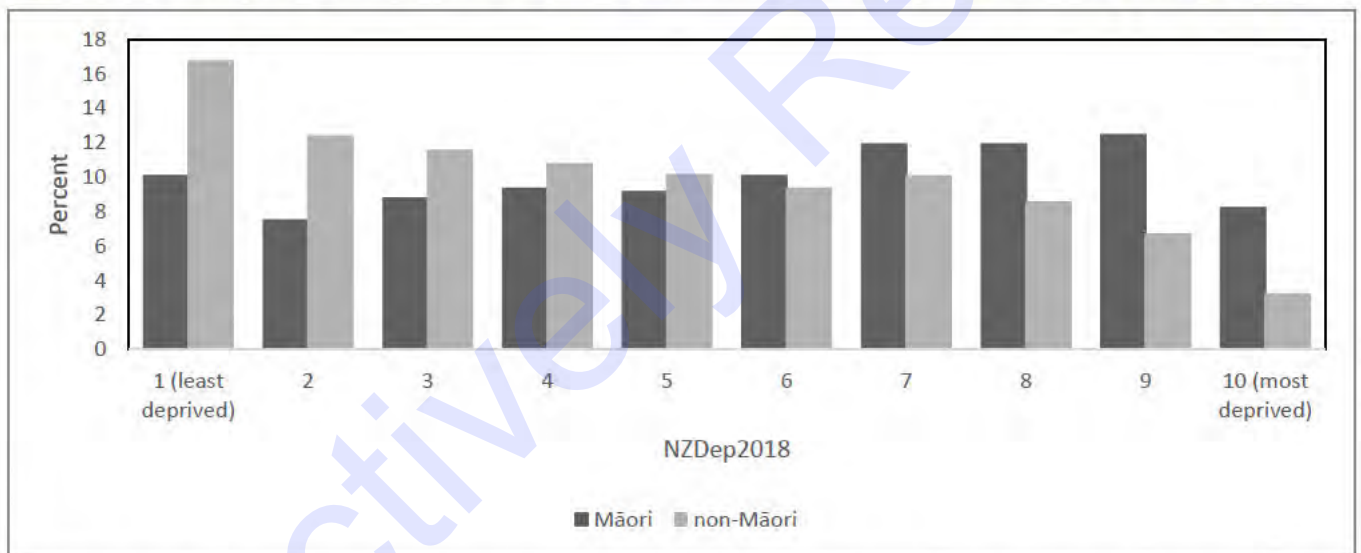
Source: Deprivation decile for estimated resident population (ERP), former DHB areas, prioritised ethnicity, provided by Stats NZ for Te Whatu Ora. Deprivation is derived according to the neighbourhood where the individual lives, based on University of Otago's NZDep2018 Socio-economic Deprivation Indices.

Figure 10 - NZDep2018 distribution of Māori and non-Māori by decile, West Coast DHB, 2018



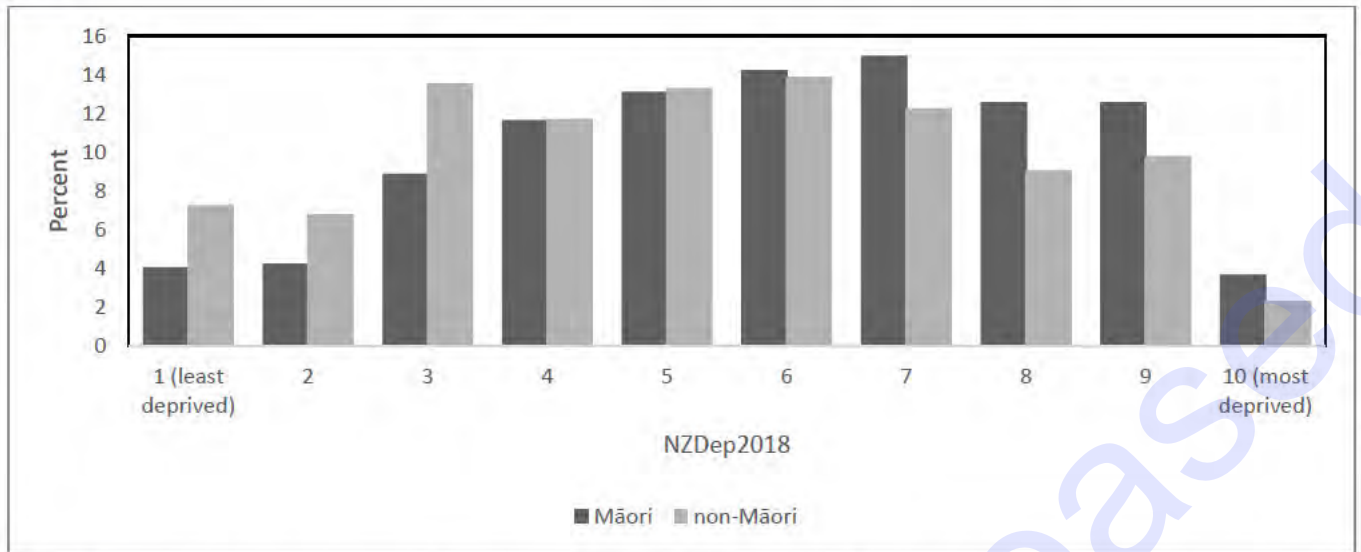
Source: Deprivation decile for estimated resident population (ERP), former DHB areas, prioritised ethnicity, provided by Stats NZ for Te Whatu Ora. Deprivation is derived according to the neighbourhood where the individual lives, based on University of Otago's NZDep2018 Socio-economic Deprivation Indices.

Figure 11 - NZDep2018 distribution of Māori and non-Māori by decile, Canterbury DHB, 2018



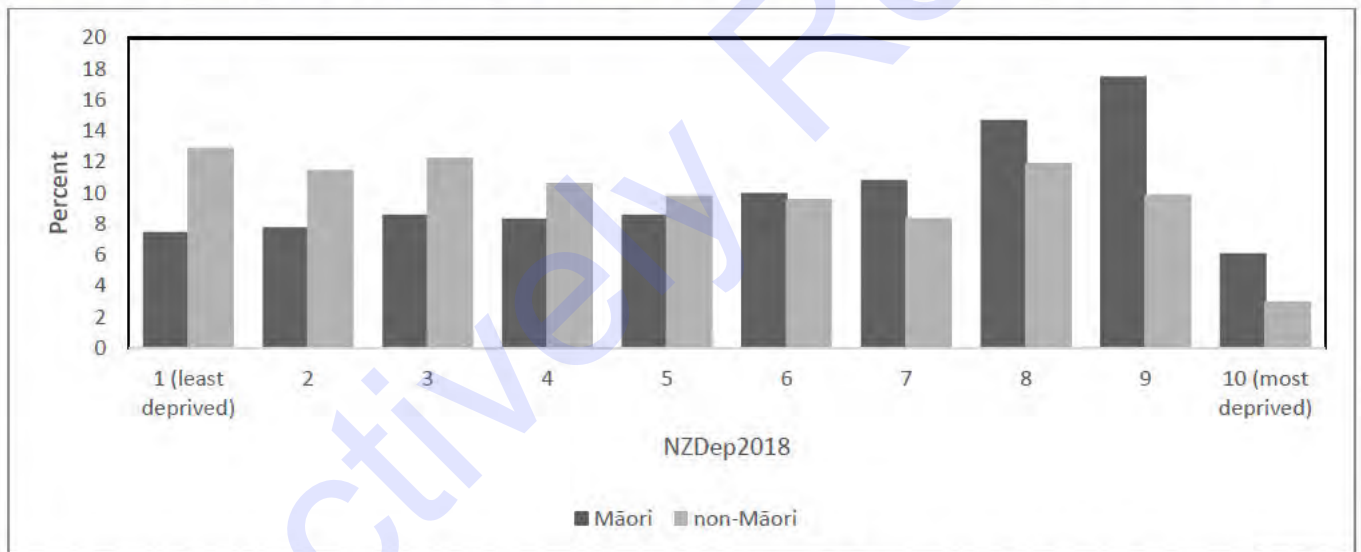
Source: Deprivation decile for estimated resident population (ERP), former DHB areas, prioritised ethnicity, provided by Stats NZ for Te Whatu Ora. Deprivation is derived according to the neighbourhood where the individual lives, based on University of Otago's NZDep2018 Socio-economic Deprivation Indices.

Figure 12 - NZDep2018 distribution of Māori and non-Māori by decile, South Canterbury DHB, 2018



Source: Deprivation decile for estimated resident population (ERP), former DHB areas, prioritised ethnicity, provided by Stats NZ for Te Whatu Ora. Deprivation is derived according to the neighbourhood where the individual lives, based on University of Otago's NZDep2018 Socio-economic Deprivation Indices.

Figure 13 - NZDep2018 distribution of Māori and non-Māori by decile, Southern DHB, 2018



Source: Deprivation decile for estimated resident population (ERP), former DHB areas, prioritised ethnicity, provided by Stats NZ for Te Whatu Ora. Deprivation is derived according to the neighbourhood where the individual lives, based on University of Otago's NZDep2018 Socio-economic Deprivation Indices.

In 2018, 7.2% of Māori aged over 15 years in Te Tauraki reported often postponing or putting off a doctor's visit, 4.4% often went without fresh fruit and vegetables, and 7.8% often put up with feeling cold, because of cost (Table 104). Similar patterns were seen in Canterbury DHB (Table 106) and Southern DHB (Table 108). Numbers are too small for reliable estimates for West Coast DHB (Table 105) and South Canterbury DHB (Table 107).

Table 104 - Unmet needs reported by Māori aged 15 years and over to keep costs down in the last 12 months, Te Tauraki and Aotearoa, 2018

Actions taken a lot to keep costs down	Te Tauraki		Aotearoa	
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Put up with feeling the cold	7.8	(5.8, 9.8)	9.9	(9.1, 10.7)
Go without fresh fruit and vegetables	4.4 *	(3.0, 5.7)	6.2	(5.6, 6.9)
Postpone or put off visits to the doctor	7.2	(5.6, 8.7)	9.7	(8.8, 10.6)

Source: Te Kupenga 2018, Statistics New Zealand customised report.

Note: An asterisk (*) shows the sampling error is 30% or more but less than 50%. Participants were asked if they did any of these "a lot", "a little" or "not at all" to keep costs down. Only those who answered "a lot" are shown here.

Table 105 - Unmet needs reported by Māori aged 15 years and over to keep costs down in the last 12 months, West Coast DHB and Aotearoa, 2018

Actions taken a lot to keep costs down	West Coast		Aotearoa	
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Put up with feeling the cold	S	(NA, NA)	9.9	(9.1, 10.7)
Go without fresh fruit and vegetables	S	(NA, NA)	6.2	(5.6, 6.9)
Postpone or put off visits to the doctor	S	(NA, NA)	9.7	(8.8, 10.6)

Source: Te Kupenga 2018, Statistics New Zealand customised report.

Notes: NA = Not Available, S = suppressed: number too small for reliable estimate. Participants were asked if they did any of these "a lot", "a little" or "not at all" to keep costs down. Only those who answered "a lot" are shown here.

Table 106 - Unmet needs reported by Māori aged 15 years and over to keep costs down in the last 12 months, Canterbury DHB and Aotearoa, 2018

Actions taken a lot to keep costs down	Canterbury		Aotearoa	
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Put up with feeling the cold	7.3 *	(4.7, 9.9)	9.9	(9.1, 10.7)
Go without fresh fruit and vegetables	4.9 *	(2.8, 6.9)	6.2	(5.6, 6.9)
Postpone or put off visits to the doctor	7.7 *	(5.3, 10.2)	9.7	(8.8, 10.6)

Source: Te Kupenga 2018, Statistics New Zealand customised report.

Note: An asterisk (*) shows the sampling error is 30% or more but less than 50%. Participants were asked if they did any of these "a lot", "a little" or "not at all" to keep costs down. Only those who answered "a lot" are shown here.

Table 107 - Unmet needs reported by Māori aged 15 years and over to keep costs down in the last 12 months, South Canterbury DHB and Aotearoa, 2018

Actions taken a lot to keep costs down	South Canterbury		Aotearoa	
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Put up with feeling the cold	S	(NA, NA)	9.9	(9.1, 10.7)
Go without fresh fruit and vegetables	S	(NA, NA)	6.2	(5.6, 6.9)
Postpone or put off visits to the doctor	S	(NA, NA)	9.7	(8.8, 10.6)

Source: Te Kupenga 2018, Statistics New Zealand customised report.

Notes: NA = Not Available, S = suppressed: number too small for reliable estimate. Participants were asked if they did any of these "a lot", "a little" or "not at all" to keep costs down. Only those who answered "a lot" are shown here.

Table 108 - Unmet needs reported by Māori aged 15 years and over to keep costs down in the last 12 months, Southern DHB and Aotearoa, 2018

Actions taken a lot to keep costs down	Southern		Aotearoa	
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Put up with feeling the cold	8.8 *	(5.9, 11.7)	9.9	(9.1, 10.7)
Go without fresh fruit and vegetables	4.6 *	(3.2, 5.9)	6.2	(5.6, 6.9)
Postpone or put off visits to the doctor	7.3	(5.5, 9.1)	9.7	(8.8, 10.6)

Source: Te Kupenga 2018, Statistics New Zealand customised report.

Note: An asterisk (*) shows the sampling error is 30% or more but less than 50%. Participants were asked if they did any of these "a lot", "a little" or "not at all" to keep costs down. Only those who answered "a lot" are shown here.

Māori in Te Tauraki are significantly more likely than non-Māori to receive an income of \$20,000 or less (Table 109). This equates to 31.5% of Māori aged 20 years and over lived on an income of \$20,000 or less compared to 27.0% of non-Māori in 2018. West Coast DHB has the highest proportion of Māori (37.4%) aged 20 years and over living on an income of \$20,000 or less compared to 27.0% of non-Māori in 2018 (Table 110). Canterbury DHB (31.2%) (Table 111), South Canterbury DHB (31.1%) (Table 112) and Southern DHB (31.2%) (Table 113) have similar proportions of Māori aged 20 years and over living on an income of \$20,000 or less (compared to 26.2%, 25.7% and 27.8% for non-Māori respectively).

Table 109 - People 20 years and over whose total annual personal income in \$20,000 or less, Te Tauraki IMPB, 2018

Measure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Total income \$20,000 or less	17,499	31.5	(31.0, 32.0)	187,521	27.0	(26.8, 27.1)	1.17	(1.15, 1.18)	4.5

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 110 - People 20 years and over whose total annual personal income in \$20,000 or less, West Coast DHB, 2018

Measure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Total income \$20,000 or less	831	37.4	(34.6, 40.2)	7,524	30.7	(29.7, 31.6)	1.22	(1.15, 1.29)	6.7

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 111 - People 20 years and over whose total annual personal income in \$20,000 or less, Canterbury DHB, 2018

Measure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Total income \$20,000 or less	9,522	31.2	(30.6, 31.8)	102,705	26.2	(26.0, 26.4)	1.19	(1.17, 1.21)	5.0

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 112 - People 20 years and over whose total annual personal income in \$20,000 or less, South Canterbury DHB, 2018

Measure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Total income \$20,000 or less	903	31.1	(29.0, 33.2)	12,663	25.7	(25.1, 26.3)	1.21	(1.14, 1.28)	5.4

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 113 - People 20 years and over whose total annual personal income in \$20,000 or less, Southern DHB, 2018

Measure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Total income \$20,000 or less	6,243	31.2	(30.4, 32.0)	64,629	27.8	(27.6, 28.1)	1.12	(1.10, 1.15)	3.4

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Māori in Te Tauraki are 1.8 times more likely than non-Māori to be without access to a motor vehicle (Table 114). This equates to 5.1% of Māori (4,110 people) living in Te Tauraki with no access to a motor vehicle compared to 2.8% of non-Māori in 2018. Statistically significant differences between Māori and non-Māori to be without access to a motor vehicle are seen in Canterbury DHB (2.1 times more likely) (Table 116), South Canterbury (2.01 times more likely) (Table 116) and Southern DHB (1.5 times more likely) (Table 118).

Table 114 - People with no access to a motor vehicle, Te Tauraki IMPB, 2018

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2018	4,110	5.1	(4.9, 5.2)	28,617	2.8	(2.8, 2.8)	1.81	(1.75, 1.87)	2.3

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 115 - People with no access to a motor vehicle, West Coast DHB, 2018

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2018	135	4.0	(3.3, 4.8)	1,038	3.5	(3.2, 3.8)	1.16	(0.97, 1.38)	0.5

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 116 - People with no access to a motor vehicle, Canterbury DHB, 2018

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2018	2,289	5.3	(5.0, 5.5)	14,796	2.5	(2.4, 2.5)	2.14	(2.05, 2.23)	2.8

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 117 - People with no access to a motor vehicle, South Canterbury DHB, 2018

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2018	210	4.8	(4.2, 5.5)	1,614	2.4	(2.2, 2.6)	2.03	(1.76, 2.34)	2.5

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 118 - People with no access to a motor vehicle, Southern DHB, 2018

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2018	1,476	5.0	(4.7, 5.2)	11,169	3.4	(3.3, 3.5)	1.45	(1.38, 1.53)	1.5

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Māori in Te Tauraki are 1.4 times more likely than non-Māori to have no access to telecommunications (Table 119). This equates to 1.0% of Māori (846 people) who had no access to any form of telecommunications (a functional cellphone, telephone, or the Internet) compared to 0.7% of non-Māori in 2018. Similar patterns are seen for Canterbury DHB (1.5 times more likely) (Table 120) and Southern DHB (1.6 times more likely) (Table 121). Numbers are too small to provide any data for West Coast DHB and South Canterbury DHB.

Table 119 - People with no access to telecommunications, Te Tauraki IMPB, 2018

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2018	846	1.0	(0.9, 1.0)	5,169	0.7	(0.7, 0.7)	1.41	(1.31, 1.52)	0.3

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 120 - People with no access to telecommunications, Canterbury DHB, 2018

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2018	450	1.0	(0.9, 1.1)	2,820	0.6	(0.6, 0.7)	1.53	(1.39, 1.69)	0.3

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 121 - People with no access to telecommunications, Southern DHB, 2018

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2018	318	1.1	(1.0, 1.2)	1,716	0.7	(0.6, 0.7)	1.63	(1.45, 1.84)	0.4

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

5.4. Housing

Māori in Te Tauraki are less likely than non-Māori to own their home (Table 122). In 2018, 59.2% of Māori aged 20 years and over in Te Tauraki lived in a home they did not own/partly own or hold in a family trust compared to 49.3% of non-Māori.

Similar patterns are seen across the four DHBs. In 2018, 57.2% of Māori aged 20 years and over in West Coast DHB lived in a home they did not own/partly own or hold in a family trust compared to 50.3% of non-Māori (Table 123). In 2018, 62.1% of Māori aged 20 years and over in Canterbury DHB lived in a home they did not own/partly own or hold in a family trust compared to 49.6% of non-Māori (Table 124). In 2018, 56.8% of Māori aged 20 years and over in South Canterbury DHB lived in a home they did not own/partly own or hold in a family trust compared to 46.6% of non-Māori (Table 125). In 2018, 55.4% of Māori aged 20 years and over in Southern DHB lived in a home they did not own/partly own or hold in a family trust compared to 49.0% of non-Māori (Table 126).

Table 122 - Housing tenure, 20 years and over, Te Tauraki IMPB, 2018

Housing tenure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Owned or partly owned	16,029	35.7	(35.1, 36.3)	294,054	42.2	(42.1, 42.4)	0.85	(0.83, 0.86)	-6.5
Held in a family trust	2,463	5.1	(4.9, 5.3)	71,286	8.5	(8.4, 8.6)	0.60	(0.58, 0.62)	-3.4
Not owned; not held in a family trust	23,952	59.2	(58.4, 60.0)	221,037	49.3	(49.1, 49.5)	1.20	(1.19, 1.21)	9.9

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 123 - Housing tenure, 20 years and over, West Coast DHB, 2018

Housing tenure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Owned or partly owned	792	40.6	(37.4, 43.8)	10,917	45.4	(44.3, 46.5)	0.89	(0.85, 0.94)	-4.8
Held in a family trust	60	2.6	(1.9, 3.4)	1,407	4.4	(4.0, 4.7)	0.60	(0.47, 0.77)	-1.7
Not owned; not held in a family trust	837	57.2	(52.9, 61.4)	6,669	50.3	(48.9, 51.8)	1.14	(1.08, 1.20)	6.9

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 124 - Housing tenure, 20 years and over, Canterbury DHB, 2018

Housing tenure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Owned or partly owned	8,034	33.1	(32.3, 33.9)	165,735	42.1	(41.9, 42.4)	0.79	(0.77, 0.80)	-9.0
Held in a family trust	1,233	4.8	(4.5, 5.1)	37,389	8.2	(8.1, 8.3)	0.58	(0.55, 0.61)	-3.5
Not owned; not held in a family trust	13,941	62.1	(61.1, 63.2)	129,246	49.6	(49.3, 49.9)	1.25	(1.24, 1.27)	12.5

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 125 - Housing tenure, 20 years and over, South Canterbury DHB, 2018

Housing tenure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Owned or partly owned	924	38.3	(35.7, 41.0)	21,600	46.5	(45.7, 47.3)	0.82	(0.78, 0.87)	-8.2
Held in a family trust	126	4.9	(3.9, 5.8)	4,290	6.9	(6.6, 7.2)	0.71	(0.60, 0.84)	-2.0
Not owned; not held in a family trust	1,116	56.8	(53.3, 60.3)	12,099	46.6	(45.6, 47.6)	1.22	(1.17, 1.27)	10.3

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 126 - Housing tenure, 20 years and over, Southern DHB, 2018

Housing tenure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Owned or partly owned	6,279	38.7	(37.7, 39.7)	95,802	41.4	(41.0, 41.7)	0.94	(0.92, 0.95)	-2.6
Held in a family trust	1,044	5.9	(5.5, 6.2)	28,200	9.6	(9.5, 9.7)	0.61	(0.57, 0.65)	-3.7
Not owned; not held in a family trust	8,058	55.4	(54.2, 56.6)	73,023	49.0	(48.7, 49.4)	1.13	(1.11, 1.15)	6.4

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Living in an overcrowded home was 1.4 times more common for Māori than non-Māori in Te Tauraki in 2018 (Table 127). In the 2018 Census, 10.9% of Māori (8,745 people) in Te Tauraki lived in overcrowded homes compared to 8.0% of non-Māori.

Similar patterns are seen across the four DHBs. Living in an overcrowded home was 1.2 times more common for Māori than non-Māori in West Coast DHB in 2018 (Table 128). In the 2018 Census, 8% of Māori (258 people) in West Coast DHB lived in overcrowded homes compared to 6.8% of non-Māori. Living in an overcrowded home was 1.5 times more common for Māori than non-Māori in Canterbury DHB in 2018 (Table 129). In the 2018 Census, 9.2% of Māori (2,649 people) in Southern DHB lived in overcrowded homes compared to 7.2% of non-Māori (Table 131).

Table 127 - People living in crowded households (requiring at least one more bedroom), Te Tauraki IMPB, 2018

Measure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Household crowding	8,745	10.9	(10.7, 11.2)	48,111	8.0	(7.9, 8.0)	1.38	(1.35, 1.41)	2.9

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 128 - People living in crowded households (requiring at least one more bedroom), West Coast DHB, 2018

Measure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Household crowding	258	8.0	(6.9, 9.1)	1,017	6.8	(6.3, 7.3)	1.18	(1.03, 1.34)	1.2

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 129 - People living in crowded households (requiring at least one more bedroom), Canterbury DHB, 2018

Measure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Household crowding	5,442	12.5	(12.2, 12.8)	30,636	8.6	(8.5, 8.7)	1.45	(1.41, 1.49)	3.9

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 130 - People living in crowded households (requiring at least one more bedroom), South Canterbury DHB, 2018

Measure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Household crowding	396	8.9	(8.0, 9.8)	2,046	6.0	(5.7, 6.3)	1.47	(1.33, 1.63)	2.9

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 131 - People living in crowded households (requiring at least one more bedroom), Southern DHB, 2018

Measure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Household crowding	2,649	9.2	(8.8, 9.6)	14,412	7.2	(7.1, 7.3)	1.28	(1.23, 1.33)	2.0

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

In 2018, 31.1% of Māori in Te Tauraki (22,638 people) lived in a home that was sometimes or always damp, and 21.8% of Māori (16,122 people) lived in a house with mould (Table 132). Māori in Te Tauraki were 1.5 times more likely than non-Māori to live in a damp home and 1.6 times more likely to live in a mouldy home.

Similar patterns are seen across the four DHBs.

Table 132 - People experiencing housing quality issues sometimes or always, Te Tauraki IMPB, 2018

Housing quality issues	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Dampness	22,638	31.1	(30.7, 31.5)	133,740	20.8	(20.7, 20.9)	1.50	(1.48, 1.51)	10.3
Mould	16,122	21.8	(21.5, 22.1)	90,951	14.1	(14.0, 14.2)	1.55	(1.53, 1.57)	7.7

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori. Dampness indicator shows % people who stated their house experienced dampness sometimes or always. Mould indicator shows % people who stated their house experienced mould (of approximately A4-size or larger) sometimes or always.

Table 133 - People experiencing housing quality issues sometimes or always, West Coast DHB, 2018

Housing quality issues	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Dampness	981	35.6	(33.3, 38.0)	5,466	27.3	(26.4, 28.2)	1.30	(1.23, 1.38)	8.3
Mould	681	24.9	(22.9, 26.9)	3,690	18.7	(18.0, 19.5)	1.33	(1.24, 1.43)	6.2

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Note: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori. Dampness indicator shows % people who stated their house experienced dampness sometimes or always. Mould indicator shows % people who stated their house experienced mould (of approximately A4-size or larger) sometimes or always.

Table 134 - People experiencing housing quality issues sometimes or always, Canterbury DHB, 2018

Housing quality issues	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Dampness	12,024	30.5	(29.9, 31.0)	71,025	19.1	(19.0, 19.3)	1.59	(1.57, 1.62)	11.3
Mould	8,493	21.0	(20.5, 21.5)	47,931	12.8	(12.7, 12.9)	1.64	(1.61, 1.67)	8.2

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Note: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori. Dampness indicator shows % people who stated their house experienced dampness sometimes or always. Mould indicator shows % people who stated their house experienced mould (of approximately A4-size or larger) sometimes or always.

Table 135 - People experiencing housing quality issues sometimes or always, South Canterbury DHB, 2018

Housing quality issues	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Dampness	1,257	32.1	(30.2, 33.9)	8,901	23.6	(23.0, 24.1)	1.36	(1.30, 1.43)	8.5
Mould	894	22.2	(20.7, 23.7)	5,844	15.3	(14.9, 15.8)	1.45	(1.36, 1.54)	6.9

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Note: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori. Dampness indicator shows % people who stated their house experienced dampness sometimes or always. Mould indicator shows % people who stated their house experienced mould (of approximately A4-size or larger) sometimes or always.

Table 136 - People experiencing housing quality issues sometimes or always, Southern DHB, 2018

Housing quality issues	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
Dampness	8,376	31.5	(30.8, 32.2)	48,348	22.6	(22.3, 22.8)	1.39	(1.37, 1.42)	8.9
Mould	6,054	22.6	(22.0, 23.2)	33,486	15.6	(15.4, 15.8)	1.45	(1.41, 1.48)	7.0

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Notes: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori. Dampness indicator shows % people who stated their house experienced dampness sometimes or always. Mould indicator shows % people who stated their house experienced mould (of approximately A4-size or larger) sometimes or always.

Māori in Te Tauraki were 1.1 times as likely as non-Māori to live in homes without any source of heating in 2018 (Table 137). This equates to 0.7% of Māori (564 people) in Te Tauraki who were without heating compared to 0.6% of non-Māori in 2018.

Similar patterns are seen in Canterbury DHB (Table 138) and Southern DHB (Table 139). There are insufficient data for reliable estimates for West Coast DHB and South Canterbury DHB.

Table 137 - People living in households where there is no source of heating, Te Tauraki IMPB, 2018

Measure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
No source of heating	564	0.7	(0.6, 0.7)	4,029	0.6	(0.6, 0.6)	1.14	(1.04, 1.24)	0.1

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 138 - People living in households where there is no source of heating, Canterbury DHB, 2018

Measure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
No source of heating	327	0.7	(0.7, 0.8)	2,364	0.6	(0.6, 0.6)	1.26	(1.12, 1.41)	0.2

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 139 - People living in households where there is no source of heating, Southern DHB, 2018

Measure	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
No source of heating	207	0.7	(0.6, 0.8)	1,368	0.6	(0.5, 0.6)	1.18	(1.02, 1.37)	0.1

Source: 2018 Census, Statistics New Zealand.

Note: Percentages are age-standardised to the 2001 Māori population. Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

5.5. Primary Care Enrolment

In October 2023, 14.8% of Māori in Te Tauraki were not enrolled with primary health care, compared to 1.4% for non-Māori (Table 140). These figures for the proportion of Māori not enrolled in primary health care range from West Coast DHB (8.8%) (Table 141), to Canterbury DHB (12.9%) (Table 142), followed by South Canterbury (17.8%) (Table 143) and Southern (17.8%) (Table 144).

Nationally, 16.2% of Māori were not enrolled with primary health care, compared to 1.3% of non-Māori in October 2023. One partial explanation for the lower enrolment for Māori may be related to poor ethnicity data quality – this primary care enrolment data uses the ethnicity recorded in a person’s National Health Index (NHI) record, and previous research has found that compared to the ethnicity that people report in the Census, the NHI undercounts Māori by 15.7%, with higher undercounts for Māori men (Harris, Paine et al. 2022).

The poor ethnicity data quality makes it difficult to assess how many Māori in Te Tauraki are actually missing out on being enrolled with primary health care, and how many are actually enrolled but misclassified with a non-Māori ethnicity. It is likely that both of these factors make a contribution to the inequity in primary care enrolment data.

Table 140 - People enrolled with primary care, Te Tauraki IMPB, October 2023

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2023	96,692	85.2	(84.7, 85.7)	918,205	98.6	(98.4, 98.8)	0.86	(0.86, 0.87)	-13.4

Source: Te Whatu Ora Primary Care Enrolment data; denominator is 2023 ERP from Te Whatu Ora Population Web Tool

Notes: Percentages are crude (not age-standardised). Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 141 - People enrolled with primary care, West Coast DHB, October 2023

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2023	3,829	91.2	(88.3, 94.1)	28,517	99.7	(98.6, 100.9)	0.91	(0.91, 0.92)	-8.5

Source: Te Whatu Ora Primary Care Enrolment data; denominator is 2023 ERP from Te Whatu Ora Population Web Tool

Notes: Percentages are crude (not age-standardised). Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 142 – People enrolled with primary care, Canterbury DHB, October 2023

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2023	53,992	87.1	(86.3, 87.8)	530,368	99.3	(99.0, 99.5)	0.88	(0.87, 0.88)	-12.2

Source: Te Whatu Ora Primary Care Enrolment data; denominator is 2023 ERP from Te Whatu Ora Population Web Tool

Notes: Percentages are crude (not age-standardised). Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 143 - People enrolled with primary care, South Canterbury DHB, October 2023

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2023	5,094	82.2	(79.9, 84.4)	55,976	99.4	(98.6, 100.2)	0.83	(0.82, 0.84)	-17.3

Source: Te Whatu Ora Primary Care Enrolment data; denominator is 2023 ERP from Te Whatu Ora Population Web Tool

Notes: Percentages are crude (not age-standardised). Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

Table 144 - People enrolled with primary care, Southern DHB, October 2023

Year	Māori			non-Māori			Māori/non-Māori rate ratio (95% CI)		Difference in percentage
	Number	%	(95% CI)	Number	%	(95% CI)			
2023	33,777	82.2	(81.3, 83.1)	303,344	97.3	(96.9, 97.6)	0.85	(0.84, 0.85)	-15.1

Source: Te Whatu Ora Primary Care Enrolment data; denominator is 2023 ERP from Te Whatu Ora Population Web Tool

Notes: Percentages are crude (not age-standardised). Ratios in bold show a statistically significant difference between Māori and non-Māori.

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