



**Te Hiku Iwi**  
DEVELOPMENT TRUST

2014

*Te Oranga o Te Hiku  
Te Hiku Wellbeing Report*

Produced by Te Hiku Development Trust as a discussion document for  
Te Hiku Iwi living in the rohe of Te Hiku o Te Ika







## ***He Wawata Kotahi Our Shared Vision***

**Kia whiwhi ngā hapori, ā whānau, ā hapū me ngā Iwi o Te Hiku o Te Ika  
i te ora tonutanga, kia rānea.**

**The communities, of whānau, hapū and Iwi of Te Hiku o Te Ika are culturally,  
socially and economically prosperous.**

### **Acknowledgements**

We acknowledge the contribution of Te Hiku Iwi, government agencies and non-government agencies in providing statistics to prepare this report\*. We also thank Nan Wehipeihana for her advice on structuring the report. The Ministry of Social Development and Te Puni Kōkiri assisted in collating the information and preparing the report.



### **Disclaimer**

While the statistics in this report are from official sources, the Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust is not responsible for inaccuracies in any information and accepts no legal liability whatsoever arising from, or connected to, the use of any material contained in this report.

\* Statistics New Zealand, Te Puni Kōkiri; the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment; the Ministry of Education; the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Social Development; Far North District Council, Northland District Health Board and Te Tai Tokerau Primary Health Organisation; Te Hiku Iwi (registration numbers)



## Contents

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Foreword  | 7  |
| 1.0 Executive Summary   | 8  |
| 2.0 Introduction  | 13 |
| 3.0 Report Purpose and Value: Te Hiku well being Report   | 14 |
| 4.0 Te Hiku well being Report – Reporting against Outcomes  | 15 |
| 5.0 Background: Te Hiku o Te Ika – Crown Social Development and well being Accord   | 18 |
| 6.0 Statistics to inform the development of indicators and action plans   | 21 |
| 6.1 Table of data sources, timeframes of availability and limitations   | 23 |
| 7.0 Introduction – Who Is Te Hiku?  | 24 |
| 7.1 Māori living in Te Hiku O Te Ika  | 30 |
| OUTCOME 1: Secure Standard of Living  | 31 |
| Table 1: Low Income Te Hiku Iwi Households  | 32 |
| Table 2: Socioeconomic Deprivation Index for Census Area Units in Te Hiku Rohe 2013   | 33 |
| Table 3: Work and Labour Force Status   | 34 |
| Table 4a: Personal Income   | 36 |
| Table 4b: Personal Income Ranges  | 37 |
| Table 5: Changes in Household Income 2006 - 2013  | 38 |
| Table 6a: Māori Households in Te Hiku Rohe  | 39 |
| Table 6b: Household Types   | 41 |
| Table 7: Benefits   | 42 |
| Table 8: Number of Motor Vehicles   | 47 |
| OUTCOME 2: Educated and Skilled   | 49 |
| Table 10: Qualifications  | 49 |
| Table 11: Far North District – Secondary Education Summary 2012   | 51 |
| Table 12: Far North District – school leavers by gender and ethnicity (Māori and European/Pākehā) staying at school until at least their 17th birthday (2010- 2012) | 52 |
| Chart 12a: % females staying at school until at least 17-years-old  | 53 |
| Chart 12b: % males staying at school until at least 17-years-old  | 53 |
| Table 13: Far North District Secondary School – Stand-Downs   | 54 |
| Chart 13a: Stand-Down rates per 1,000 FEMALE students   | 55 |
| Chart 13b: Stand-Down rates per 1,000 MALE students   | 55 |
| Chart 13c: Stand-Down rates per 1,000 students  | 55 |
| Table 14: Far North District - Suspensions  | 56 |
| Chart 14a: Suspension rate per 1,000 FEMALE students  | 57 |
| Chart 14b: Suspension rate per 1,000 MALE students  | 57 |
| Chart 14c: Suspension rate per 1,000 students   | 57 |
| Table 15: Far North District - Exclusions   | 58 |
| Chart 15a: Exclusion rate per 1,000 FEMALE students   | 59 |
| Chart 15b: Exclusion rate per 1,000 MALE students   | 59 |
| Chart 15c: Exclusion rate per 1,000 students  | 59 |
| Table 16: Far North District - School leavers with at least NCEA Level 2 or equivalent by ethnic group (Māori and European/Pākehā) and gender (2010-2012)           | 60 |
| Chart 16a: % Female School Leavers with at least NCEA Level 2 or equivalent 2010 - 2012   | 61 |
| Chart 16b: % Male School Leavers with at least NCEA Level 2 or equivalent 2010 - 2012   | 61 |
| Chart 16c: % School Leavers with at least NCEA Level 2 or equivalent 2010 - 2012  | 61 |
| Chart 16d: % of females staying at school until at least 17-years-old   | 62 |
| Chart 16e: % of males staying at school until at least 17-years-old   | 62 |
| Table 17: Far North District 18-year-olds with a minimum of NCEA Level 2 or equivalent (2011-2012)  | 63 |
| Chart 17a: % 18-year-old FEMALES with at least NCEA Level 2 or equivalent 2011 - 2012   | 64 |
| Chart 17b: % 18-year-old MALES with at least NCEA Level 2 or equivalent 2011 - 2012   | 64 |
| Chart 17c: % 18-year-old with at least NCEA Level 2 or equivalent 2011 - 2012   | 64 |
| Table 18: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 1 – Increase Rate of Enrolments in Kura Kaupapa  | 65 |



|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Table 19: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 6 – Increase rate of Māori enrolments in early childhood education            | 66  |
| OUTCOME 3: Culturally Strong   | 67  |
| Table 20: Te reo Māori   | 68  |
| Table 21: Unpaid and Voluntary Work  | 69  |
| Table 22: Statistics New Zealand’s first national survey on Māori well-being, Te Kupenga, showed that in 2013:           | 70  |
| Table 23: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 1 – Increase rate of enrolments in Kura Kaupapa                               | 71  |
| Table 24: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 2 – Increase rate of achievement in NCEA Level 2: Te Reo Māori                | 72  |
| Table 25: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 7 – Improve River Water Quality   | 73  |
| Table 26: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 8 – Improve Kiwi well being (call count)                                      | 74  |
| OUTCOME 4: Healthy   | 75  |
| Table 27: Northland Health Profile   | 76  |
| Table 28: Smoking rates  | 77  |
| Table 29: Health Status of the Far North   | 78  |
| Table 30: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 9 – Decrease incidence of Rheumatic Fever                                     | 80  |
| Table 31: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 10 - Decrease percentage of Cigarette (Tobacco) Smokers                       | 81  |
| OUTCOME 5: Well Housed   | 82  |
| Table 32: Overcrowding   | 82  |
| Table 33: Housing Tenure   | 84  |
| Table 34: Insulation Retrofits in Far North  | 85  |
| Table 35: Residential Structure Fires in Muri Whenua 2007 to 2013  | 86  |
| Table 36: Home Fire Alarms Installed   | 87  |
| OUTCOME 6: Economically Secure and Sustainable   | 88  |
| Table 37: Work and Labour Force Status   | 88  |
| Table 38a: Occupations   | 90  |
| Table 38b: Occupations by Te Hiku Iwi and Māori Descent  | 91  |
| Table 39: Economic overview of the Northland Region  | 92  |
| Table 40: Building Consents – Far North 2011 - 2012  | 97  |
| Table 41: Northland Regional Tourism overview  | 99  |
| OUTCOME 7: Respected and Safe  | 100 |
| Table 42a: Te Tai Tokerau Voter Enrolment and Turnout 2008, 2011   | 101 |
| Table 42b: Electoral Enrolment (General & Māori rolls by age range) as at June 2013                                      | 101 |
| Table 42c: 2013 Far North District Council elections – Te Hiku Ward  | 102 |
| Table 43a: Child Youth and Family Statistics for Children and Young People   | 103 |
| Table 43b: Te Hiku Children and Young People in CYF care and protection custody by location                              | 104 |
| Table 44: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 3 - Decrease rate of substantiated Child Abuse investigations                 | 105 |
| Table 45: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 4 – Decrease rate of youth offending  | 106 |
| See Attachment 1: Justice Sector Data for Te Hiku o Te Ika (includes Crime, Offending, Whānau well being – Family Court) | 107 |

## *He Timatatanga Kōrero*

### *Foreword*

Ka tuku whakamoemiti ki te Matua nui i te rangi, nāna nei ngā mea katoa. Me mihi hoki ki a rātou kua wheturangitia. E kore hoki mātou, i warewaretia i a koutou. Ka whakahoki ki te hunga ora, e tautoko ana i tēnei kaupapa ki te tiaki, ki te manaaki i ngā whānau, hapū, Iwi me te hāpori o Te Hiku o Te Ika. Ngā uri whakatupu o rātou mā, me ngā Minita me ngā apihā o te Karauna;

Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa.

The Te Hiku Social Development and well being Accord (the Social Accord) is a collaboration between Te Hiku Iwi and the Crown to work together to improve the lives of the Māori people of Te Hiku. It is attached to the Deed of Settlements between Ngāi Takoto, Te Aupouri, Te Rarawa and Ngāti Kuri and the Crown. It enables Iwi to participate in decision making alongside government, in order to provide a local voice and perspective about critical social problems affecting Te Hiku Iwi and how they can be addressed.

So why is this well being Report so important to the process? If we want to change and improve the social circumstances of Te Hiku people, we need to know what the current state of social development is in our area. A baseline picture is required so that we can continue to improve the situation for our future generations. Predictably the picture painted by this report is not a pretty one with high unemployment, health concerns, educational underachievement and serious crime issues. But the important thing is that we gather the evidence as a snapshot in time, so that when we re-evaluate in five, ten, twenty five years' time, we can see how life has improved for our tamariki mokopuna.

So what are the next steps? This report will be used by the Iwi and the Crown to:

- Assess the current state of the Māori whānau of Te Hiku;
- identify key underlying issues affecting their social circumstances;
- establish priorities so that Iwi and government agencies can together begin to address them; and
- jointly develop solutions with input from Iwi who will provide local solutions alongside those of various government agencies.

This report is a foundation for the information that both the Iwi and the Crown need to contribute to substantive change for the future of Te Hiku. It was an ancestress from Te Hiku o Te Ika, Meringaroto, who first coined the famous saying "He aha te mea nui o tēnei Ao? He tangata, he tangata, he tangata." What is the most important thing in the world? It is people, it is people, it is people. Her wisdom is a taonga that continues to inform down through the ages to guide us in the Social Accord process. And it will keep us focused on the most important thing for Te Hiku o Te Ika; our people.

Hugh Karena  
Chairman  
Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust

We give thanks to our heavenly Father, the provider of all things. We also acknowledge those who have passed on. Your memory will never be forgotten. And we return to greet the living, those who support the Social Accord and its aim to look after and care for our extended families, sub tribes, tribes and the community of Te Hiku. All of the descendants of the ancestors, representatives of the Crown;

Greetings, greetings, greetings.

## Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust

### 1.0 Executive Summary

Kua rongorongo noa ngā Iwi o Te Hiku o Te Ika a Maui i ngā kohinga tatauranga o te motu. Nā ēnei kōrero ka kite tonu atu ai he huarahi tika kia piki te ora a te Iwi kainga. Na reira i whakamanahia e te minenga ā Iwi nei, me te kawanatanga he kawenata hou, me he tirohanga whānui ki ngā ratonga e tatū ana ki ngā whānau me ngā tangata Māori ki Te Hiku o Te Ika. Ko te tikanga hoki, mō ngā Iwi anō e kōrerotia ēnei pūtake kia kaua e riro ko tauwi hei kaiarataki, kaiwhakamatau rānei mo te mamaetanga o te hunga rawakore.

Heoi anō rā, mā te ripoata nei he kupu whakamarama ki ngā āhuatanga o to tatou rohe, me ngā nekeneketanga a o matou Iwi. Kei reira ko ngā tohu arahina kia haere tika tonu te mahi a tēnā, a tēnā. Kia huakina ake ngā kokonga katoa o te whare nei o Te Hiku o Te Ika. Kia tū mai rā te tino rangatiratanga a ō tātou mātua tūpuna.


The Social Accord is an important component of the Treaty of Waitangi Deeds of Settlement with each Iwi. It aims to improve the lives of people of Te Hiku Iwi descent, and to support an enduring and on-going relationship between Iwi and the Crown in regards to social development. The members of the Social Accord have identified seven key outcomes related to the well being of the people of Te Hiku Iwi. These outcomes provide a focus for using indicators that enable us to develop action plans to create positive change for Te Hiku people and track progress over time.

This Te Hiku Well Being Report sets out the statistical evidence for prioritising areas for action to improve the lives of Te Hiku O Te Ika Iwi members, with a specific focus on those living in Te Hiku rohe. Overarching themes to be identified from these outcomes will be addressed by the Social Accord through dedicated Kaupapa Clusters (working groups). Kaupapa Clusters are envisaged as the means to address those themes through dedicated work streams. Where relevant, the Kaupapa Clusters will link with the Make It Happen Te Hiku project currently underway - an initiative of the Minister for Social Development to involve the broader community in redesigning social service supports. The current state of Te Hiku well being has been framed within the seven outcomes as shown in the putiputi (flower) diagram below. Each raupua (petal) of the well being putiputi comes together to contribute to the over well being of our people. The current status of each outcome has been rated using a traffic light system;



Diagram 2: Seven Outcomes relevant to Iwi Wellbeing in Te Hiku rohe




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| <p><b>Secure Standard of living</b></p>  | <p>Te Hiku Iwi members live in some of the most socially and economically deprived areas of Aotearoa. Over half of Te Hiku Iwi members live on incomes that are less than 60% of NZ's median income, including a large proportion of Iwi members who survive on benefits. 10% of Te Hiku Iwi Households do not have a vehicle for private use and are therefore restricted access to services.</p> |
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**Indicators**

- Median Household Incomes
- Employment and unemployment rates
- Sole Parent families
- Benefits and hardship grants
- Transport and access to services

It is the intention of Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust to raise the standards of living of whānau in our rohe in all areas. We will strive to achieve this outcome in conjunction with those Government Agencies represented on the Te Hiku Accord Secretariat and the Far North District Council.

We will endeavour to encourage more industry to be established in the Far North as a way of increasing opportunity for employment, to improve household income and reduce the unemployment level.

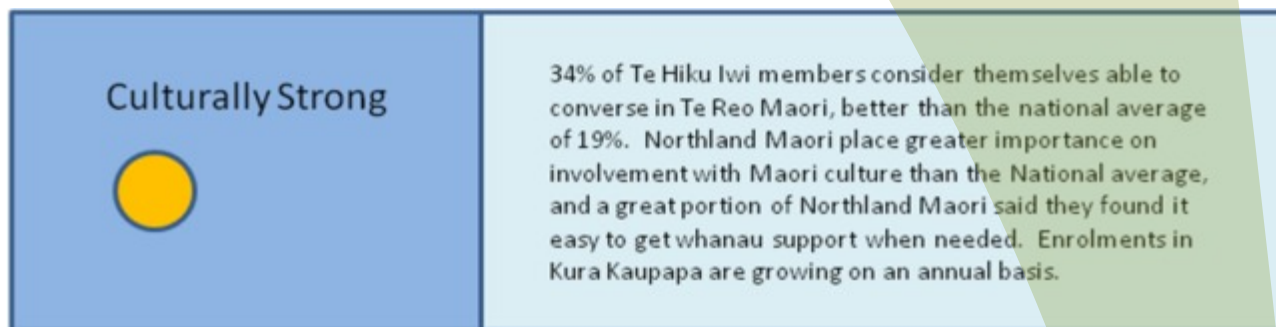
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| <p><b>Educated and skilled</b></p>  | <p>Although Te Hiku education statistics are improving, Te Hiku Iwi members are less likely to; Engage in early childhood education, stay at school, gain NCEA level 2 or have a formal qualification than the rest of New Zealand. Kura Kaupapa statistics are lifting overall Te Hiku Education results.</p> |
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**Indicators**

- Formal qualifications
- Early childhood education
- Kura Kaupapa National levels and enrolments
- School leavers
- NCEA level 2

Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust are pleased with the increase in number of people with qualifications within Te Hiku and will promote this growth as a 'kinaki' lure to further raise the aspiration of achieving high levels of qualifications beginning with NCEA Level 2.

Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust will uphold a vision of higher aspiration among our whānau and will work closely with all education facilities including the Ministry of Education to achieve this outcome. The vision will be advocated in Kura Kaupapa, Kohanga Reo and the wider Te Hiku Community in order to raise the aspiration of Being Māori and in particular of living in the Far North.



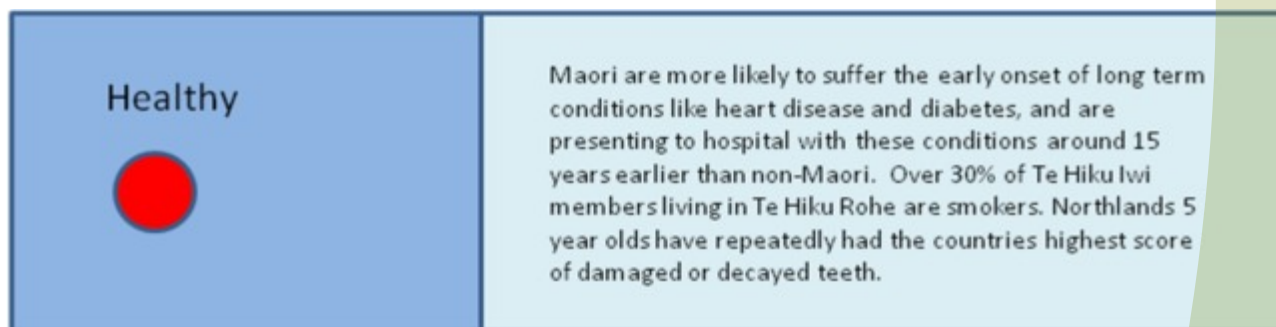
**Indicators**

- Te reo Māori
- Māori culture
- Whānau support
- Voluntary or unpaid mahi, including work on the marae
- Kura Kaupapa enrolments
- Environmental health

Concern about the environmental impact of human activity has led to regional strategies to improve and protect the environmental including water quality and natural habitats - which will have relevance to taonga and culturally significant areas for Te Hiku rohe. Treaty settlements include the return of some culturally significant sites to Iwi and the use of Te Reo for place names. Iwi are undertaking kaitiakitanga and are included in decision-making bodies such as Beach Boards in protecting natural assets.

It is encouraging to be made aware that the ability to converse in te reo Māori is high in comparison to other rohe. It is the Trusts intention to increase this ability not only to 'kōrero te reo' but to raise the aspiration to 'whakaaro' and to comprehend what it means to be Māori in all levels of our existence's. That is, 'mahī' beginning in the home among whānau, on the marae, including support within the wider community and the environment.

*'Toi Tu Te Whenua - Toi Tu Te Tangata'*  
*"If the environment is healthy so too will the people be healthy"*




**Indicators**

- Cardiovascular disease and diabetes
- Oral Health
- Smoking
- GP Enrolment
- Rheumatic Fever

Te Hiku has a number of Māori health providers that deliver a range of clinical and public health services, including health promotion campaigns.

The indicators for health can be seen as the symptoms relating to the other outcomes and the milieu of 'cause and effects'. The indicators show that to improve the health of whānau we need not only health care, we need healing. However, in this light, Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust will make it our responsibility to raise the aspiration of a heartier future for whānau of Te Hiku.


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| <p><b>Well housed</b></p>  | <p>Te Hiku Iwi members are increasingly less likely to own the home that they live in and are more likely to suffer overcrowding than the average New Zealander. The Kaitaia Fire District had the most residential structure fires in the Muriwhenua area 2007 to 2014.</p> |
|---|--|

**Indicators**

- Household overcrowding
- Household ownership
- Household insulation
- Residential structure fires
- Smoke alarms

The indicators highlight the poor condition of housing among much of the whānau living in the rohe of Te Hiku. And like the state of health the situation of poor and substandard of housing is again a symptom of the lack of opportunity for employment.

Improvement in the other outcomes will enable and improve the poor standard of housing including the overcrowding. More opportunity for employment will result in an increase in the percentage of dwellings owned by households living in them.


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| <p><b>Economically secure and Sustainable</b></p>  | <p>Te Hiku Iwi members are not adequately engaged in a diverse, progressive and sustainable economy. Te Hiku Iwi members living in Te Hiku are more likely to be unemployed than non-Maori and overall unemployment rates are much higher than the national average. There is great potential for a Te Hiku economy that provides better opportunity for Iwi member engagement.</p> |
|---|---|

**Indicators**

- Employment and Unemployment
- Employment occupational groups
- Employment sectors
- Building consents
- Tourism

The Settlement of Te Hiku Iwi Claims will be an aid towards this outcome but will rely profoundly on the establishment of more industry being created in the Far North including increasing domestic tourism.



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| <p>Respected and safe</p>  | <p>Te Hiku Iwi members are more likely to be exposed to crime and offending, particularly of a violent nature. Te Hiku tamariki are at greater risk of abuse, exposure to whanau violence and placement within CYF care. Maori made up a 68% of those prosecuted in the Kaitaia District Court compared to 34% nationwide. Te Tai Tokerau Electorate voters are more likely to vote than Maori in other electorates.</p> |
|---|--|

### Indicators

- Voting employment and turn-out rates
- Children in CYF care
- Crime and offending
- Child abuse
- Apprehension, prosecution, conviction and imprisonment rates
- Youth offending

There is a growing interest in politics within Te Tai Tokerau of which can be accredited to the quality and effort of Te Tai Tokerau Members of Parliament and candidates across parties over the past four years; hence the 62% turn out to vote.

The statistics do describe the symptoms of crime within Te Hiku plus reflect the low standard of living, low level of education and skill, low comprehension of being Māori, poor health and poor housing, low economical state and the apparent unsafe and disrespect as indicated in this Te Hiku Social Wellbeing Report June 2014.

In view of the report and the indicators of where we need to improve; it is encouraging to acknowledge that Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust in conjunction with the Te Hiku Accord is well on the way, and have the aspiration towards the achievement of the seven Outcomes.

### **OUTCOME 1: Whānau Ora - Secure Standards of Living**

*Members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi have a secure standard of living when compared to the New Zealand population as a whole.*

The evidence indicates that Te Hiku Iwi members live within one of the highest areas of deprivation in New Zealand. A significant proportion of Te Hiku Iwi members are subsisting on low levels of income, with high levels of un-employment and sole parent households.

It is the goal of Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust to improve the standard of living of whānau in our rohe in all areas. We will aim to achieve this outcome in collaboration with those Government Agencies represented on the Te Hiku Accord and in conjunction with the Far North District and Regional Councils.

We will endeavour to support more industry development in the Far North as a means of increasing opportunities for employment, to improve household income.

### **OUTCOME 2: Education and Skills**

*The members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi are well educated and skilled people who contribute positively to society and their own well being?*

Although gaining qualifications seem to be increasing, Te Hiku Iwi members are still less likely to hold a formal qualification than other New Zealanders. The number of students staying in school until 17 and leaving with a minimum of NCEA Level 2 Qualification is increasing, but is still well below the European/Pākehā rates and the total NZ rates. Māori Children in Te Hiku are less likely to engage in pre-school education than Non-Māori children and engagement rates are lower than the National Standard.

Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust are pleased with the increase in number of people with qualifications within Te Hiku and will promote this growth as a 'kinaki' lure to further sustain the aspiration of achieving high levels of qualifications beginning with NCEA Level 2.

To promote a vision of higher aspiration among our whānau the Trust will work closely with all education stakeholders, including the Ministry of Education's current reforms to achieve this outcome. The promotion vision will be championed in all Kura Kaupapa, Kohanga Reo, and other puna matauranga, and within the wider Te Hiku Community. Existing iwi education strategies and plans will be integrated into a coordinated approach to education and aligned with new infra structural technology, such as ultrafast broadband within schools. Educational pipelines will be created and tailored to iwi needs and anchored to iwi asset platforms from which training and employment opportunities can be realised.

The current work of the secretariat and its members is an attempt to position the delivery of education services to better engage with iwi.

### **OUTCOME 3: Culturally Strong**

*Members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi have a strong and vital culture, history, Māori language and identity; including the preservation and protection of taonga both tangible and intangible?*

According to the 2013 national survey of Māori well being (Te Kupenga) Māori adults in Northland (82%) were more likely to say it was important for them to be involved in Māori culture than Māori, in other regions. Māori in Northland had consistently rated the importance of culture and their participation and connection with marae and culture activities more highly than Māori nationally and Māori in other regions who took part in the survey. The breakdown of data specifically for Te Hiku Iwi in Te Hiku rohe was not available.

The relationship between culture and the environment has been described in the Deeds of Settlement of each of the Iwi ([Mana Whenua Statement reference](#)). Underpinning the agreed korowai model of governance over conservation lands.

Concern about the environmental impact of human activity has led to regional strategies to improve and protect the environment including water quality and natural habitats - which will have relevance to taonga and culturally significant areas for Te Hiku rohe. These need to be integrated with the kaitiaki roles and responsibilities exercised by mana whenua hapū. The respective Treaty settlements also include the return of some culturally significant sites to Iwi along with reinstating significant Māori place names. Iwi are also active in kaitiakitanga and leading decision-making bodies such as the new Beach Board for Te Oneroa a Tohe, which is a national precedent.

The affirmation, that the ability to converse in te reo Māori is high in comparison to other rohe is encouraging. It is our intention to focus on this ability to 'korero te reo' and raise the aspiration to 'whakaaro' comprehending what it means to be Māori. That is engendering 'mahi' beginning in the home among whānau, on the marae, gaining participation by the wider community. Increasing aspiration in this area will realise the ambition within the whakatauaki;

‘Toi Tu Te Whenua – Toi Tu Te Tangata’  
“If the environment is healthy so too will the people be healthy”

#### **OUTCOME 4: Healthy**

Are the members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi addressing their health needs in a holistic way, and accessing health services that are appropriate to their needs and culture?

Te Hiku has a number of Māori health providers that deliver a range of clinical and public health services, including health promotion campaigns.

While not wanting to cast the blame anywhere, the other indicators for health can be seen as the symptoms relating to the other outcomes and the milieu of 'cause and effects'. The indicators show that to improve the health of whānau we need not only health care, we need healing. However, in this light, Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust will make it our responsibility to raise the aspiration of a heartier future for whānau of Te Hiku.

#### **OUTCOME 5: Well Housed**

Are the members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi living in healthy and secure environments that are appropriate to their needs and culture?

#### **KEY MESSAGES**

1. The indicators highlight the poor condition of housing among much of the whānau living in the rohe of Te Hiku. And like the state of health the situation of poor and substandard of housing is again a symptom of the lack of opportunity for employment.
2. However, there is opportunity for Te Hiku Iwi to work with Housing New Zealand and other agencies to improve the poor housing situation in the Far North. Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust will endeavour to work with Te Hiku Accord to make this happen.
3. Improvement in the other outcomes will enable and improve the poor standard of housing including the overcrowding. More opportunity for employment will result in an increase in the percentage of dwellings owned by household living in them.

#### **OUTCOME 6: Economically Secure and Sustainable**

How well are the members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi are engaging in a diverse, progressive and sustainable economy?

#### **KEY MESSAGES**

A large number of employed members of Te Hiku are engaged in health, social service and corrections, which reflect the excessive degradation within Te Hiku and indicate the areas that need to improve and achieve an Economically Secure and Sustainable future for members of Te Hiku Iwi.

The Settlement of Te Hiku Iwi Claims will be an aid towards this outcome but will rely profoundly on the establishment of more industry being created in the Far North including increasing domestic tourism.

#### **OUTCOME 7: Respected and Safe**



Are the members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi are living in a safe and just society where there is respect for civil and democratic rights and obligations?

#### KEY MESSAGES

##### **Citizenship**

There is a growing interest in politics within Te Tai Tokerau of which can be accredited to the quality and effort of Te Tai Tokerau Members of Parliament and candidates across parties over the past four years; hence the 62% turn out to vote.

##### **Crime and Justice**

The statistics do describe the symptoms of crime within Te Hiku plus reflect the low standard of living, low level of education and skill, low comprehension of being Māori, poor health and poor housing, low economical state and the apparent unsafe and disrespect as indicated in this Te Hiku Social well being Report June 2014.

In view of the report and the indicators of where we need to improve; it is encouraging to acknowledge that Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust in conjunction with the Te Hiku Accord is well on the way, and have the aspiration towards the achievement of the seven Outcomes.



## 2.0 Introduction

This Te Hiku well being Report sets out the statistical evidence to decide plans for action to improve the lives of the people of the Iwi of Te Hiku O Te Ika living in Te Hiku rohe.

The preparation of the report has been mandated by the Te Hiku Social Development and well being Accord (the Social Accord).

The Social Accord is an important component of the Treaty of Waitangi Deeds of Settlement with each Iwi. It aims to improve the lives of people of Te Hiku Iwi descent, and to support an enduring and on-going relationship between Iwi and the Crown in regards to social development.

The discussion of this report by Iwi members from the 2,229 Te Hiku Iwi households living in the rohe will help tell the story about the current well being of Te Hiku and the underlying issues that impact on their social, economic, cultural, physical and spiritual well being. These discussions will then assist in identifying areas to prioritise for making improvements, and in developing the outcome and results-focussed strategies for action through the Social Accord.

The Social Accord was signed on 5 February 2013 by three of the five Iwi of Te Hiku O Te Ika (Te Hiku) - Te Rarawa, Te Aupouri, Ngāi Takoto - and the Prime Minister and other relevant Ministers on behalf of the Crown. Ngāti Kurī signed on 7 February 2014. Ngāti Kahu are able to participate in the future if they wish.

All signatories to the Social Accord – Iwi, Ministers and their Government agencies - are committed to working collaboratively for the benefit of Te Hiku Iwi members whilst recognising that each Iwi retains its own mana motuhake.

The Social Accord is different from other social development initiatives in Te Hiku rohe, such as Make It Happen Te Hiku, as it is embedded in the Treaty Settlements rather than social policy. This gives its work programmes on social development an on-going and deep commitment by the Social Accord partners.

The Social Accord stems from the Crown's historical failure to ensure meaningful participation by Iwi in social and economic development within their rohe. The history to these issues is outlined in the Deeds of Settlement for each affected Iwi.

## 3.0 Report Purpose and Value: Te Hiku well being Report

### Where are we now?

This report is a current snapshot of Te Hiku well being, framed within the seven outcomes within the accord. The report has been prepared as a base of evidence for discussion by members of all five Te Hiku Iwi living in the rohe regarding their social, economic, cultural, and physical well being. The ultimate purpose of the report is to measure base evidence (current data) in order to inform discussion and decision making for Te Hiku Iwi and Agencies that have signed up to the accord. The report will also be used to measure progress, identify trends.

### Where do we want to be?

The information in this report has been sorted presented under according to the seven statements of outcomes relevant to the well being of Iwi members within the Accord. The seven outcome statements themselves tell the story of where we want to be. The individual outcome indicators within these statements allow us to set targets and effect change which can then be measured at an overall outcome level.

### What opportunities do we have to improve?

The discussion of this report among Iwi members will help tell the stories behind the statistics information and identify Te Hiku specific issues. Similarly, discussion of the report by agencies will help them to identify areas

where they can effect change by way of working with Iwi and other agencies. It is expected that a great number of potential opportunities and initiatives will be identified.

### Which opportunities will have the most impact?

Opportunities and initiatives will need to be assessed according to the potential change/impact on indicators within the outcome, and the ability of Iwi and Government Agency to support and resource these Potential opportunities and initiatives. The discussions will also help develop outcome and results-focused strategies for action through the Social Accord and identify any important gaps in the information available. The discussion will also identify relevant relationships with Non-Government organisations and potential linkages with other social development activity that may benefit Te Hiku Iwi, for example, the Make It Happen Te Hiku project initiated by the Social Development Minister in 2013.



### Are we making progress?

This report is the first in a series of five-yearly well being Reports for Te Hiku that state the statistical evidence regarding social well being for Iwi in the rohe. If the strategies are working, improvements in the relevant statistics should be evident. As part of the five year cycle regular reviews and interim reports will be made on progress in taking action to improve outcomes.

*Diagram 1: The Cycle for Improving well being of Te Hiku Iwi members in the Rohe*





## 4.0 Te Hiku well being Report – Reporting against Outcomes

After extensive discussion, the members of the Social Accord – Iwi and Crown - have agreed to seven key outcomes related to the well being of the people of Te Hiku Iwi. These outcomes provide a focus for identifying statistical indicators to measure progress over time and to create action plans for making improvements.

Overarching themes to be identified from these outcomes will be addressed by the Social Accord through dedicated Kaupapa Clusters (working groups).



### Seven Outcomes for Social well being

#### 1. Secure Standard of Living

The members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi have a secure standard of living comparable to the New Zealand population as a whole.

#### 2. Educated and Skilled

The members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi are well educated and skilled people who contribute positively to society and their own well being.

#### 3. Culturally Strong

The members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi have a strong and vital culture, history, language and identity; including the preservation and protection of taonga both tangible and intangible.

#### 4. Healthy

The members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi are addressing their health needs in a holistic way, and are accessing health services that are appropriate to their needs and culture.

#### 5. Well Housed

The members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi are living in healthy and secure environments that are appropriate to their needs and culture.

#### 6. Economically Secure and Sustainable

The members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi are engaging in a diverse, progressive and sustainable economy.

#### 7. Respected and Safe

The members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi are living in a safe and just society where there is respect for civil and democratic rights and obligations



## *Approach to the development of Te Hiku Well Being Report*

The Well Being Report was developed in conjunction by the Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust, the Ministry of Social Development and other Government agencies in accordance with the Social Accord. The initial framework of the report was developed in line with the 7 outcomes of the Social Accord. Within these outcomes, the Trustees and agency representatives developed a list of potential outcome indicators that could be used to measure the current state and progress going forward for each of these outcomes. Due to the inherent interdependent relationship between outcomes and their equal contribution to the overall well being of Te Hiku Iwi members a number of indicators were chosen to measure more than one outcome.

The indicators that have been presented in this report are the indicators where information was available, reliable, relevant and measurable. There are a number of indicators that have not been included in this report because information was not currently available, reliable or measurable. These indicators remain in our planning documents for the report as a reminder and motivator to the secretariat that the 'well being picture' is larger than what the baseline report contains. It is also anticipated that over time, the secretariat will have the ability to better measure outcomes due to improvements in information collection and records.

Overarching themes to be identified from these outcomes will be addressed by the Social Accord through dedicated Kaupapa Clusters (working groups).



### *5.0 Background: Te Hiku o Te Ika – Crown Social Development and well being Accord*

In September 2011, the Government outlined the final redress packages to settle the outstanding Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngāti Kurī, Te Aupouri, Ngāi Takoto and Te Rarawa. This agreement followed a lengthy negotiation process of 27 years. An important component of the settlement is the Te Hiku Social Development and well being Accord (the Social Accord).

The Social Accord sets out how the Te Hiku Iwi and the Crown will collaborate and work together to advance the social circumstances of the Te Hiku whānau, hapū and Iwi and the wider community. In particular, the Accord is being implemented through multi-level engagement between Te Hiku Iwi and the Crown including:

- an annual taumata rangātira hui between the Ministers who have signed the Social Accord or whose departments have portfolio agreements and Te Hiku Iwi governance members;
- a twice yearly Te Kāhui Tiaki Whānau hui between the departments' Chief Executives or senior staff and Te Hiku Iwi Chief Executives or senior staff
- establishment of Kaupapa Cluster groups, which will have ongoing engagement in relation to particular kaupapa/specific areas of work, and
- regular meetings of Secretariat, which comprises national and regional representatives from the Crown departments and Te Hiku Iwi and will provide administrative, research and analytical functions to support the implementation of the Accord.

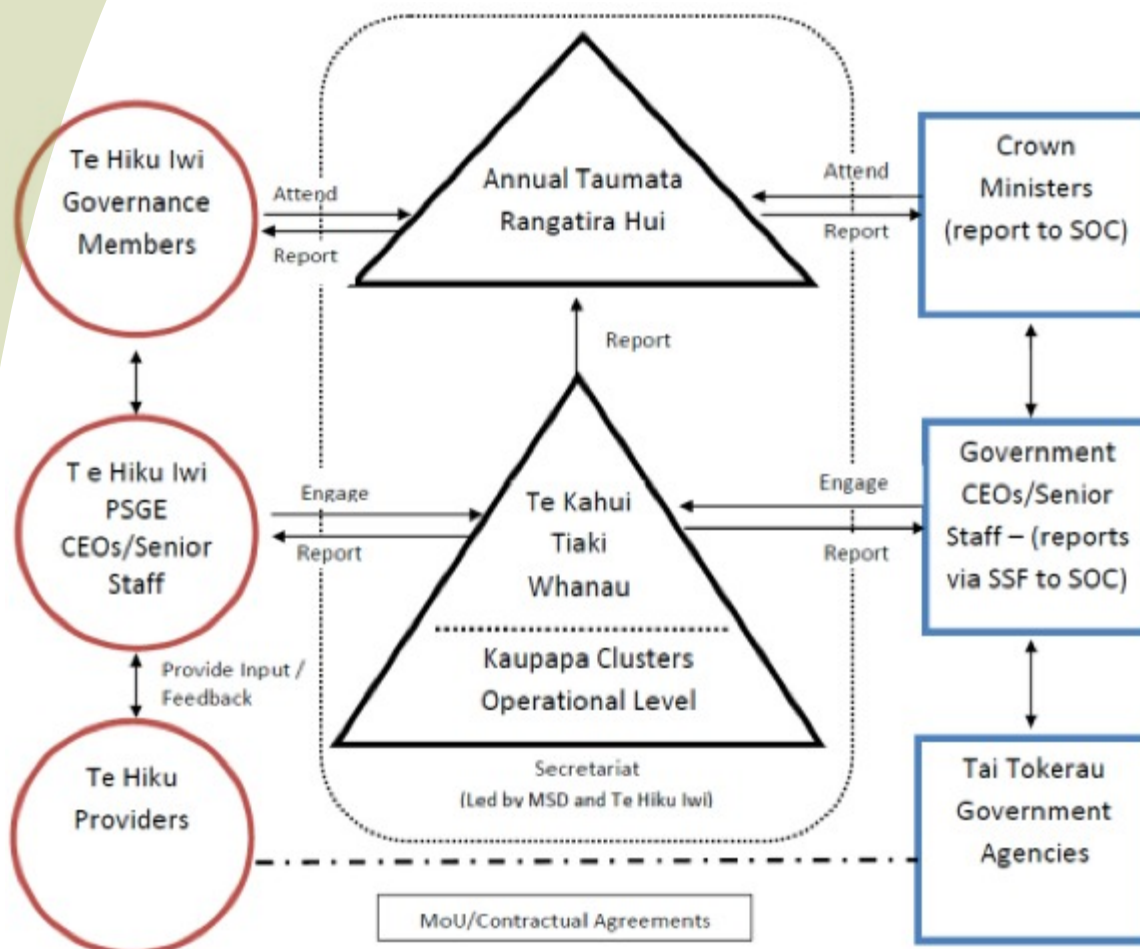
The Social Accord involves eleven Government agencies - the Ministry of Social Development; Te Puni Kōkiri; the Ministry of Education; the Tertiary Education Commission, the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment; New Zealand Police; the Ministry of Justice; the Department of Internal Affairs; the Department of Corrections and Statistics New Zealand. Other government agencies are expected to contribute to the programme of work where appropriate.

The Crown is providing a one-off contribution of \$812,000 to each participating Iwi towards the implementation of the Social Accord. The Accord will enable the government and the Iwi to address pressing socio-economic issues in what is one of the most impoverished areas of the country.

The Te Hiku model on the Iwi side operates on a basic principle that each Iwi has its own mana and tino rangātiratanga and each Iwi respects that. The Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust supports the shared interest for Iwi in collaborating and joining together to achieve a shared goal.

Each Iwi will have its own priorities and issues for its members. However, the Social Accord is about what we can achieve together.

**Diagram 3: Te Hiku Social Accord - Relationships and Structure**



**Key:** PSGE - Post Settlement Governance Entity  
 SOC - Cabinet Social Policy Committee  
 SSF - Social Sector Forum

It is anticipated that there will be significant cost efficiencies gained by Government departments. Also, an active Iwi dialogue with the Crown in Te Hiku to identify local problems and local solutions supported by Crown resources will require agencies to refocus and realign their business and investments to the needs of Te Hiku people, and our Iwi strategies and objectives.

However the Social Accord is about more than merely addressing the problems our whānau face today. Iwi intend to work with the Crown on plans for future generations of Te Hiku people. This will involve setting ideal outcomes for Te Hiku Iwi to aspire to and setting in place the pathway, with the support of the Crown, to achieve five, 10, 15 and 20 year goals.

The Social Accord is about long-term, sustained change which will improve the lives of Te Hiku people. Its structure provides for a regular cycle of engagement between the Iwi, Government agencies and the Ministers who will oversee the relationship.

### 6.0 Statistics to inform the development of indicators and action plans

Statistical information has been gathered from official sources to present in this report. Where possible, the statistics are specifically relevant to the Iwi members of Te Hiku o Te Ika who live in the rohe. The comparative information for other people of Māori descent in the rohe; and total population data (locally and nationally) is also provided where it is possible and useful to do so. Census statistics about people of Māori Descent rather



than Māori Ethnicity have been used in this report to include people with Māori ancestry and not just people who identify as Māori.

The statistics for Te Hiku Iwi in the rohe are shown in some tables as “urban” and “rural”. For the purposes of this report, urban includes the urban centres of Taipa Bay-Mangonui, Kaitaia, and rural centres, Ahipara and Awanui (as defined by Statistics NZ for the Census). Rural includes people living in all other areas in the rohe. We have done this to show any differences between people who live closer to services, and people who live in more isolated areas.

As the statistics are mostly based on official data they have been through robust checking processes, they can be considered reliable evidence about the status of a specific issue.

Statistics New Zealand, Te Puni Kōkiri; the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment; the Ministry of Education; the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Social Development; Far North District Council, Northland District Health Board and Te Tai Tokerau Primary Health Organisation; four Te Hiku Iwi provided registration numbers.

Some data may be presented in more than one outcome because of its relevance to assessing the status of those issues e.g. Table 3: Work and Labour Force Status is in both Outcome 1 Secure Standard of Living and as Table 37 in Outcome 6 Economically Secure and Sustainable; Table 18: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 1 – Increase Rate of Enrolments in Kura Kaupapa is in Outcome 2 Educated and Skilled and also as Table 23 in Outcome 3 Culturally Strong.

Recommendations are made for accessing additional data in some areas.

Note that the Statistics NZ Te Kupenga survey of Māori well being 2013 provides an overview statistics on four areas of Māori cultural well-being:

- ❖ wairuatanga (spirituality)
- ❖ tikanga (Māori customs and practices)
- ❖ te reo Māori (the M Māori language)
- ❖ whānaungatanga (social connectedness).

Te Kupenga findings are cited for the Far North, Northland.

### Specifications for Te Hiku Census data request

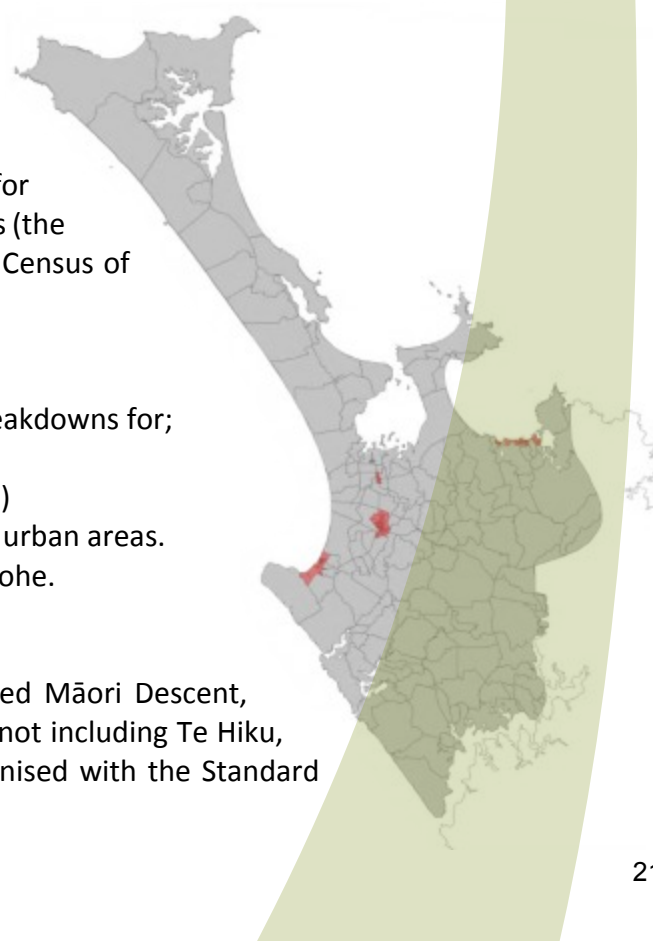
Customised data was requested from Statistics New Zealand that allowed information to be released specifically for the Te Hiku rohe. This was achieved by grouping mesh blocks (the smallest unit of geographic area) from the 2013 and 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

Data was then available for:

Te Hiku rohe – the shaded area in Map 1 – and included breakdowns for;

- Urban areas - shown in red in the figure  
(Taipa Bay – Mangonui; Kaitaia; Ahipara and Awanui)
- Rural areas – the shaded area, not including the red urban areas.
- The rest of New Zealand, not including the Te Hiku rohe.
- Total New Zealand

Frequency counts were provided for individuals who stated Māori Descent, who affiliated with at least one of the five Te Hiku Iwi; Iwi not including Te Hiku, or who did not state an Iwi (or an Iwi that was not recognised with the Standard Classification of Iwi).



Households were grouped into three categories, where:

- Te Hiku Households - At least one household member is from a Te Hiku Iwi;
- Other Iwi Households - No members from the Te Hiku Iwi, but at least one with another Iwi stated;
- Iwi not stated Households - No members from Te Hiku or another stated Iwi, but at least one who stated Māori descent.

The social Well Being Report indicators were developed firstly according to the principle of importance and relevance to Te Hiku perspective but the questions to be asked are; “Is it measurable? How can we measure it now? How can we measure it going forward?”

Although the availability of data is most prolific at a government agency level, indicators were developed to incorporate a wide range of Te Hiku Specific factors some of which need to be measured at an Iwi level. The majority of data in this report has been sourced from government agencies. The integrity of this data and limitations to this data is varied and must be considered as such.

In choosing indicators, the Trust considered a wide range of available information. Indicators for measuring Māori well being have been developed to take into account Māori specific factors including Mason Durie's Framework for Measuring Māori well being. Other international measurements include “happiness”, the value of voluntary/unpaid work and Trust in Government officials. Where specific and available data is available, the Trust has tried to incorporate these measures. On the whole, gathering data specific to Te Hiku Iwi members would require significant research capability.

### *6.1 Table of data sources, timeframes of availability and limitations*

Updates on most of the statistics in this report should be available annually either through publicly available information or on request. Census data is available five-yearly; the next census is due in 2018.

Information specific to Te Hiku Iwi in the rohe is not always currently available because it is not collected in some cases.

**The 2013 census statistics** related to Te Hiku Iwi demographics were specifically requested from Statistics NZ. The Iwi Profiles produced by Statistics NZ (for Iwi with over 1000 affiliations) are applicable to Te Hiku Iwi living anywhere in New Zealand and are not specific to Te Hiku Iwi living in the rohe, so have not been used in this report.

**Iwi records of registrations** as kept by Te Hiku Iwi is for national registrations rather than specific to the rohe. Iwi have different ways of recording registrations in terms of including children too young to vote on Iwi matters and people living overseas.

**The Socioeconomic Deprivation Index** is produced every 5 – 7 years by Otago University, the most recent has been released in 2014. This shows deprivation levels throughout the rohe.

**The education statistics for Te Hiku Iwi** were available for only three Iwi so they have not been used in this report. The education information from the Ministry of Education draws on statistics for Māori in the Far North, which includes Te Hiku Iwi living in the rohe. Publicly released information is available annually.

**Health statistics** are not currently kept specifically for Te Hiku Iwi in the rohe. They are either included as part of Northland District Health Board statistics for Māori or primary health organisation enrolled patient data. Information can be specifically requested. Publicly released information is available annually.

Ministry of Justice statistics for Te Hiku can be specifically requested. Information is updated annually on crime, offending, prosecutions and so on. For future Well Being Reports, Police may be able to provide data on the groups of people most likely to be victims of crime by assessing age, ethnicity, and location.

Economic data has been sourced from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) and from the Far North District Council. Most of the information in this report is related to the Far North or Northland and is relevant but not specific to the interests of Te Hiku Iwi in the rohe. Most economic data can be accessed annually or more regularly (e.g. quarterly).

### 7.0 Introduction: Who Is Te Hiku?

Nā wai koe? No hea koe? **(WORDS FROM RANGITANE AND SHERIDAN needed)**

Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi are those Iwi who have mana whenua and exercise tino rangātiratanga and kaitiakitanga in Te Hiku o Te Ika (the tail of the fish of Maui), the region from the Hokianga Harbour to Mangonui northwards:

- Ngāti Kurī
- Te Aupōuri
- Te Rarawa
- Ngāi Takoto
- Ngāti Kahu

While people belonging to one or more of these Iwi still live in Te Hiku rohe, many more live elsewhere in Aotearoa (mostly in the North Island), and about a thousand people live overseas. The 2013 Census found 33,714 people who stated an affiliation to one of the five Te Hiku Iwi, an increase of 6.5% since 2006. Iwi members within the Te Hiku rohe make up only 15% of Te Hiku in New Zealand.

#### Number of individual Te Hiku Iwi members (anywhere in New Zealand)

| Area                  | Number in 2013 | %   | Change since 2006 | % change since 2006 |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----|-------------------|---------------------|
| Te Hiku area          | 5,211          | 16% | 135               | 2.7%                |
| Te Hiku - Urban Areas | 2,172          | 6%  | -36               | -1.6%               |
| Te Hiku - Rural Areas | 30,39          | 9%  | 171               | 6.0%                |
| Remainder of NZ       | 28,503         | 84% | 1,929             | 7.3%                |
| Total New Zealand     | 33,714         |     | 2,067             | 6.5%                |

*Data Source: Statistics NZ Census 2013*

The census allows people to give multiple responses for Iwi affiliation, and individuals can whakapapa to two or more of Iwi. At the time of the 2013 Census, there were 41,394 affiliations (6% of Māori Descent affiliations) to at least one of the Te Hiku Iwi, an increase from 39,069 in 2006. Te Aupōuri was the only Iwi to decrease in affiliations in the years 2006 to 2013 (- 7%), while the smallest Iwi Ngāi Takoto grew by 44% to 1,113 affiliations. The number of affiliations 41,394 is larger than the total number of individual Te Hiku Iwi members 33,714 because affiliations count people who whakapapa to more than one Iwi.

#### Iwi registrations (as recorded by Iwi) at the time of preparing this report:

- ❖ Ngāi Takoto had 2,313 Iwi members registered
- ❖ Te Rarawa had 14,101

- ❖ **Te Aupōuri had 6,322**
- ❖ **Ngāti Kurī had 1,980 (or 4050 including children under 18 years)**
- ❖ Ngāti Kahu registration details were not available.

The rules or recording method for of registration were not standardised across the Iwi and may include people who live in Australia or elsewhere overseas or children less than 18 years who do not vote on Iwi matters.

#### Number of affiliations to Te Hiku Iwi

| Te Hiku Iwi Affiliations                                | 2006         | 2013         | % Change 2006 to 2013 | Iwi Record of Registration        |
|---|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ngāti Kurī  | 5757         | 6592         | 13%                   | 1980 or 4050 (including children) |
| Te Aupōuri  | 9333         | 8697         | -7%                   | 6322                              |
| Te Rarawa   | 14892        | 16512        | 11%                   | 14101                             |
| Ngāi Takoto   | 774          | 1113         | 44%                   | 2313                              |
| Ngāti Kahu  | 8313         | 8580         | 3%                    | Not Available                     |
| <b>Total Affiliations (Not total individual people)</b> | <b>39069</b> | <b>41394</b> | <b>14%</b>            |                                   |

Data Source: Statistics NZ Census 2013 / Iwi Registration Records

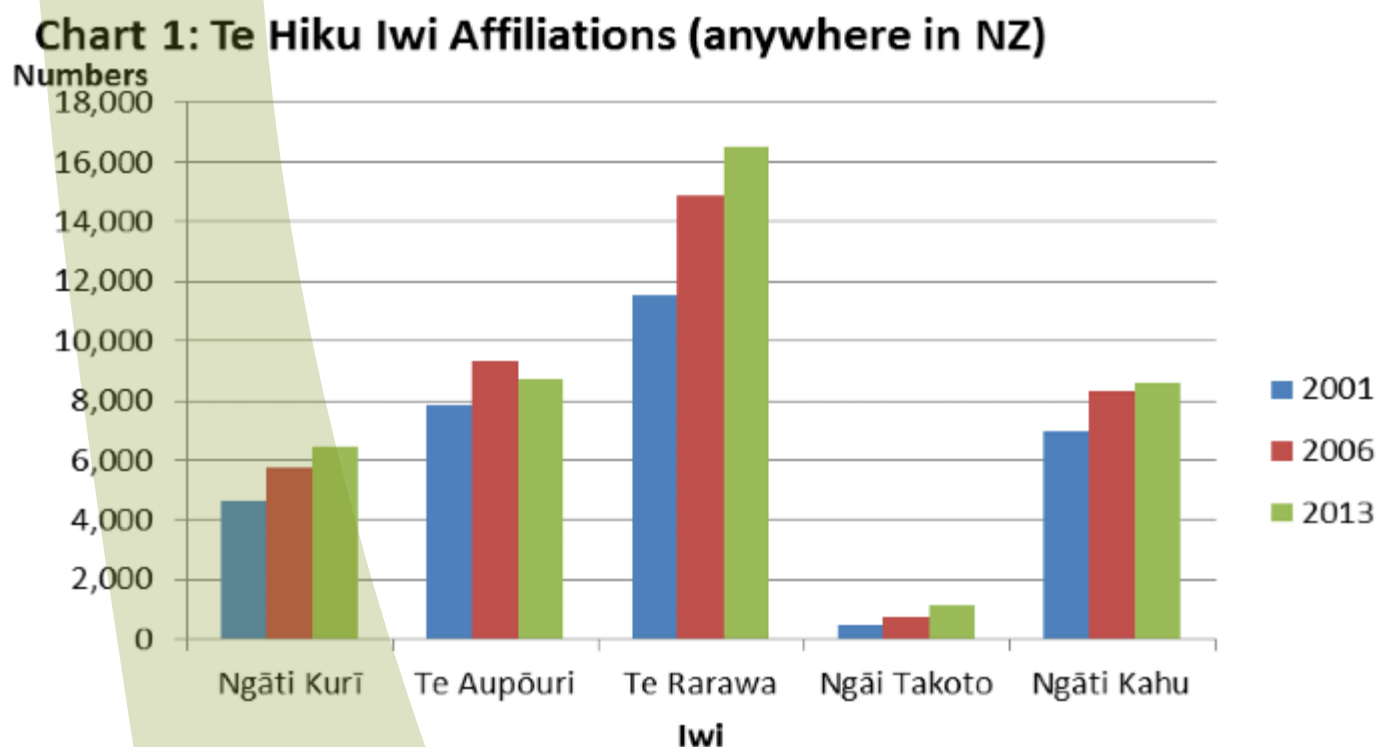
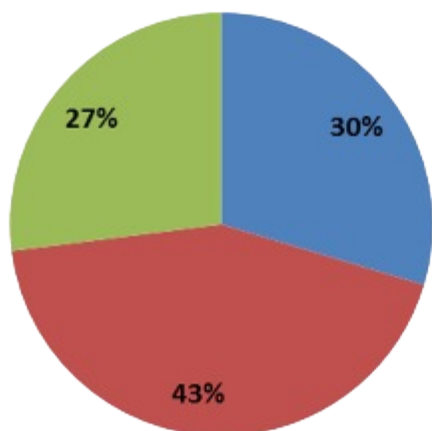


Chart 1 shows the Te Hiku Iwi affiliation numbers throughout New Zealand for Census 2001, 2006, 2013.  
 Data Source: Statistics NZ



## Chart 2: % Location of Te Hiku Iwi affiliations living in NZ

■ Northland Region ■ Auckland Region ■ Rest of NZ



In 2013, 70 per cent of affiliations to the five Te Hiku Iwi were for people living outside Northland Region, mostly in Auckland (17,949 affiliations). The Northland-based Te Hiku Iwi affiliations (30%) were 12,258. The remaining 11,187 affiliations were for people living elsewhere in Aotearoa.

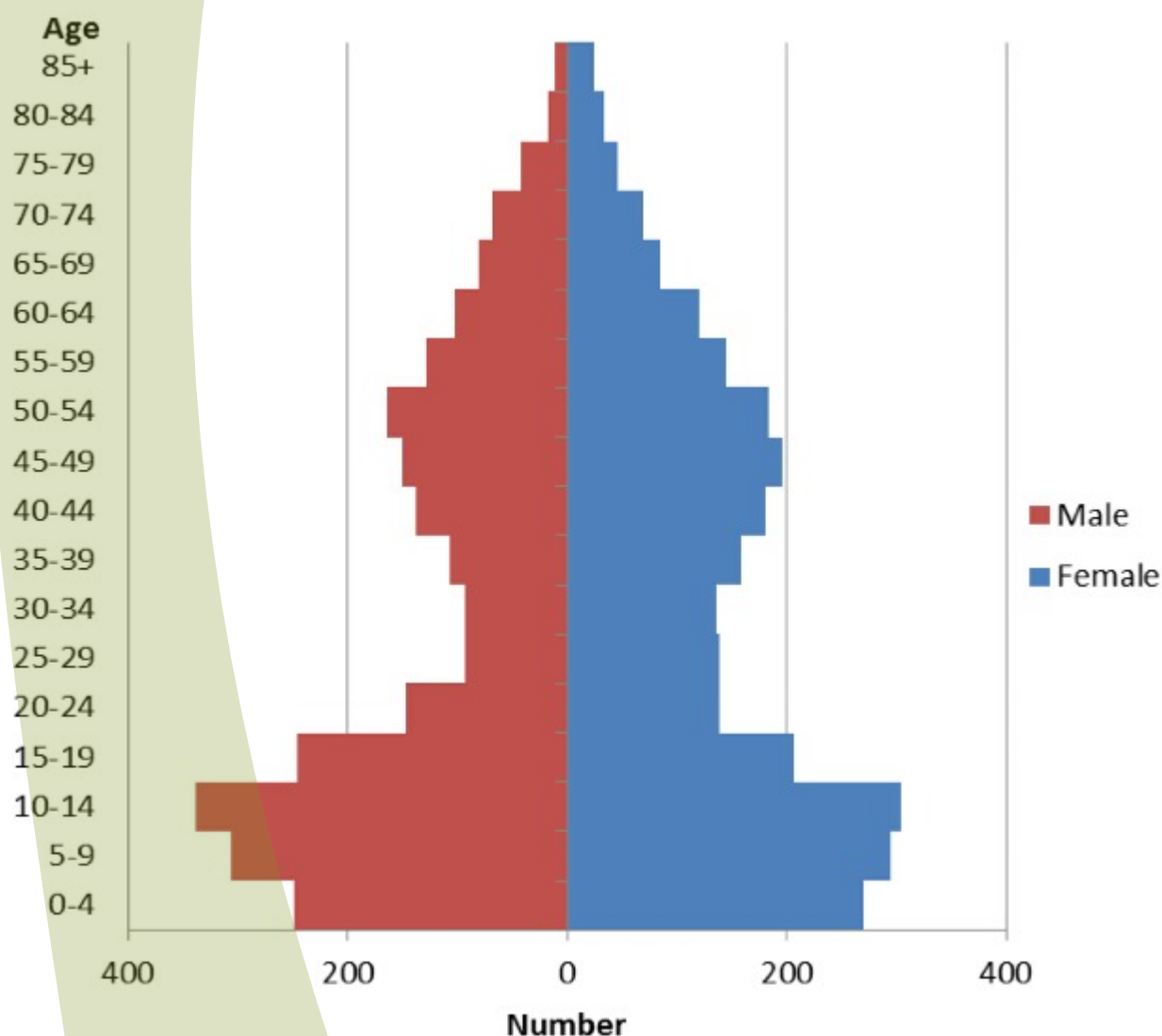
**The location of Te Hiku Iwi affiliations for each Iwi by percentage of their total affiliated numbers.**

### Age and Sex Structure of Te Hiku Iwi members living in Te Hiku rohe

Looking at the age and sex structure of the population of Te Hiku Iwi members living in Te Hiku rohe, the Te Hiku rohe has a number of key differences from all Māori (by descent) in the rest of Aotearoa.

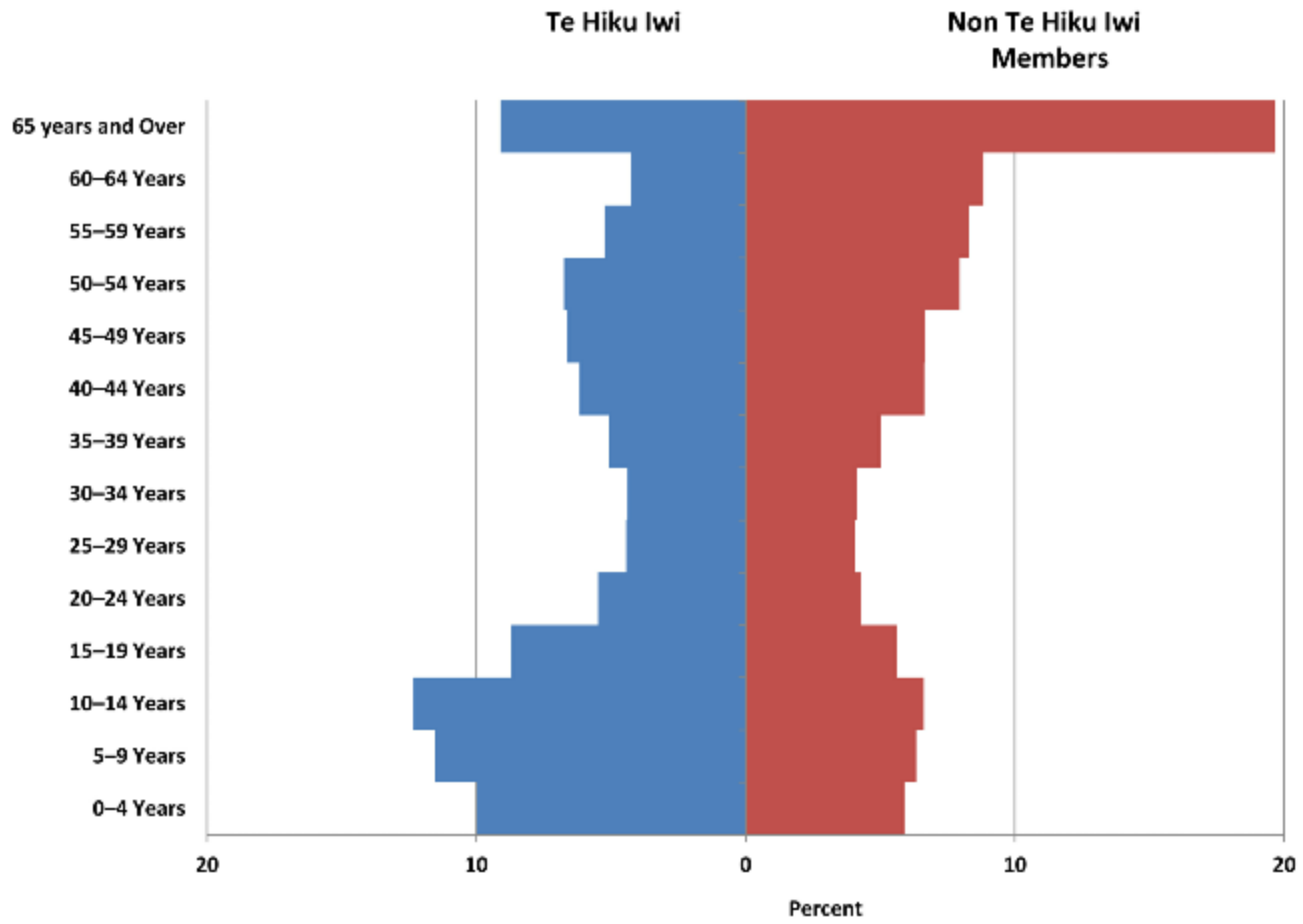
- Fewer Te Hiku are aged of 20 to 45 years (28% of females and 23% of males) compared with All Māori in the rest of Aotearoa (34% of females and 31% of males).
- More Te Hiku in their rohe are 65 years of age or older (9% of females and males) compared with All Māori in the rest of Aotearoa (6 % of females and 5% of males).

### Age and Sex Structure of Te Hiku iwi living in Te Hiku rohe



Te Hiku members living in the Te Hiku rohe are generally younger than all other residents in the area. Almost half of Te Hiku (48%) are under 25 years of age, compared with 28% for other residents. Less than one tenth (9%) of Te Hiku are 65 years of age and over, compared with 20% for other residents.

### Age Distribution for Te Hiku Iwi members, and residents who are not Te Hiku Iwi members, Living in the Te Hiku rohe



Source: Statistics NZ



## 7.1 Māori living in Te Hiku O Te Ika

In 2013, there were a total of 3,552 Māori households with the Te Hiku rohe, with almost two-thirds including at least one Te Hiku Iwi member (2,229 households).

The 2006 Census showed 10,170 people in Te Hiku identified as being of Māori descent making up 46% of the total 22,131 population in Te Hiku region. This is a substantially higher proportion than the national Māori descent population of 16%. Almost two-thirds of Māori in Te Hiku lived in five areas – Kaitaia (East and West), Karikari Peninsula-Maungataniwha, Hokianga North and Mangapa-Matauri Bay.

From 2006 to 2013, five of the 12 area units saw a decrease in total Māori population; five area units increased in total Māori population and there was no change in two area units. Only one area unit saw a decrease in Māori population but an increase in the total population. While there has been a decrease of 264 people of Māori descent from 2006 to 2013, there has been no change in Māori descent as a proportion of the total Te Hiku resident population (46%).

### Māori Descent and Total Population by Area Unit for Census 2006 and 2013

| Area Unit                        | Total 2006 Population Māori Descent | Total 2006 usually resident population | 2006 Māori Descent % of Total Usually Resident | Total 2013 Population Māori Descent | Total 2013 usually resident population | 2013 Māori Descent % of Total Usually Resident | % percentage point change Māori pop from 2006 to 2013 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Kaitaia West                     | 1,692                               | 3,249                                  | 52%  | 1,605                               | 3,093                                  | 52%  | 0%  |
| Karikari Peninsula-Maungataniwha | 1,509                               | 4,233                                  | 36%  | 1,554                               | 4,344                                  | 36%  | 0%  |
| Hokianga North                   | 1,212                               | 1,962                                  | 62%  | 1,020                               | 1,689                                  | 60%  | -1%   |
| Kaitaia East                     | 1,062                               | 1,950                                  | 54%  | 870                                 | 1,797                                  | 48%  | -6%   |
| Mangapa-Matauri Bay              | 1,047                               | 2,646                                  | 40%  | 1,125                               | 2,517                                  | 45%  | +5%   |
| Herekino                         | 936                                 | 1,947                                  | 48%  | 1,017                               | 2,013                                  | 51%  | +2%   |
| Motutangi-Kareponia              | 771                                 | 1,755                                  | 44%  | 831                                 | 1,794                                  | 46%  | +2%   |
| Ahipara                          | 543                                 | 1,125                                  | 48%  | 555                                 | 1,065                                  | 52%  | +4%   |
| Taipa Bay-Mangonui               | 423                                 | 1,569                                  | 27%  | 465                                 | 1,662                                  | 28%  | +1%   |
| North Cape                       | 414                                 | 504                                    | 82%  | 342                                 | 441                                    | 78%  | -5%   |
| Houhora                          | 354                                 | 837                                    | 42%  | 327                                 | 933                                    | 35%  | -7%   |
| Awanui                           | 207                                 | 351                                    | 59%  | 195                                 | 339                                    | 58%  | -1%   |
| <b>TOTALS</b>                    | <b>10,170</b>                       | <b>22,128</b>                          | <b>46%</b>                                     | <b>9,906</b>                        | <b>21,687</b>                          | <b>46%</b>                                     | <b>0%</b>   |

Source: Statistics NZ Census 2013



### OUTCOME 1: Secure Standard of Living

The members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi have a secure standard of living comparable to the New Zealand population as a whole.

Do the members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi have a secure standard of living comparable to the New Zealand population as a whole?

The outcome indicators show that for Te Hiku iwi in Te Hiku rohe:

| #  | Key message   | Table |
|----|---|-------|
| 1a | <b>Almost half Te Hiku Iwi households (46% or 1,025 out of 2,229 households) have low incomes (that is, below 60% of median household incomes).</b>   | 1     |
| 1b | <b>Te Hiku rohe has 12 area units, all measuring between 8-10 on the 2013 deprivation index, 10 being the highest level of deprivation.</b>   | 2     |
| 1c | <b>Te Hiku Iwi members living in Te Hiku have a lower employment rate (48.9%) than Te Hiku Iwi members living elsewhere in New Zealand (56.1%) and the national employment rate (62.3%)</b>   | 3     |
| 1d | <b>Te Hiku has a higher proportion of unemployed (11.8%) Te Hiku Iwi Members compared to Te Hiku Iwi members elsewhere (10.9%) and the national proportion of unemployed (4.8%)</b>   |       |
| 1e | <b>Te Hiku Iwi members living in Te Hiku have experienced double the increase of the national proportion of unemployment (1.3%), increasing by 3% since 2006</b>  |       |
| 1f | <b>About 70% of working age Te Hiku people (16 – 64 years) earn less than \$30,000 per annum (\$14.40 per hour, at 40 hours per week) This is a lower level of earning than the national population or Te Hiku Iwi members living elsewhere</b>   | 4a/4b |
| 1g | <b>Te Hiku Iwi members living in Te Hiku are not experiencing the same level of growth in their household income as other households of Māori descent in Te Hiku rohe</b>   | 5     |
| 1h | <b>Sole parent families make up 15.7% of Te Hiku Iwi households in the rohe (350 of 2,229 Te Hiku Iwi households).</b>  | 6a/6b |
| 1i | <b>Te Hiku Iwi members made up 35% of all people on main benefits in Te Hiku rohe in the year to March 2014</b>   | 7a/7c |
| 1k | <b>42% of Sole parents receiving benefits in Te Hiku are Te Hiku Iwi (in the year to March 2014).</b>   | 7e    |
| 1j | <b>960 Te Hiku Iwi members on main benefits in the year to March 2014 received one or more Hardship Grants totalling \$838,602</b>  | 7g    |
| 1l | <b>10% of Te Hiku Iwi households in the rohe do not have to a vehicle for private use, which is relative to others of Māori descent in the rohe and the national Māori figure. 42.6% of households have access to only one vehicle (though not necessarily licensed or with a current warrant of fitness). This compares to 35.4% for people of Māori descent nationally.</b> | 8     |
| 1m | <b>Relevant Make It Happen Te Hiku indicator: Indicator 5 - Increase median household incomes</b>   | 9     |

**Table 1: Low Income Te Hiku Iwi Households**

Low income is identified for households whose income is less than 60 per cent of the national median household income after housing costs (\$63,800). In 2013, almost half of Te Hiku Iwi households in the rohe (46% or 1,025 out of 2,229 households) in the rohe have low incomes, i.e. the household has an annual income that is less than \$38,280.

For the purposes of this report low income has been defined as one where a household's gross total annual income from all sources is less than 60% of the median household income. This measure is loosely based on a measure used in official statistics that also employs a '60% of the median' threshold.

People in households with low incomes may have more difficulty meeting their material and non-material needs and experience economic hardship. Having insufficient economic resources limits people's ability to participate in and belong to their community and wider society, which restricts their quality of life.

| Area                  | Te Hiku Iwi                              |                           | Total Māori Descent                      |                           |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|
|                       | Percent below 60% of median income, 2013 | % point change since 2006 | Percent below 60% of median income, 2013 | % point change since 2006 |
| Te Hiku area          | 45.9%                                    | -0.2                      | 46.9%                                    | 1.0                       |
| Te Hiku - Urban Areas | 45.6%                                    | -0.1                      | 46.5%                                    | 1.0                       |
| Te Hiku - Rural Areas | 46.2%                                    | -0.3                      | 47.2%                                    | 1.0                       |
| Remainder of NZ       | 28.5%                                    | 2.9                       | 29.6%                                    | 1.7                       |
| New Zealand           | 30.8%                                    | 2.5                       | 29.8%                                    | 1.7                       |

Source: Statistics NZ 2013 Census & Te Puni Kōkiri

**Table 2: Socioeconomic Deprivation Index for Census Area Units in Te Hiku Rohe 2013**

The Deprivation Index measures average deprivation-related variables for area units which are geographical areas used by Statistics NZ for reporting on census information. The deprivation index ranges for area units from 1 (lowest level of deprivation) to 10 (highest level of deprivation).

An index of 8 to 10 puts the area unit within the 30% of NZ's areas with highest average levels of deprivation. All 12 area units in Te Hiku rohe have an index of 8 to 10. The four area units with an index of 10 (North Cape, Kaitaia West, Kaitaia East, and Hokianga North) are in the 10% of NZ's areas with highest average levels of deprivation.

Nine deprivation-related variables are used in the New Zealand Deprivation Index 2013:

- Household income
- Access to the Internet
- Unemployed
- Single parent families
- No qualifications
- Dwellings not owner occupied
- Access to car

| Deprivation Index 2013           |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Census Area Unit 2013            | Census Area Unit Average NZ Dep2013* |
| Awanui                           | 9                                    |
| Karikari Peninsula-Maungataniwha | 9                                    |
| Taipa Bay-Mangonui               | 9                                    |
| Herekino                         | 8                                    |
| Ahipara                          | 9                                    |
| North Cape                       | 10                                   |
| Houhora                          | 9                                    |
| Motutangi-Kareponia              | 8                                    |
| Kaitaia West                     | 10                                   |
| Kaitaia East                     | 10                                   |
| Mangapa-Matauri Bay              | 9                                    |
| Hokianga North                   | 10                                   |

- Occupancy. How many people live in a house
- Means tested benefit status

Source: NZDep2013 Index of Deprivation (May 2014)  
 Department of Public Health, Otago University, Wellington

**Table 3: Work and Labour Force Status**

|                            | Employed Full-time   |                           | Employed Part-time   |                           | Unemployed           |                           | Not in the Labour Force |                           |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
|                            | % of people aged 15+ | % point change since 2006 | % of people aged 15+ | % point change since 2006 | % of people aged 15+ | % point change since 2006 | % of people aged 15+    | % point change since 2006 |
| <b>Te Hiku Iwi</b>         |                      |                           |                      |                           |                      |                           |                         |                           |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>        | 35.0%                | -3.8                      | 13.9%                | -0.4                      | 11.8%                | 3.0                       | 39.3%                   | 1.2                       |
| <b>Urban Areas</b>         | 34.2%                | -4.3                      | 13.2%                | -0.3                      | 14.1%                | 4.3                       | 38.5%                   | 0.4                       |
| <b>Rural Areas</b>         | 35.6%                | -3.4                      | 14.3%                | -0.6                      | 10.3%                | 2.2                       | 39.9%                   | 1.7                       |
| <b>Remainder of NZ</b>     | 45.1%                | -5.3                      | 12.3%                | -1.0                      | 10.7%                | 3.2                       | 31.9%                   | 3.1                       |
| <b>New Zealand</b>         | 43.6%                | -5.0                      | 12.5%                | -0.9                      | 10.9%                | 3.2                       | 33.0%                   | 2.7                       |
| <b>Total Māori Descent</b> |                      |                           |                      |                           |                      |                           |                         |                           |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>        | 34.9%                | -3.7                      | 13.6%                | -0.8                      | 11.7%                | 3.2                       | 39.8%                   | 1.3                       |
| <b>Urban Areas</b>         | 33.2%                | -5.2                      | 13.0%                | -0.9                      | 13.8%                | 4.5                       | 40.1%                   | 1.7                       |
| <b>Rural Areas</b>         | 36.1%                | -2.5                      | 14.1%                | -0.7                      | 10.2%                | 2.3                       | 39.6%                   | 1.0                       |
| <b>Remainder of NZ</b>     | 44.8%                | -5.3                      | 13.3%                | -0.8                      | 9.5%                 | 2.5                       | 31.0%                   | 2.2                       |
| <b>New Zealand</b>         | 45.3%                | -4.6                      | 13.5%                | -0.7                      | 9.6%                 | 2.7                       | 31.6%                   | 2.6                       |
| <b>Total Population</b>    |                      |                           |                      |                           |                      |                           |                         |                           |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>        | 36.3%                | -3.6                      | 14.7%                | -0.8                      | 8.1%                 | 1.5                       | 42.5%                   | 3.2                       |
| <b>Urban Areas</b>         | 32.8%                | -4.6                      | 13.6%                | -0.8                      | 8.9%                 | 2.1                       | 46.4%                   | 3.8                       |
| <b>Rural Areas</b>         | 38.9%                | -3.0                      | 15.5%                | -0.8                      | 7.5%                 | 1.1                       | 39.5%                   | 3.1                       |
| <b>Remainder of NZ</b>     | 48.0%                | -2.2                      | 14.3%                | -0.6                      | 4.8%                 | 1.5                       | 32.9%                   | 1.3                       |
| <b>New Zealand</b>         | 48.0%                | -2.2                      | 14.3%                | -0.6                      | 4.8%                 | 1.3                       | 32.9%                   | 1.4                       |

Source: Statistics NZ 2013 Census & Te Puni Kōkiri

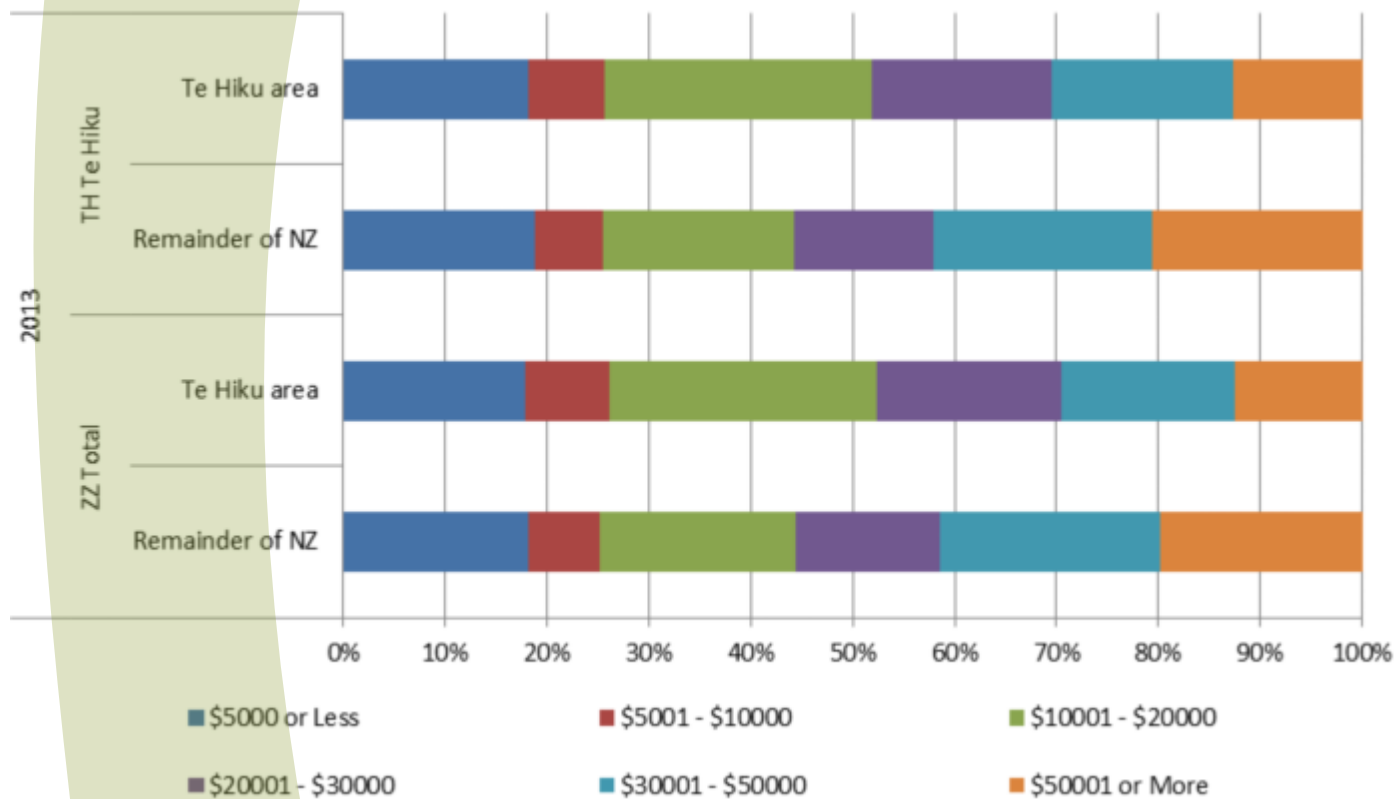
Just under half (48.9%) of Te Hiku Iwi members in the Te Hiku rohe are employed, either full or part-time. This is well below the employment rate of Te Hiku Iwi nationally (56.1%) and the total New Zealand population (62.3%). Additionally, the employment rate has decreased for Te Hiku Iwi by 4.2 percentage points within the Te Hiku rohe, and 5.9 percentage points nationally. This is a larger decrease than that for the total New Zealand population (2.7 percentage points).

The proportion of Te Hiku within the Te Hiku who are unemployed rohe remains high at 11.8%. This is higher than the proportion unemployed for Te Hiku nationally (10.9%) and for the total New Zealand Population (4.8%). Relative to 2006, the proportion unemployed has increased by 3.0 percentage points for Te Hiku Iwi with the rohe, and 3.2 percentage points for Te Hiku nationally; more than double that for the total New Zealand population (1.3 percentage point increase).

**Table 4a: Personal Income**

Te Hiku Iwi members in Te Hiku rohe earn similarly to the rest of the people living in the area; with about 70% earning less than \$30,000. This is a higher proportion of people earning less than \$30,000 compared to the national population or Te Hiku Iwi living elsewhere.

- Te Hiku Iwi in Te Hiku rohe (line 1): Almost 70% earn less than \$30,000 per annum.
- Te Hiku Iwi in the rest of NZ (line 2): Almost 60% earn less than \$30,000 per annum.
- The total population in Te Hiku rohe (line 3): Just over 70% earn less than \$30,000 per annum.
- The total population of NZ (line 4): About 58% earn less than \$30,000 per annum.



Source: Statistics NZ 2013 Census & Te Puni Kōkiri



**Table 4b: Personal Income Ranges**

|                            | \$5000 or Less | \$5001 - \$10000 | \$10001 - \$20000 | \$20001 - \$30000 | \$30001 - \$50000 | \$50001 or More |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Te Hiku Iwi</b>         |                |                  |                   |                   |                   |                 |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>        | 18.2%          | 7.4%             | 26.2%             | 17.7%             | 17.8%             | 12.7%           |
| <b>Urban Areas</b>         | 19.5%          | 7.0%             | 24.9%             | 17.2%             | 18.6%             | 12.8%           |
| <b>Rural Areas</b>         | 17.3%          | 7.7%             | 27.2%             | 18.1%             | 17.3%             | 12.6%           |
| <b>Remainder of NZ</b>     | 18.8%          | 6.6%             | 18.9%             | 13.6%             | 21.5%             | 20.6%           |
| <b>New Zealand</b>         | 18.8%          | 6.7%             | 20.0%             | 14.2%             | 20.9%             | 19.4%           |
| <b>Total Māori Descent</b> |                |                  |                   |                   |                   |                 |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>        | 19.1%          | 8.4%             | 24.7%             | 18.4%             | 16.6%             | 12.8%           |
| <b>Urban Areas</b>         | 18.2%          | 7.0%             | 19.3%             | 14.0%             | 21.7%             | 19.8%           |
| <b>Rural Areas</b>         | 18.2%          | 7.0%             | 19.3%             | 14.0%             | 21.7%             | 19.8%           |
| <b>Remainder of NZ</b>     | 18.2%          | 7.0%             | 19.4%             | 14.1%             | 21.6%             | 19.7%           |
| <b>New Zealand</b>         | 16.8%          | 8.1%             | 20.6%             | 15.8%             | 22.7%             | 15.8%           |
| <b>Total Population</b>    |                |                  |                   |                   |                   |                 |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>        | 14.1%          | 8.2%             | 28.8%             | 19.0%             | 18.4%             | 14.5%           |
| <b>Urban Areas</b>         | 14.0%          | 7.3%             | 28.1%             | 20.1%             | 18.4%             | 14.8%           |
| <b>Rural Areas</b>         | 14.3%          | 8.8%             | 29.3%             | 18.1%             | 18.4%             | 14.4%           |

Coloured squares:

- Red – more than 5 percentage point decrease since 2006
- Green – more than 5 percentage point increase since 2006

*Source: Statistics NZ 2013 Census & Te Puni Kōkiri*

**Table 5: Changes in Household Income 2006 - 2013**

The 2,229 Te Hiku Iwi households living in the rohe are not experiencing the same level of income growth as other households of Māori descent in Aotearoa. In terms of the rate of growing their household incomes. Between 2006 and 2013, there was an 8.2 percentage point increase in the Māori households in Te Hiku with an income of more than \$70,000. This is lower than the 10.2% of Māori households nationwide. Te Hiku rural areas experienced the lowest level of growth in the \$70,000 income bracket at 7.8 and 7.7%. However, this was about 2% points lower than the increase experienced by Te Hiku Iwi in the rest of NZ, and Māori descent households in Te Hiku.

36.2% of More Te Hiku Iwi Māori households in the rohe Te Hiku (36.2%) are living on \$30,000 or less compared to 20% of total New Zealand households (20.3%). A slightly higher proportion of Te Hiku Iwi households in the rohe (36.4%) are living on \$30,001 - \$70,000 compared to 32.4% for the national households for All Māori.

Urban areas experienced greater income growth than rural areas for Te Hiku Māori and those of Te Hiku descent. The biggest change was in the urban areas in Te Hiku, which experienced a 14.1 percentage point increase in the level of Te Hiku Iwi households with an income of more than \$70,000.

| Area                       | \$30,000 or less |                           | \$30,001 - \$70,000 |                           | \$70,001 or more |                           |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
|                            | % of households  | % point change since 2006 | % of households     | % point change since 2006 | % of households  | % point change since 2006 |
| <b>Te Hiku Iwi</b>         |                  |                           |                     |                           |                  |                           |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>        | 33.8%            | -6.0                      | 36.4%               | -4.4                      | 29.8%            | 10.3                      |
| <b>Urban Areas</b>         | 33.1%            | -8.5                      | 35.6%               | -5.5                      | 31.4%            | 14.1                      |
| <b>Rural Areas</b>         | 34.4%            | -4.2                      | 36.9%               | -3.6                      | 28.7%            | 7.8                       |
| <b>Remainder of NZ</b>     | 18.2%            | -3.4                      | 31.8%               | -4.6                      | 50.0%            | 8.0                       |
| <b>New Zealand</b>         | 20.3%            | -3.8                      | 32.4%               | -4.6                      | 47.3%            | 8.3                       |
| <b>All Māori Descent</b>   |                  |                           |                     |                           |                  |                           |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>        | 36.2%            | -5.8                      | 36.4%               | -2.4                      | 27.4%            | 8.2                       |
| <b>Urban Areas</b>         | 36.7%            | -6.3                      | 35.4%               | -2.7                      | 27.9%            | 9.0                       |
| <b>Rural Areas</b>         | 35.8%            | -5.4                      | 37.0%               | -2.3                      | 27.1%            | 7.7                       |
| <b>Remainder of NZ</b>     | 21.2%            | -4.7                      | 33.3%               | -5.5                      | 45.6%            | 10.2                      |
| <b>New Zealand</b>         | 21.3%            | -4.7                      | 33.3%               | -5.5                      | 45.3%            | 10.2                      |
| <b>All of New Zealand?</b> |                  |                           |                     |                           |                  |                           |

**Table 6a: Māori Households in Te Hiku Rohe**

|   | A                               | B  | C                               | D   | E              | F                                 | G   |
|---|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|   | 2006 Te Hiku Iwi Household Type | 2006 Te Hiku Iwi as a % of Te Hiku Iwi Total Household Types (A divided by 2088 x 100) | 2013 Te Hiku Iwi Household Type | 2013 Te Hiku Iwi household type as a % of Te Hiku Iwi Total Household Types (C divided by 2229 x 100) | 2013 Other Iwi | 2013 Māori not included elsewhere | 2013 Total Māori households in rohe (D+E+F) |
| Couple only   | 360                             | 17%  | 393                             | 18%   | 198            | 123                               | 714   |
| 2 parent 1 dependent child                          | 180                             | 9%   | 165                             | 7%  | 45             | 36                                | 246   |
| 2 parent 2 dependent children                       | 201                             | 10%  | 168                             | 8%  | 45             | 33                                | 246   |
| 2 parent 3 dependent children                       | 108                             | 5%   | 96                              | 4%  | 33             | 21                                | 150   |
| 2 parent 4+ dependent children                      | 96                              | 5%   | 66                              | 3%  | 18             | 12                                | 96  |
| 1 parent 1 dependent children                       | 102                             | 5%   | 123                             | 6%  | 42             | 36                                | 201   |
| 1 parent 2 dependent children                       | 87                              | 4%   | 84                              | 4%  | 27             | 21                                | 132   |
| 1 parent 3 dependent children                       | 51                              | 2%   | 45                              | 2%  | 15             | 9                                 | 69  |
| 1 parent 4+ dependent children                      | 36                              | 2%   | 36                              | 2%  | 15             | 0                                 | 51  |
| All other family households with dependent children | 285                             | 14%  | 318                             | 14%   | 60             | 45                                | 423   |
| All other family households                         | 234                             | 11%  | 285                             | 13%   | 99             | 45                                | 429   |
| Single person household                             | 264                             | 13%  | 348                             | 16%   | 186            | 99                                | 633   |
| Other households                                    | 90                              | 4%   | 93                              | 4%  | 39             | 18                                | 150   |
| <b>Total households</b>                             | <b>2088</b>                     | <b>100%</b>  | <b>2229</b>                     | <b>100%</b>   | <b>825</b>     | <b>498</b>                        | <b>3553</b>                                 |

Source: Statistics NZ Census 2013

In Census 2013, 13% or a total of 288 Te Hiku Iwi households were sole parent households. This is the same proportion as of all Māori households in the rohe.

**Table 6b: Household Types**

The 288 Single Parent households with dependent children of Te Hiku Iwi living in Te Hiku make up 14% of the total Te Hiku Iwi households in the rohe.

|                          | Single person household |                           | 1 parent with dependents |                           | 2 parent with dependents |                           | Couple only     |                           | Other family households |                           | Other Households |                           |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
|                          | % of households         | % point change since 2006 | % of households          | % point change since 2006 | % of households          | % point change since 2006 | % of households | % point change since 2006 | % of households         | % point change since 2006 | % of households  | % point change since 2006 |
| <b>Te Hiku Iwi</b>       |                         |                           |                          |                           |                          |                           |                 |                           |                         |                           |                  |                           |
| Te Hiku area             | 15.7%                   | 3.1                       | 13.0%                    | -0.2                      | 22.3%                    | -5.6                      | 17.7%           | 0.5                       | 27.2%                   | 2.4                       | 4.2%             | -0.1                      |
| Urban Areas              | 16.4%                   | 3.8                       | 16.4%                    | 2.7                       | 17.8%                    | -9.0                      | 14.3%           | 0.9                       | 31.1%                   | 4.7                       | 3.8%             | -1.2                      |
| Rural Areas              | 15.2%                   | 2.6                       | 10.8%                    | -2.0                      | 25.1%                    | -3.6                      | 19.8%           | 1.3                       | 24.7%                   | 1.0                       | 4.4%             | 0.6                       |
| Remainder of NZ          | 8.7%                    | 1.8                       | 11.1%                    | -1.4                      | 23.1%                    | -3.0                      | 14.2%           | 1.2                       | 35.8%                   | 0.5                       | 7.1%             | 0.9                       |
| New Zealand              | 9.6%                    | 2.0                       | 11.4%                    | -1.3                      | 22.9%                    | -3.4                      | 14.7%           | 1.1                       | 34.7%                   | 0.8                       | 6.7%             | 0.8                       |
| <b>All Māori Descent</b> |                         |                           |                          |                           |                          |                           |                 |                           |                         |                           |                  |                           |
| Te Hiku area             | 17.9%                   | 3.0                       | 12.9%                    | -0.7                      | 20.6%                    | -5.1                      | 20.1%           | -0.1                      | 24.1%                   | 2.7                       | 4.4%             | 0.2                       |
| Urban Areas              | 18.8%                   | 3.2                       | 15.8%                    | -0.2                      | 17.3%                    | -6.1                      | 16.8%           | 0.4                       | 26.9%                   | 3.5                       | 4.5%             | 0.1                       |
| Rural Areas              | 17.3%                   | 2.1                       | 11.0%                    | 0.2                       | 22.8%                    | -2.3                      | 22.2%           | 2.4                       | 22.3%                   | -2.3                      | 4.3%             | -0.1                      |
| Remainder of NZ          | 12.3%                   | 1.3                       | 12.2%                    | -0.8                      | 24.5%                    | -1.8                      | 18.0%           | 0.5                       | 26.3%                   | 1.1                       | 6.8%             | 0.3                       |
| New Zealand              | 12.3%                   | 1.3                       | 12.2%                    | -0.8                      | 24.4%                    | -1.9                      | 18.0%           | 0.5                       | 26.3%                   | 1.2                       | 6.8%             | -0.3                      |

**Table 7: Benefits**

Clients aged 16-64 receiving Main Benefits as at the end of March 2014 by ethnicity and Iwi affiliation and location in respect to Te Hiku

*Source: Ministry of Social Development - Business Reporting Team, Data Integration and Reporting Unit*

Notes: This table includes clients aged 16 to 64 only.

Main Benefits exclude NZ Superannuation, Veteran's Pension, Non-Beneficiary assistance, Orphan's Benefit and Unsupported Child's Benefit.

Te Hiku Iwi is all clients who have an affiliation recorded with one or more of the Te Hiku Iwi: Te Rarawa, Ngāti Kahu, Ngāti Kurī, Te Aupouri and/or Ngāi Takoto.

Other Iwi is clients who have no Te Hiku Iwi affiliation as listed above but do have an Iwi affiliation recorded.

Iwi affiliation is not necessarily related to ethnicity as clients with an Iwi affiliation do not necessarily identify as Māori and conversely not all Māori clients have an Iwi affiliation recorded.

It cannot be assumed that the ethnicity classification used to construct this table necessarily aligns neatly with the current Statistics New Zealand classification of ethnicity.

Ethnicity details recorded in MSD's systems have been gathered under a variety of classification schemes as clients came into contact with the Ministry. Other Ethnicity is all clients who are not Māori including those who have no ethnicity specified. Location uses client address, or service centre where available, to determine if the client lives in the Te Hiku Area of Interest or in the rest of New Zealand.

The Rest of New Zealand location includes clients where no location information is available. Other main benefit includes Emergency Benefit, Emergency Maintenance Allowance, Jobseeker Support Student Hardship and Youth Payment/Young Parent Payment.

Sole Parents are clients with marital status of single with one or more children. Hardship payments include Advances, Special Needs Grants and Recoverable Assistance Payments. The number of clients receiving a hardship payment is the number of main benefit clients identified in Table 7a who received one or more hardship payments between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2014.



The number of hardship grants is the total number of payments granted to the clients identified in Table 7a. The same client may have been granted more than one hardship payment.

The total amount of hardship grants is the total amount granted in hardship assistance to the clients identified in Table 7a. Hardship payments are also available to non-beneficiary clients but location information is not reliably available for these clients so they are not shown in these tables.

**Table 7a: Number of clients aged 16-64 receiving main benefits as at end of March 2014 by Iwi affiliation and location**

| Location                 | Te Hiku Iwi  | Other Iwi     | No Iwi Recorded | Total          |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Te Hiku Area of Interest | 960          | 884           | 902             | 2,746          |
| Rest of New Zealand      | 3,577        | 82,463        | 209,256         | 295,296        |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>4,537</b> | <b>83,347</b> | <b>210,158</b>  | <b>298,042</b> |

**Table 7b: Number of clients aged 16-64 receiving main benefits as at end of March 2014 by ethnicity and location**

| Location                 | Māori          | All Other      | Total          |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Te Hiku Area of Interest | 1,973          | 773            | 2,746          |
| Rest of New Zealand      | 99,928         | 195,368        | 295,296        |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>101,901</b> | <b>196,141</b> | <b>298,042</b> |

**Table 7c: Number of clients aged 16-64 receiving main benefits as at the end of March 2014 by benefit group, Iwi affiliation and location**

| Benefit Group      | Te Hiku Area of Interest |            |                 |              | Rest of New Zealand |               |                 |                | Grand Total    |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                    | Te Hiku Iwi              | Other Iwi  | No Iwi Recorded | Total        | Te Hiku Iwi         | Other Iwi     | No Iwi Recorded | Total          |                |
| JS related         | 404                      | 377        | 396             | 1,177        | 1,495               | 34,490        | 84,792          | 120,777        | 121,954        |
| SLP related        | 217                      | 193        | 352             | 762          | 707                 | 15,602        | 76,746          | 93,055         | 93,817         |
| SPS                | 310                      | 283        | 135             | 728          | 1,285               | 29,796        | 44,035          | 75,116         | 75,844         |
| Other main benefit | 29                       | 31         | 19              | 79           | 90                  | 2,575         | 3,683           | 6,348          | 6,427          |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>960</b>               | <b>884</b> | <b>902</b>      | <b>2,746</b> | <b>3,577</b>        | <b>82,463</b> | <b>209,256</b>  | <b>295,296</b> | <b>298,042</b> |

**Table 7d: Number of clients aged 16-64 receiving main benefits as at the end of March 2014 by benefit group, ethnicity and location parent clients aged 16-64 receiving main benefits as at the end of March 2014 by benefit group, Iwi affiliation and location**

| Benefit Group      | Te Hiku Area of Interest |            |              | Rest of New Zealand |                |                | Grand Total    |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                    | Māori                    | All Other  | Total        | Māori               | All Other      | Total          |                |
| JS related         | 827                      | 350        | 1,177        | 40,292              | 80,485         | 120,777        | 121,954        |
| SLP related        | 460                      | 302        | 762          | 22,420              | 70,635         | 93,055         | 93,817         |
| SPS                | 622                      | 106        | 728          | 34,320              | 40,796         | 75,116         | 75,844         |
| Other main benefit | 64                       | 15         | 79           | 2,896               | 3,452          | 6,348          | 6,427          |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>1,973</b>             | <b>773</b> | <b>2,746</b> | <b>99,928</b>       | <b>195,368</b> | <b>295,296</b> | <b>298,042</b> |

**Table 7e: Number of sole parent clients aged 16-64 receiving main benefits as at the end of March 2014 by benefit group, Iwi affiliation and location**

| Benefit Group      | Te Hiku Area of Interest |            |                 |            | Rest of New Zealand |               |                 |               | Grand Total   |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
|                    | Te Hiku Iwi              | Other Iwi  | No Iwi Recorded | Total      | Te Hiku Iwi         | Other Iwi     | No Iwi Recorded | Total         |               |
| JS related         | 41                       | 35         | 36              | 112        | 171                 | 3,753         | 7,598           | 11,522        | 11,634        |
| SLP related        | 28                       | 22         | 16              | 66         | 107                 | 2,273         | 5,503           | 7,883         | 7,949         |
| SPS                | 310                      | 282        | 135             | 727        | 1,285               | 29,783        | 44,006          | 75,074        | 75,801        |
| Other main benefit | 17                       | 18         | 8               | 43         | 58                  | 1,485         | 1,649           | 3,192         | 3,235         |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>396</b>               | <b>357</b> | <b>195</b>      | <b>948</b> | <b>1,621</b>        | <b>37,294</b> | <b>58,756</b>   | <b>97,671</b> | <b>98,619</b> |

**Table 7f: Number of sole parent clients aged 16-64 receiving main benefits as at the end of March 2014 by benefit group, ethnicity and location**

| Benefit Group      | Te Hiku Area of Interest |            |            | Rest of New Zealand |               |               | Grand Total   |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                    | Māori                    | All Other  | Total      | Māori               | All Other     | Total         |               |
| JS related         | 82                       | 30         | 112        | 4,601               | 6,921         | 11,522        | 11,634        |
| SLP related        | 54                       | 12         | 66         | 2,906               | 4,977         | 7,883         | 7,949         |
| SPS                | 621                      | 106        | 727        | 34,305              | 40,769        | 75,074        | 75,801        |
| Other main benefit | 37                       | 6          | 43         | 1,688               | 1,504         | 3,192         | 3,235         |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>794</b>               | <b>154</b> | <b>948</b> | <b>43,500</b>       | <b>54,171</b> | <b>97,671</b> | <b>98,619</b> |

**Table 7g: Number of clients aged 16-64 receiving main benefits as at the end of March 2014 who received a hardship payment in the previous 12 months, and the number and amount of hardship payments by Iwi affiliations and location.**

|                                 | Te Hiku Area of Interest |           |                 |             | Rest of New Zealand |              |                 |               | Grand Total   |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                 | Te Hiku Iwi              | Other Iwi | No Iwi Recorded | Total       | Te Hiku Iwi         | Other Iwi    | No Iwi Recorded | Total         |               |
| Number of clients               | 716                      | 692       | 508             | 1,916       | 2,524               | 57,254       | 100,294         | 160,072       | 161,988       |
| Number of Hardship Grants       | 3,209                    | 3,344     | 1,805           | 8,358       | 10,010              | 211,817      | 312,854         | 534,681       | 543,039       |
| Total Amount of Hardship Grants | \$838,602                | \$822,676 | \$467,088       | \$2,128,366 | \$2,418,970         | \$51,389,725 | \$78,480,522    | \$132,289,217 | \$134,417,583 |

**Table 7h: Number of clients aged 16-64 receiving main benefits as at the end of March 2014 who received a hardship payment in the previous 12 months, and the number and amount of hardship payments by ethnicity and location**

|                                 | Te Hiku Area of Interest |           |             | Rest of New Zealand |              |               | Grand Total   |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                 | Māori                    | All Other | Total       | Māori               | All Other    | Total         |               |
| Number of clients               | 1,509                    | 407       | 1,916       | 67,686              | 92,386       | 160,072       | 161,988       |
| Number of Hardship Grants       | 6,960                    | 1,398     | 8,358       | 247,885             | 286,796      | 534,681       | 543,039       |
| Total Amount of Hardship Grants | \$1,763,727              | \$364,639 | \$2,128,366 | \$60,136,464        | \$72,152,753 | \$132,289,217 | \$134,417,583 |

**Table 8: Number of Motor Vehicles**

Most Te Hiku households (90%) in Te Hiku have access to motor vehicles. This number drops to 85% for Te Hiku members in Te Hiku urban areas. There is little difference when compared with other Māori in the rohe, and is slightly lower than motor vehicle access in other households, in the rohe and nationally. However, these statistics need to be considered in the context of reduced or nil availability of public transport and the distance from necessary services for those living in rural areas. Therefore the need for access to motor vehicles is more acute for Te Hiku Iwi members.

|                              | No Motor Vehicle | One Motor Vehicle | Two Motor Vehicles | Three or More Motor Vehicles |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Te Hiku Iwi</b>           |                  |                   |                    |                              |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>          | 10.0%            | 42.6%             | 34.3%              | 13.1%                        |
| <b>Te Hiku - Urban Areas</b> | 14.7%            | 44.4%             | 30.0%              | 10.9%                        |
| <b>Te Hiku - Rural Areas</b> | 6.7%             | 41.4%             | 37.2%              | 14.7%                        |
| <b>Remainder of NZ</b>       | 9.1%             | 34.4%             | 36.1%              | 20.4%                        |
| <b>New Zealand</b>           | 9.2%             | 35.5%             | 35.9%              | 19.4%                        |
| <b>Total Māori Descent</b>   |                  |                   |                    |                              |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>          | 9.7%             | 43.0%             | 34.8%              | 12.4%                        |
| <b>Te Hiku - Urban Areas</b> | 15.2%            | 45.3%             | 29.5%              | 10.0%                        |
| <b>Te Hiku - Rural Areas</b> | 6.1%             | 41.4%             | 38.4%              | 14.1%                        |
| <b>Remainder of NZ</b>       | 10.0%            | 35.3%             | 37.3%              | 17.4%                        |
| <b>New Zealand</b>           | 10.0%            | 35.4%             | 37.3%              | 17.4%                        |
| <b>Total Population</b>      |                  |                   |                    |                              |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>          | 8.8%             | 45.5%             | 36.0%              | 13.7%                        |
| <b>Te Hiku - Urban Areas</b> | 12.8%            | 49.6%             | 31.2%              | 10.8%                        |
| <b>Te Hiku - Rural Areas</b> | 5.9%             | 42.5%             | 39.5%              | 15.9%                        |
| <b>Remainder of NZ</b>       | 7.9%             | 37.5%             | 38.4%              | 16.1%                        |
| <b>New Zealand</b>           | 7.9%             | 37.6%             | 38.4%              | 16.1%                        |

*Source: Statistics NZ Census 2013*

The number of motor vehicles is a key variable in assessing people's access to services and their need for transport facilities. 'Number of motor vehicles' is the number of motor vehicles which are mechanically operational, but not necessarily licensed or having a current Warrant of Fitness, and are available for private use by the usual residents of private dwellings.

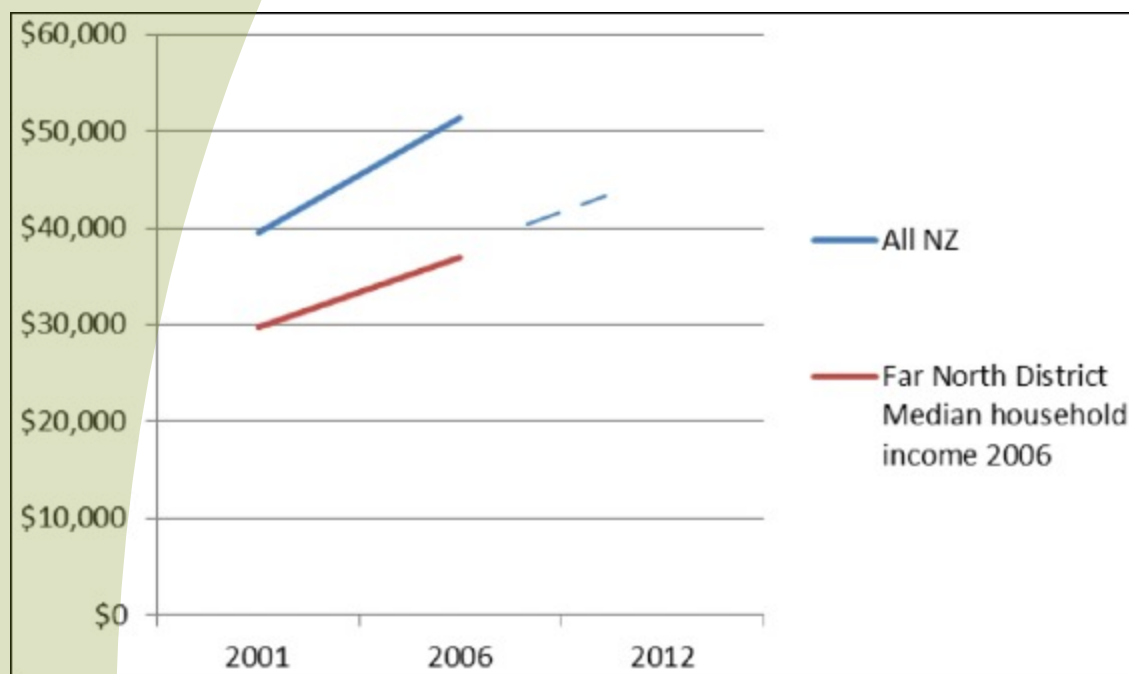
Motor vehicles include:

- cars, station-wagons, vans, trucks, four-wheel drive vehicles and other vehicles used on public roads
- business vehicles available for private use by people in the dwelling
- vehicles hired or leased
- vehicles temporarily under repair.

They do not include:

- motor bikes or scooters
- vehicles used only for business
- farm vehicles not licensed for road use
- vehicles that belong to visitors
- vehicles occasionally borrowed from another household.

**Table 9: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 5 – Increase median household incomes**



*Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006*

In 2006, the median income of Kaitaia West households was \$27,700 while in Kaitaia East it was \$32,200, compared with \$37,000 in the Far North district and \$51,400 nationwide.

Individual residents aged 15 years and older, and families in the Far North also had lower than national medians for personal incomes and family incomes.

**Make It Happen Te Hiku Community Response Report, April 2014**



## OUTCOME 2: Educated and Skilled

The members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi are well educated and skilled people who contribute positively to society and their own well being. Are the members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi well educated and skilled people who contribute positively to society and their own well being?

The outcome indicators show that for Te Hiku iwi in Te Hiku rohe:

| #  | Statistic  | Table           |
|----|--|-----------------|
| 2a | <b>The number of Te Hiku Iwi members with a qualification has increased at a higher rate</b> compared to the total New Zealand Population (rates for Te Hiku Iwi have increased by 5.9% within the rohe and 6.2% for Te Hiku nationally, compared with 4.1% for the total New Zealand population). | 10              |
| 2b | <b>Te Hiku Iwi members are less likely to have a formal qualification</b> compared to the total New Zealand Population (59.8% within the Te Hiku rohe and 64.4% for Te Hiku nationally, compared with 79.1% of all New Zealand Adults).  |                 |
| 2c | <b>85.6% of new school entrants in the Far North have received prior early childhood education compared to the national rate of 95%.</b> Iwi   |                 |
| 2d | <b>The most recent statistics from 2012 show that Far North Kura Kaupapa students exceeded the national level for the subjects: Tuhituhi, Te Tau Me Te Taurangi, Te Ine Me Te Ahuahuanga and Te Tauanga Me Te Tuponotanga</b>  | 11              |
| 2e | <b>In 2012 66.5% of Māori students in Te Hiku that left school were over 17,</b> compared to the rest of NZ Māori Rate of 64.8%. However these rates are still lower than those for European/Pākehā, the Far North total, and national percentages.  | Chart 12a & 12b |
| 2f | <b>Far North schools impose higher rates of stand-down, suspensions and exclusions on Māori students, for both females and males, than expected for the district, and higher rates compared to Pākehā and national figures.</b>  | 13,14 & 15      |
| 2g | <b>In 2012 58.3% of Māori in the Far North left school with at least NCEA Level 2,</b> compared to 82.1% for European/Pākehā students and 74.3% Nationally.  | 16              |
| 2h | <b>In 2012 68.2% of 18-year-old school leavers in the Far North left with at least NCEA Level 2,</b> compared to 84% European/Pākehā students and 74.5% Nationally.  |                 |
| 2i | <b>The percentage of Māori in the Far North staying at least till they are 17 years old has shown signs of increasing from 2010 to 2012.</b>   | 17              |
| 2j | <b>Enrolments in the four Kura Kaupapa in the rohe grew by 6% from 2012 to 2013.</b>   | 18              |
| 2k | <b>Relevant Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicators</b>  |                 |
|    | Indicator 1: Increase rate of enrolments in Kura Kaupapa   | 18              |
|    | Indicator 6: Increase rate of Māori enrolments in early childhood education (ECE)  | 19              |

**Table 10: Qualifications**

Te Hiku Iwi are less likely to have a formal qualification compared to the total New Zealand Population (59.8% within the Te Hiku rohe and 64.4% nationally, compared with 79.1% of all New Zealand Adults). However the number of Te Hiku Iwi with a qualification has increased at a slightly higher rate compared to the total New Zealand Population (rates for Te Hiku Iwi have increased by 5.9% within the rohe and 6.2% nationally, compared with 4.1% for the total New Zealand population).

|                            | No qualification | Level 1 - 3 | Level 4 - 6 | Bachelors or higher | % change for Level 4 and above since 2006 |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|---|
| <b>Te Hiku Iwi</b>         |                  |             |             |                     |   |
| Te Hiku area               | 40.2%            | 38.1%       | 15.4%       | 6.3%                | 4.8                                       |
| Te Hiku - Urban Areas      | 38.6%            | 40.3%       | 15.9%       | 5.1%                | 4.2                                       |
| Te Hiku - Rural Areas      | 41.3%            | 36.6%       | 15.1%       | 7.1%                | 5.2                                       |
| Remainder of NZ            | 27.5%            | 42.5%       | 16.6%       | 13.4%               | 4.9                                       |
| New Zealand                | 29.4%            | 41.9%       | 16.4%       | 12.3%               | 4.9                                       |
| <b>Total Māori Descent</b> |                  |             |             |                     |   |
| Te Hiku area               | 41.8%            | 36.9%       | 15.0%       | 6.3%                | 4.1                                       |
| Te Hiku - Urban Areas      | 42.2%            | 36.5%       | 15.4%       | 5.9%                | 3.5                                       |
| Te Hiku - Rural Areas      | 41.6%            | 37.2%       | 14.7%       | 6.6%                | 4.6                                       |
| Remainder of NZ            | 31.3%            | 42.0%       | 15.9%       | 10.8%               | 3.5                                       |
| New Zealand                | 31.4%            | 41.9%       | 15.9%       | 10.8%               | 3.5                                       |
| <b>Total Population</b>    |                  |             |             |                     |   |
| Te Hiku area               | 32.8%            | 34.5%       | 18.3%       | 14.4%               | 3.0                                       |
| Te Hiku - Urban Areas      | 34.1%            | 33.1%       | 17.9%       | 14.9%               | 3.4                                       |
| Te Hiku - Rural Areas      | 32.0%            | 35.6%       | 18.5%       | 14.0%               | 2.9                                       |

Source: Statistics NZ

**Table 11: Far North District – Secondary Education Summary 2012**

The data presented here are the actual rates for the Far North District and New Zealand.

| Description Far North District Summary 2012  | Far North District Measure | NZ Measure   |
|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| Number of students (2012)  | 11,166                     | 759,960      |
| Number of teachers in state and state integrated schools (2012)                        | 889                        | 52,238       |
| Number of schools (2012)   | 72                         | 2,558        |
| Percentage of children starting school who have attended ECE (2012)                    | 85.6%                      | 95.0%        |
| Percentage of students at or above expected reading levels (2012)                      | 72.6%                      | 77.4%        |
| Percentage of students at or above expected writing levels (2012)                      | 63.1%                      | 70.0%        |
| Percentage of students at or above expected maths levels (2012)                        | 68.4%                      | 73.6%        |
| Percentage of students at or above expected pānui levels (2012)                        | 74.3%                      | 75.8%        |
| Percentage of students at or above expected kōrero levels (2012)                       | 60.2%                      | 65.3%        |
| Percentage of students at or above expected tuhituhi levels (2012)                     | 71.9%                      | 70.0%        |
| Percentage of students at or above expected te tau me te taurangi levels (2012)        | 67.6%                      | 60.6%        |
| Percentage of students at or above expected te ine me te āhuahuanga levels (2012)      | 60.4%                      | 57.5%        |
| Percentage of students at or above expected te tauanga me te tūponotanga levels (2012) | 62.7%                      | 54.6%        |
| Percentage of school leavers with NCEA Level 1 and above (2012)                        | 80.1%                      | 85.2%        |
| Percentage of school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or above (2012)                         | 66.9%                      | 74.3%        |
| Percentage of school leavers with a UE standard (2012)                                 | 38.4%                      | 48.7%        |
| Age standardised stand-down rate per 1,000 students (2012)                             | 43.2 in 1000               | 23.4 in 1000 |
| Age standardised suspension rate per 1,000 students (2012)                             | 10.0 in 1000               | 4.7 in 1000  |
| Age standardised exclusion rate per 1,000 students (2012)                              | 1.9 in 1000                | 1.8 in 1000  |
| Percentage of school leavers retained to at least 17-years-old (2012)                  | 73.3%                      | 81.4%        |

Source: Ministry of Education

**Table 12: Far North District – School leavers by gender and ethnicity (Māori and European/Pākehā) staying at school until at least their 17th birthday (2010- 2012)**

Completion of upper secondary education is associated with a range of economic and social benefits both in New Zealand and across the OECD. Retention to senior secondary schooling is linked to higher levels of skills and knowledge required for participation in our increasingly knowledge-based society and the wider global community.

The retention data presented here is calculated from school leaver data, that is, it is the age that a school leaver completed their schooling. The Ministry convention is to consider the proportion of students that remain at school until at least their 17th birthday; this is a year after compulsory education and the average age for a student completing their upper secondary qualifications. The proportion of students staying at school till at least their 17th birthday is improving for both females and male Māori in the Far North, though the percentages are lower than those for European/Pākehā, the Far North total, and national percentages.

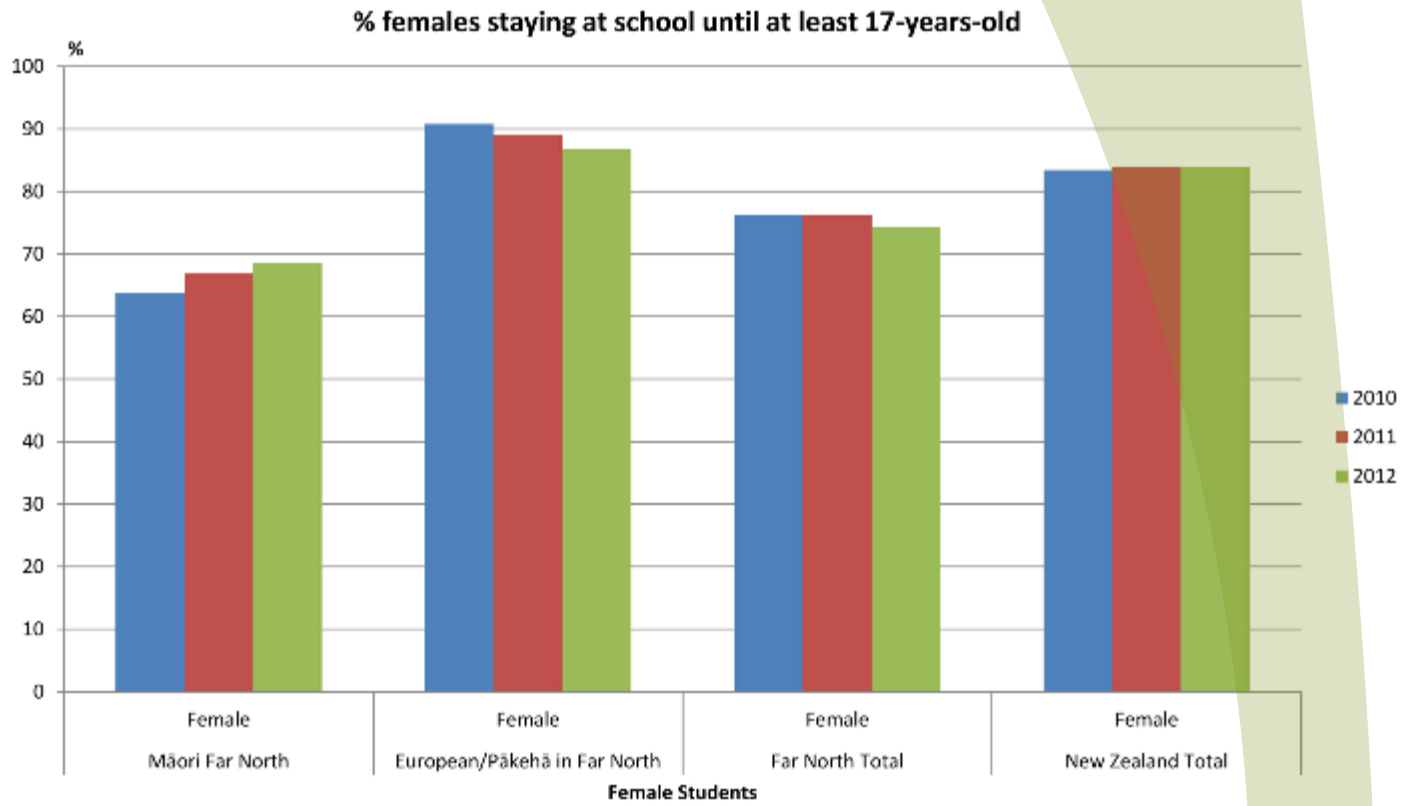
| Percentage of school leavers staying at school until at least their 17th birthday (2010-2012) |              |                     |               |               |               |               |               |  |              |              |
|---|--------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| Ethnic group  | Gender       | 17 year-old leavers |               |               | Total leavers |               |               | Percentage staying until at least 17 years-old |              |              |
|   |              | 2010                | 2011          | 2012          | 2010          | 2011          | 2012          | 2010   | 2011         | 2012         |
| Māori   | Female       | 134                 | 164           | 178           | 210           | 245           | 260           | 63.8%  | 66.9%        | 68.5%        |
| Māori   | Male         | 146                 | 147           | 165           | 238           | 248           | 256           | 61.3%  | 59.3%        | 64.5%        |
| <b>Māori</b>  | <b>Total</b> | <b>280</b>          | <b>311</b>    | <b>343</b>    | <b>448</b>    | <b>493</b>    | <b>516</b>    | <b>62.5%</b>                                   | <b>63.1%</b> | <b>66.5%</b> |
| European/Pākehā   | Female       | 167                 | 179           | 132           | 184           | 201           | 152           | 90.8%  | 89.1%        | 86.8%        |
| European/Pākehā   | Male         | 137                 | 129           | 149           | 197           | 167           | 177           | 69.5%  | 77.2%        | 84.2%        |
| <b>European/Pākehā</b>  | <b>Total</b> | <b>304</b>          | <b>308</b>    | <b>281</b>    | <b>381</b>    | <b>368</b>    | <b>329</b>    | <b>79.8%</b>                                   | <b>83.7%</b> | <b>85.4%</b> |
| Territorial Total   | Female       | 279                 | 317           | 292           | 366           | 416           | 393           | 76.2%  | 76.2%        | 74.3%        |
| Territorial Total   | Male         | 270                 | 261           | 290           | 412           | 393           | 401           | 65.5%  | 66.4%        | 72.3%        |
| <b>Territorial Total</b>  | <b>Total</b> | <b>549</b>          | <b>578</b>    | <b>582</b>    | <b>778</b>    | <b>809</b>    | <b>794</b>    | <b>70.6%</b>                                   | <b>71.4%</b> | <b>73.3%</b> |
| New Zealand Total   | Female       | 24,701              | 25,366        | 24,662        | 29,601        | 30,234        | 29,400        | 83.4%  | 83.9%        | 83.9%        |
| New Zealand Total   | Male         | 24,408              | 24,946        | 24,169        | 31,358        | 32,159        | 30,619        | 77.8%  | 77.6%        | 78.9%        |
| <b>New Zealand Total</b>  | <b>Total</b> | <b>49,109</b>       | <b>50,312</b> | <b>48,831</b> | <b>60,959</b> | <b>62,393</b> | <b>60,019</b> | <b>80.6%</b>                                   | <b>80.6%</b> | <b>81.4%</b> |

Source: Ministry of Education

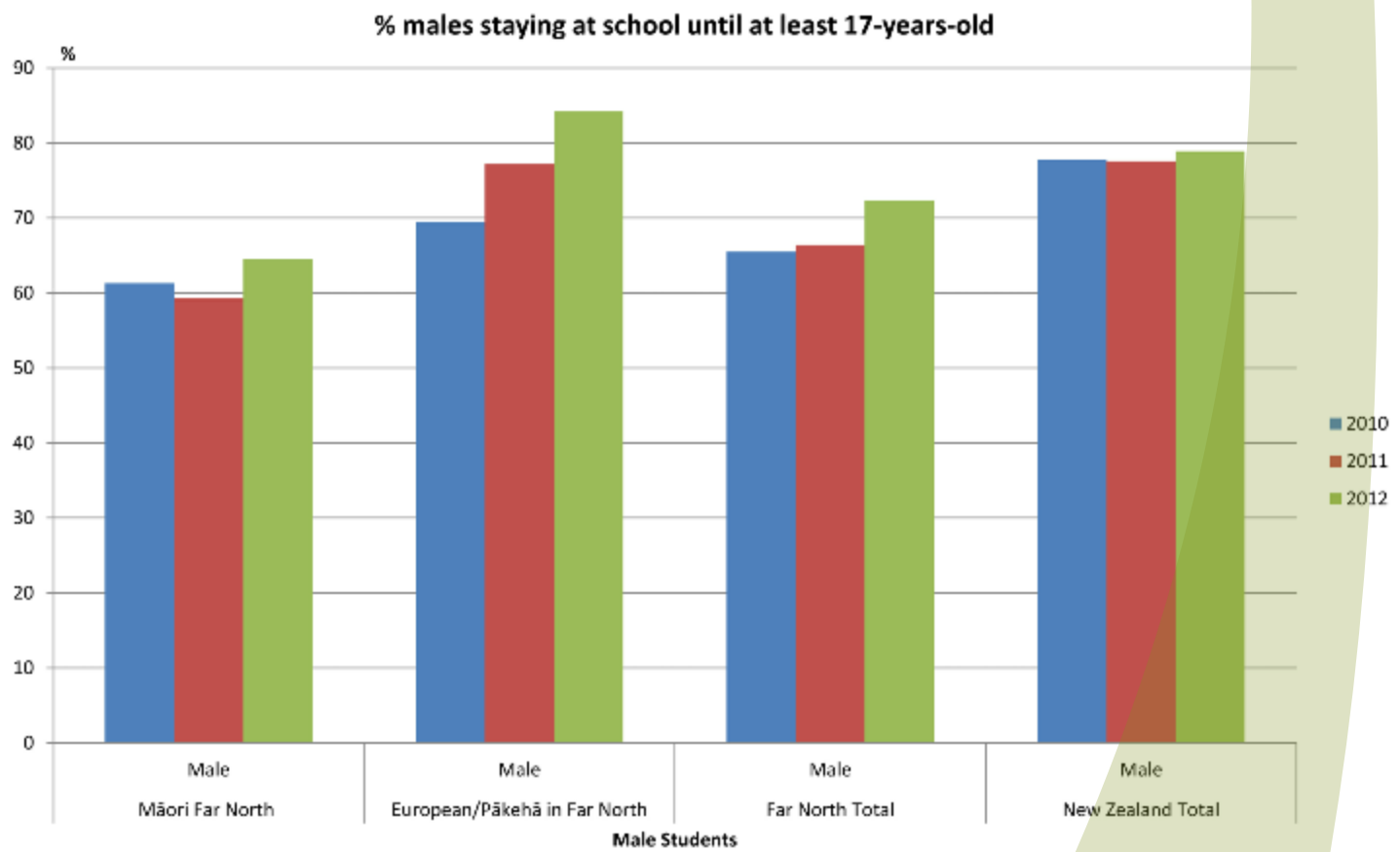


The two charts below (related to the Table above) show the percentage of female and male Māori students in the Far North staying at school until at least 17-years-old from 2010 to 2012 compared to European/Pākehā in the Far North and totals for the Far North and nationally.

**Chart 12a: % females staying at school until at least 17-years-old**



**Chart 12b: % males staying at school until at least 17-years-old**



**Table 13: Far North District Secondary School – Stand-Downs**

Schools must effectively involve students in learning to ensure educational success. Stand-downs, suspensions, and exclusions help provide indications of where engagement in productive learning may be absent and behavioural issues may be present. Stand-downs, suspensions and exclusions are not measures of student behaviour but measures of a school’s reaction to behaviour. What one school may choose to suspend for another may not.

| Age-standardised stand-down rate by ethnic group<br>(Māori and European/Pākehā) and gender (2012) |              |                      |                      |   |
|---|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| Ethnic group  | Gender       | Observed stand-downs | Expected stand-downs | Age-standardised stand-down rate per 1,000 students |
| Māori   | Female       | 119                  | 83.0                 | 33.5  |
| Māori   | Male         | 263                  | 86.6                 | 71.0  |
| <b>Māori</b>  | <b>Total</b> | <b>381</b>           | <b>169.5</b>         | <b>52.6</b>   |
| European/Pākehā   | Female       | 28                   | 37.3                 | 17.3  |
| European/Pākehā   | Male         | 57                   | 38.9                 | 34.1  |
| <b>European/Pākehā</b>  | <b>Total</b> | <b>84</b>            | <b>76.2</b>          | <b>25.9</b>   |
| Far North Total   | Female       | 147                  | 124.9                | 27.5  |
| Far North Total   | Male         | 324                  | 130.3                | 58.2  |
| <b>Territorial Total</b>  | <b>Total</b> | <b>471</b>           | <b>255.2</b>         | <b>43.2</b>   |
| New Zealand Total   | Female       | 4,732                | 8,171.2              | 13.5  |
| New Zealand Total   | Male         | 11,980               | 8,540.8              | 32.8  |
| <b>New Zealand Total</b>  | <b>Total</b> | <b>16,712</b>        | <b>16,712.0</b>      | <b>23.4</b>   |

Source: Ministry of Education

Notes:

1. Age standardised rate is ‘observed’/‘expected’ ‘national rate per 1,000’. Care should be taken when examining age-standardised rates, especially in the cases when small numbers are involved.
2. International fee paying students, adult students (age 19+), and private students are excluded.

**Chart 13a: Stand-Down rates per 1,000 FEMALE students**

**Chart 13b: Stand-Down rates per 1,000 MALE students**

**Chart 13c: Stand-Down rates per 1,000 students**

**Table 14: Far North District - Suspensions**

Schools must effectively involve students in learning to ensure educational success. Stand-downs, suspensions, and exclusions help provide indications of where engagement in productive learning may be absent and behavioural issues may be present. Stand-downs, suspensions and exclusions are not measures of student behaviour but measures of a school’s reaction to behaviour. What one school may choose to suspend for another may not.

| <b>Age-standardised suspension rate by ethnic group<br/>(Māori and European/Pākehā) and gender (2012)</b> |               |                             |                             |  |
|---|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Ethnic group</b>   | <b>Gender</b> | <b>Observed suspensions</b> | <b>Expected suspensions</b> | <b>Age-standardised suspension rate per 1,000 students</b> |
| Māori   | Female        | 19                          | 16.6                        | 5.4  |
| Māori   | Male          | 65                          | 17.3                        | 17.5   |
| <b>Māori</b>  | <b>Total</b>  | <b>84</b>                   | <b>33.9</b>                 | <b>11.6</b>  |
| European/Pākehā   | Female        | 6                           | 7.5                         | 3.8  |
| European/Pākehā   | Male          | 16                          | 7.8                         | 9.9  |
| <b>European/Pākehā</b>  | <b>Total</b>  | <b>22</b>                   | <b>15.2</b>                 | <b>6.9</b>   |
| Far North Total   | Female        | 25                          | 25.0                        | 4.7  |
| Far North Total   | Male          | 84                          | 26.1                        | 15.1   |
| <b>Far North Total</b>  | <b>Total</b>  | <b>109</b>                  | <b>51.1</b>                 | <b>10.0</b>  |
| New Zealand Total   | Female        | 917                         | 1,640.4                     | 2.6  |
| New Zealand Total   | Male          | 2440                        | 1,716.6                     | 6.7  |
| <b>New Zealand Total</b>  | <b>Total</b>  | <b>3357</b>                 | <b>3,357.0</b>              | <b>4.7</b>   |

*Source: Ministry of Education*

Notes:

1. Age standardised rate is ‘observed’/ ‘expected’ ‘national rate per 1,000’. Care should be taken when examining age-standardised rates, especially in the cases when small numbers are involved.
2. International fee paying students, adult students (age 19+), and private students are excluded.



The three charts below (related to the Table above) show Suspension rates for female and male Māori students in the Far North compared to European/Pākehā in the Far North and total rates for the Far North and nationally.

**Chart 14a: Suspension rate per 1,000 FEMALE students**

**Chart 14b: Suspension rate per 1,000 MALE students**

**Chart 14c: Suspension rate per 1,000 students**

**Table 15: Far North District - Exclusions**

Schools must effectively involve students in learning to ensure educational success. Stand-downs, suspensions, and exclusions help provide indications of where engagement in productive learning may be absent and behavioural issues may be present. Stand-downs, suspensions and exclusions are not measures of student behaviour but measures of a school’s reaction to behaviour. What one school may choose to suspend for another may not.

| <b>Age-standardised exclusion rate by ethnic group<br/>(Māori and European/Pākehā) and gender (2012)</b> |               |                                |                                |   |
|--|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Ethnic group</b>  | <b>Gender</b> | <b>Observed<br/>exclusions</b> | <b>Expected<br/>exclusions</b> | <b>Age-standardised<br/>exclusion rate<br/>per 1,000 students</b> |
| Māori  | Female        | 4                              | 5.7                            | 1.3   |
| Māori  | Male          | 10                             | 6.0                            | 3.0   |
| <b>Māori</b>   | <b>Total</b>  | <b>14</b>                      | <b>11.7</b>                    | <b>2.2</b>  |
| European/Pākehā  | Female        | 1                              | 2.5                            | 0.7   |
| European/Pākehā  | Male          | 3                              | 2.6                            | 2.1   |
| <b>European/Pākehā</b>   | <b>Total</b>  | <b>4</b>                       | <b>5.1</b>                     | <b>1.4</b>  |
| Far North Total  | Female        | 5                              | 8.5                            | 1.1   |
| Far North Total  | Male          | 13                             | 8.9                            | 2.7   |
| <b>Far North Total</b>   | <b>Total</b>  | <b>18</b>                      | <b>17.3</b>                    | <b>1.9</b>  |
| New Zealand Total  | Female        | 302                            | 544.9                          | 1.0   |
| New Zealand Total  | Male          | 815                            | 572.1                          | 2.6   |
| <b>New Zealand Total</b>   | <b>Total</b>  | <b>1117</b>                    | <b>1,117.0</b>                 | <b>1.8</b>  |

*Source: Ministry of Education*

Notes:

1. Age standardised rate is ‘observed’/‘expected’ ‘national rate per 1,000’. Care should be taken when examining age-standardised rates, especially in the cases when small numbers are involved.
2. International fee paying students, students age 16+ and private students are excluded.

The three charts below (related to the Table above) show Exclusion rates for female and male Māori students in the Far North compared to European/Pākehā in the Far North and total rates for the Far North and nationally.

**Chart 15a: Exclusion rate per 1,000 FEMALE students**

**Chart 15b: Exclusion rate per 1,000 MALE students**

**Chart 15c: Exclusion rate per 1,000 students**

**Table 16: Far North District - School leavers with at least NCEA Level 2 or equivalent by ethnic group (Māori and European/Pākehā) and gender (2010-2012)**

A formal school qualification is a measure of the extent to which young adults have completed a basic prerequisite for higher education and training, and many entry-level jobs.

School leavers are identified from the Ministry of Education’s ENROL system, while highest school qualification is obtained from schools and the New Zealand Qualifications Authority. Data presented here is for school leavers with NCEA Level 1 and above, Level 2 and above and UE Standard (which is where a student leaves school having achieved university entrance requirements and/or attaining NCEA Level 3 or above).

| School leavers with at least NCEA Level 2<br>or equivalent by ethnic group and gender (2010-2012) |              |                    |               |               |                       |               |               |                                       |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Ethnic group  | Gender       | Below NCEA Level 2 |               |               | NCEA Level 2 or above |               |               | Percentage with NCEA Level 2 or above |              |              |
|   |              | 2010               | 2011          | 2012          | 2010                  | 2011          | 2012          | 2010                                  | 2011         | 2012         |
| Māori   | Female       | 98                 | 97            | 109           | 112                   | 148           | 151           | 53.3%                                 | 60.4%        | 58.1%        |
| Māori   | Male         | 131                | 132           | 106           | 107                   | 116           | 150           | 45.0%                                 | 46.8%        | 58.6%        |
| <b>Māori</b>  | <b>Total</b> | <b>229</b>         | <b>229</b>    | <b>215</b>    | <b>219</b>            | <b>264</b>    | <b>301</b>    | <b>48.9%</b>                          | <b>53.5%</b> | <b>58.3%</b> |
| European/Pākehā   | Female       | 34                 | 32            | 19            | 150                   | 169           | 133           | 81.5%                                 | 84.1%        | 87.5%        |
| European/Pākehā   | Male         | 69                 | 57            | 40            | 128                   | 110           | 137           | 65.0%                                 | 65.9%        | 77.4%        |
| <b>European/Pākehā</b>  | <b>Total</b> | <b>103</b>         | <b>89</b>     | <b>59</b>     | <b>278</b>            | <b>279</b>    | <b>270</b>    | <b>73.0%</b>                          | <b>75.8%</b> | <b>82.1%</b> |
| Territorial Total   | Female       | 120                | 123           | 125           | 246                   | 293           | 268           | 67.2%                                 | 70.4%        | 68.2%        |
| Territorial Total   | Male         | 187                | 180           | 138           | 225                   | 213           | 263           | 54.6%                                 | 54.2%        | 65.6%        |
| <b>Territorial Total</b>  | <b>Total</b> | <b>307</b>         | <b>303</b>    | <b>263</b>    | <b>471</b>            | <b>506</b>    | <b>531</b>    | <b>60.5%</b>                          | <b>62.5%</b> | <b>66.9%</b> |
| New Zealand Total   | Female       | 7,453              | 7,025         | 6,405         | 22,148                | 23,209        | 22,995        | 74.8%                                 | 76.8%        | 78.2%        |
| New Zealand Total   | Male         | 10,676             | 10,171        | 8,991         | 20,682                | 21,988        | 21,628        | 66.0%                                 | 68.4%        | 70.6%        |
| <b>New Zealand Total</b>  | <b>Total</b> | <b>18,129</b>      | <b>17,196</b> | <b>15,396</b> | <b>42,830</b>         | <b>45,197</b> | <b>44,623</b> | <b>70.3%</b>                          | <b>72.4%</b> | <b>74.3%</b> |

Source: Ministry of Education

The three charts below (related to the Table above) show percentages of female and male Māori students school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or equivalent in the Far North compared to European/Pākehā in the Far North and total rates for the Far North and nationally.

**Chart 16a: % Female School Leavers with at least NCEA Level 2 or equivalent 2010 - 2012**

**Chart 16b: % Male School Leavers with at least NCEA Level 2 or equivalent 2010 - 2012**

**Chart 16c: % School Leavers with at least NCEA Level 2 or equivalent 2010 - 2012**



**Chart 16d: % of females staying at school until at least 17-years-old**

**Chart 16e: % of males staying at school until at least 17-years-old**

**Table 17: Far North District 18-year-olds with a minimum of NCEA Level 2 or equivalent (2011-2012)**

| <b>18-year-olds with a minimum of NCEA Level 2 or equivalent (2011-2012)</b> |              |                      |            |            |                              |            |            |                                  |              |              |
|--|--------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Ethnic group   | Gender       | Number below Level 2 |            |            | Number with Level 2 or above |            |            | Percentage with Level 2 or above |              |              |
|  |              | 2010                 | 2011       | 2012       | 2010                         | 2011       | 2012       | 2010                             | 2011         | 2012         |
| Māori  | Female       | nd                   | 109        | 84         | nd                           | 161        | 174        | nd                               | 59.6%        | 67.4%        |
| Māori  | Male         | nd                   | 135        | 77         | nd                           | 152        | 171        | nd                               | 53.0%        | 69.0%        |
| <b>Māori</b>   | <b>Total</b> | <b>nd</b>            | <b>244</b> | <b>161</b> | <b>nd</b>                    | <b>313</b> | <b>345</b> | <b>nd</b>                        | <b>56.2%</b> | <b>68.2%</b> |
| European/Pākehā  | Female       | nd                   | 42         | 14         | nd                           | 175        | 149        | nd                               | 80.6%        | 91.4%        |
| European/Pākehā  | Male         | nd                   | 65         | 43         | nd                           | 136        | 151        | nd                               | 67.7%        | 77.8%        |
| <b>European/Pākehā</b>   | <b>Total</b> | <b>nd</b>            | <b>107</b> | <b>57</b>  | <b>nd</b>                    | <b>311</b> | <b>300</b> | <b>nd</b>                        | <b>74.4%</b> | <b>84.0%</b> |
| Far North Total  | Female       | nd                   | 138        | 94         | nd                           | 312        | 305        | nd                               | 69.3%        | 76.4%        |
| Far North Total  | Male         | nd                   | 189        | 110        | nd                           | 277        | 292        | nd                               | 59.4%        | 72.6%        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>Total</b> | <b>nd</b>            | <b>327</b> | <b>204</b> | <b>nd</b>                    | <b>589</b> | <b>597</b> | <b>nd</b>                        | <b>64.3%</b> | <b>74.5%</b> |

*Source: Ministry of Education*

**Notes**

1. 'nd' = no data. The earliest data can be generated for this indicator is 2011, which is the cohort of 18-year-olds who were born in 1993.
  2. International fee-paying students are excluded.
- Total includes all ethnicities.

The three charts below (related to the Table above) show percentages of female and male 18-year-old Māori students school leavers with at least NCEA Level 2 or equivalent in the Far North compared to European/Pākehā in the Far North and total rates for the Far North and nationally.

**Chart 17a: % 18-year-old FEMALES with at least NCEA Level 2 or equivalent 2011 - 2012**

**Chart 17b: % 18-year-old MALES with at least NCEA Level 2 or equivalent 2011 - 2012**

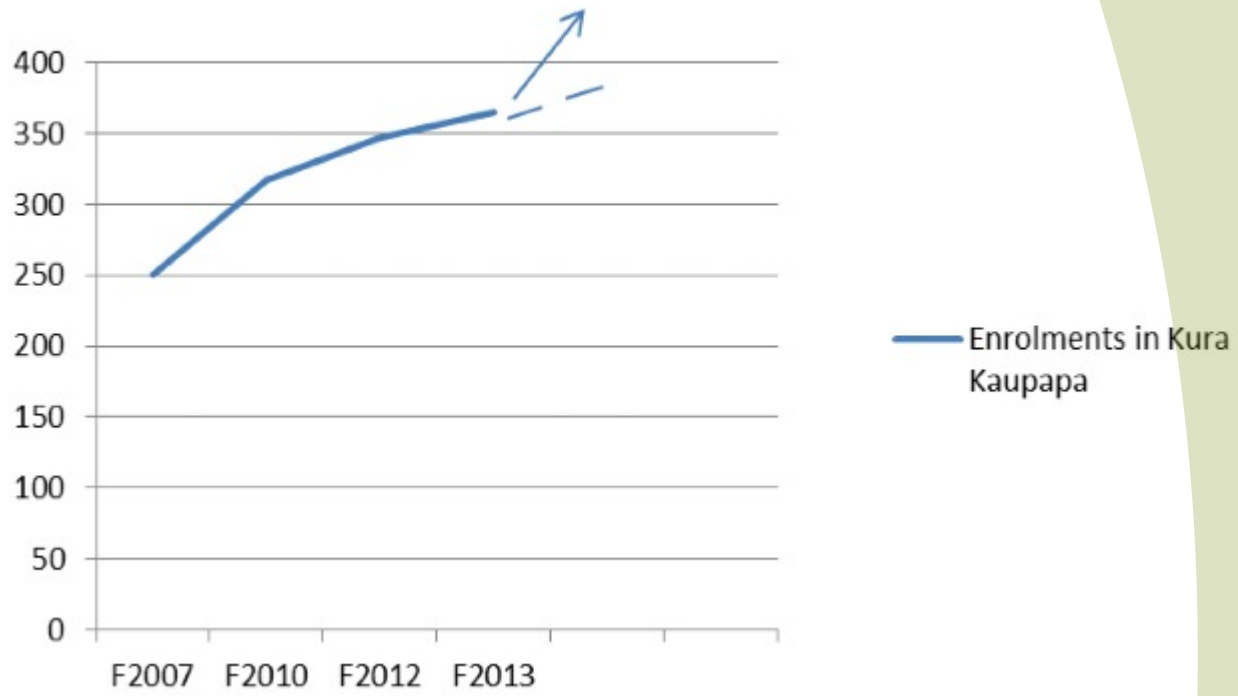
**Chart 17c: % 18-year-old with at least NCEA Level 2 or equivalent 2011 - 2012**

**Table 18: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 1 – Increase Rate of Enrolments in Kura Kaupapa**

| <b>AGGREGATE ENROLMENTS IN Kura Kaupapa</b> |              |              |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>YEARS</b>                                | <b>F2007</b> | <b>F2010</b> | <b>F2012</b> | <b>F2013</b> |
| Enrolments in Kura Kaupapa                  | 250          | 317          | 347          | 365          |

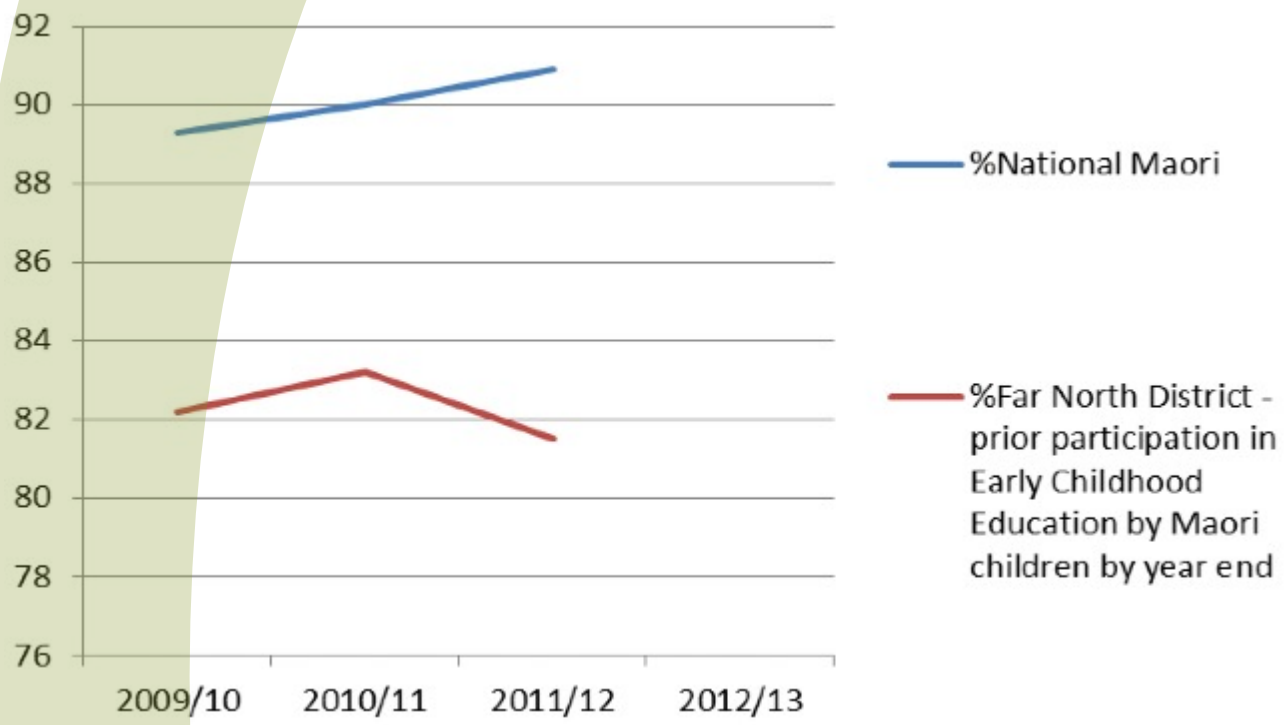
*Data from 4 Kura Kaupapa*

**Increase Rate of Enrolments in Kura Kaupapa**



*Data Source: Ministry of Education  
 Make It Happen Te Hiku Community Response Report, April 2014*

**Table 19: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 6 – Increase rate of Māori enrolments in early childhood education**



*Source: Ministry of Education  
Make It Happen Te Hiku Community response Report, April 2014*



### OUTCOME 3: Culturally Strong

The members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi have a strong and vital culture, history, language and identity; including the preservation and protection of taonga both tangible and intangible.

Do the members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi have a strong and vital culture, history, language and identity; including the preservation and protection of taonga both tangible and intangible?

According to the 2013 national survey of Māori well being (Te Kupenga) Māori adults in Northland (82%) were more likely to say it was important for them to be involved in Māori culture than Māori in other regions. Māori in Northland had consistently rated the importance of culture and their participation and connection with marae and culture activities more highly than Māori nationally and Māori in other regions who took part in the survey. The breakdown of data specifically for Te Hiku Iwi in Te Hiku rohe was not available.

Concern about the environmental impact of human activity has led to regional strategies to improve and protect the environmental including water quality and natural habitats - which will have relevance to taonga and culturally significant areas for Te Hiku rohe.

Treaty settlements include the return of some culturally significant sites to Iwi and the use of Te Reo for place names. Iwi are undertaking kaitiakitanga and are included in decision-making bodies such as Beach Boards in protecting natural assets.

| #  | Statistics  | Table |
|----|---|-------|
| 3a | 34% of Te Hiku Iwi members have the ability to converse in Te reo Māori, compared 28% of all Māori within the rohe and 19% nationally.  | 20    |
| 3b | Almost one-third of Te Hiku Iwi adults (32.5%) in the rohe carried out 'other helping or voluntary work' which includes voluntary work for a marae.   | 21    |
| 3c | 24% of Northland Māori adults who responded to the national Te Kupenga Māori survey reported speaking te reo Māori regularly within the home, compared to 20% for Māori adults nationally.    | 22    |
| 3d | 60% of Northland Māori adults said it was very or quite important for them to be involved in things to do with Māori culture, compared to 46% of Māori adults nationally. (Te Kupenga survey) |       |
| 3e | 82% of Northland Māori adults said their whānau was doing well or extremely well, compared to 83% for Māori adults nationally. (Te Kupenga survey)  |       |
| 3f | 85% of Northland Māori adults said they found it easy or very easy to get whānau support in times of need compared to 81% for Māori adults nationally. (Te Kupenga survey)                    |       |
| 3g | Enrolments in the four Kura Kaupapa in the rohe grew by 6% from 2012 to 2013. (The national rate of enrolment was not available for this report for comparison).                              | 23    |
| 3h | <b>Relevant Make It Happen Te Hiku indicators:</b>  |       |
|    | Indicator 1- Increase rate of enrolment in Kura Kaupapa   | 23    |
|    | Indicator 2 - Increase rate of achievement in NCEA Level 2:Te Reo Māori   | 24    |
|    | Indicator 7 – Improve River Water Quality   | 25    |
|    | Indicator 8 – Improve Kiwi Wellbeing (call counts)  | 26    |

**Table 20: Te reo Māori**

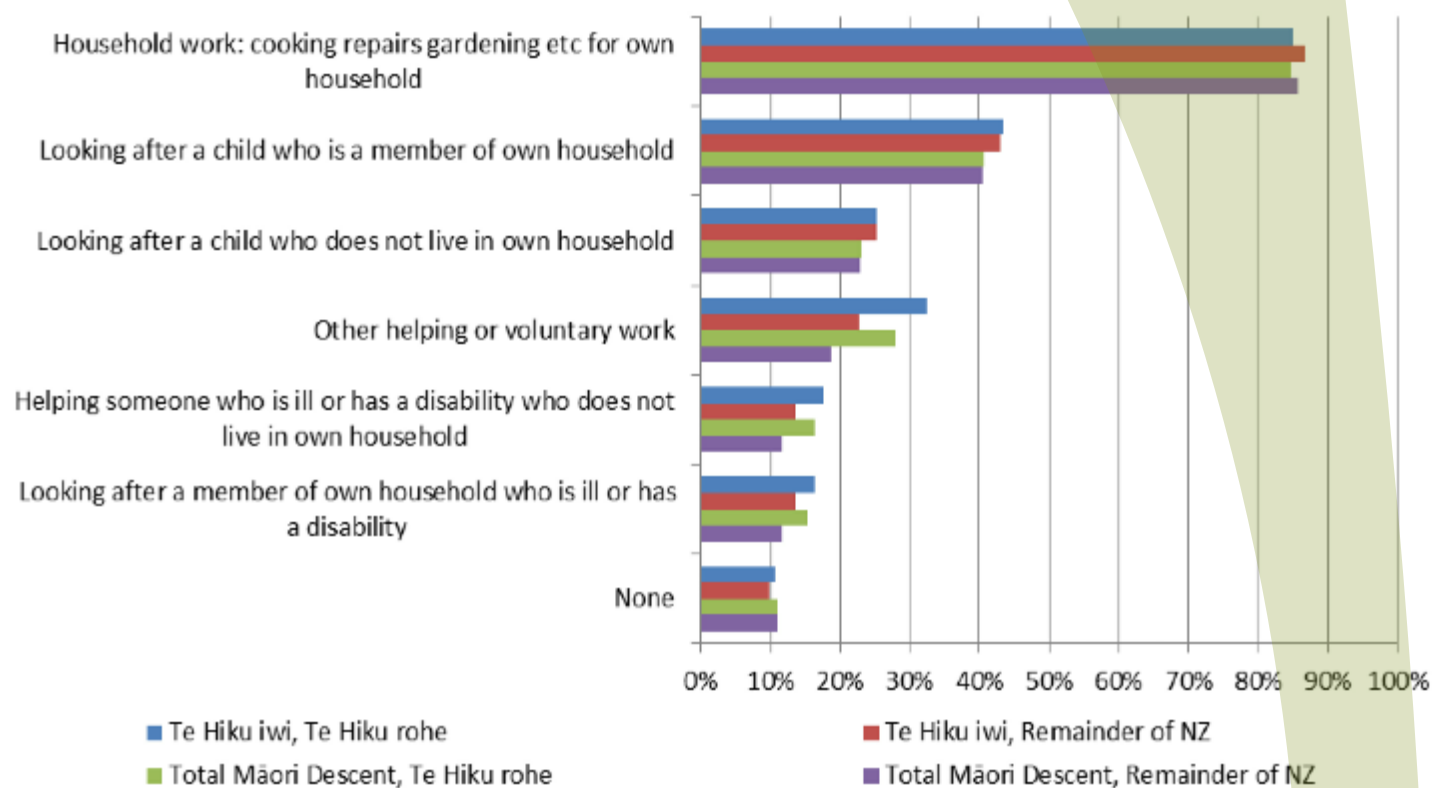
- The ability to converse in Te reo Māori is higher for Te Hiku Iwi compared with all Māori, within their rohe (34% for Te Hiku versus 28% overall) and nationally (29% for Te Hiku versus 19% overall).
- The four identified urban areas within Te Hiku have rates of te reo speakers at or below the average across the Te Hiku rohe.
- The rates of Māori who can hold conversations have decreased slightly from 2006 to 2013.

| Area                         | Te Hiku         |                           | Total           |                           |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
|                              | Te reo speakers | % point change since 2006 | Te reo speakers | % point change since 2006 |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>          | 33.8%           | -2.32                     | 28.4%           | -1.55                     |
| <b>Te Hiku - Urban Areas</b> | 31.9%           | -2.15                     | 26.4%           | -1.73                     |
| <b>Te Hiku - Rural Areas</b> | 35.2%           | -2.53                     | 29.9%           | -1.47                     |
| <b>Remainder of NZ</b>       | 28.2%           | -2.18                     | 18.7%           | -1.74                     |
| <b>New Zealand</b>           | 29.1%           | -2.23                     | 18.8%           | -1.75                     |

Source: Statistics NZ 2013 Census

**Table 21: Unpaid and Voluntary Work**

Almost one-third of Te Hiku Iwi adults (32.5%) in the rohe carried out 'other helping or voluntary work' which includes voluntary work for a marae.



|   | Te Hiku Iwi  |                 | Total Māori Descent |                 |
|---|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
|   | Te Hiku rohe | Remainder of NZ | Te Hiku rohe        | Remainder of NZ |
| Household work: cooking repairs gardening etc for own household                   | 85.1%        | 86.8%           | 84.7%               | 85.6%           |
| Looking after a child who is a member of own household                            | 43.5%        | 43.0%           | 40.6%               | 40.5%           |
| Other helping or voluntary work   | 32.5%        | 22.6%           | 28.1%               | 18.7%           |
| Looking after a child who does not live in own household                          | 25.1%        | 25.3%           | 23.2%               | 22.9%           |
| Helping someone who is ill or has a disability who does not live in own household | 17.7%        | 13.7%           | 16.2%               | 11.7%           |
| Looking after a member of own household who is ill or has a disability            | 16.4%        | 13.6%           | 15.3%               | 11.6%           |
| None  | 10.6%        | 9.8%            | 11.1%               | 11.0%           |

Source: Statistics NZ 2013 Census

**Table 22: Statistics New Zealand's first national survey on Māori well-being, Te Kupenga, showed that in 2013:**

- 60% of Northland Māori adults said it was very or quite important for them to be involved in things to do with Māori culture, compared to 46% of Māori adults nationally.

**When asked about tikanga:**

- 93% of Northland Māori adults said they knew their Iwi compared to 89% of Māori adults nationally. This was the most common aspect of Māori tribal identity or pepehā that Māori knew.
- 79% of Northland Māori adults had been to their ancestral marae in the last 12 months, compared to 73%.
- When asked about te reo Māori:
- 17% of Northland Māori adults could speak te reo Māori very well or well compared to 11% of Māori adults nationally; that is, they could speak about almost anything or many things in Māori.
- 24% of Northland Māori adults reported speaking te reo Māori regularly within the home, compared to 20% for Māori adults nationally.

**When asked about whānaungatanga:**

- 82% of Northland Māori adults said their whānau was doing well or extremely well, compared to 83% for Māori adults nationally.
- 75% of Northland Māori adults had face-to-face contact with whānau they didn't live with at least once a week compared to 66% for Māori adults nationally.
- 10% of Northland Māori adults said their whānau consisted of 51 or more people, compared to 7% for Māori adults nationally.
- Most Māori defined their whānau by whakapapa. Almost all Northland Māori adults (98 %) stated their whānau included parents, partner, children, and brothers and sisters, compared to 95% for Māori adults nationally.

**When asked about whānau support:**

- 82% of Northland Māori adults said they found it easy or very easy to get general whānau support compared to 79% for Māori adults nationally.
- 85% of Northland Māori adults said they found it easy or very easy to get whānau support in times of need compared to 81% for Māori adults nationally.
- 69% of Northland Māori adults said they found it easy or very easy to get help from whānau with Māori cultural practices, compared to 64% for Māori adults nationally.

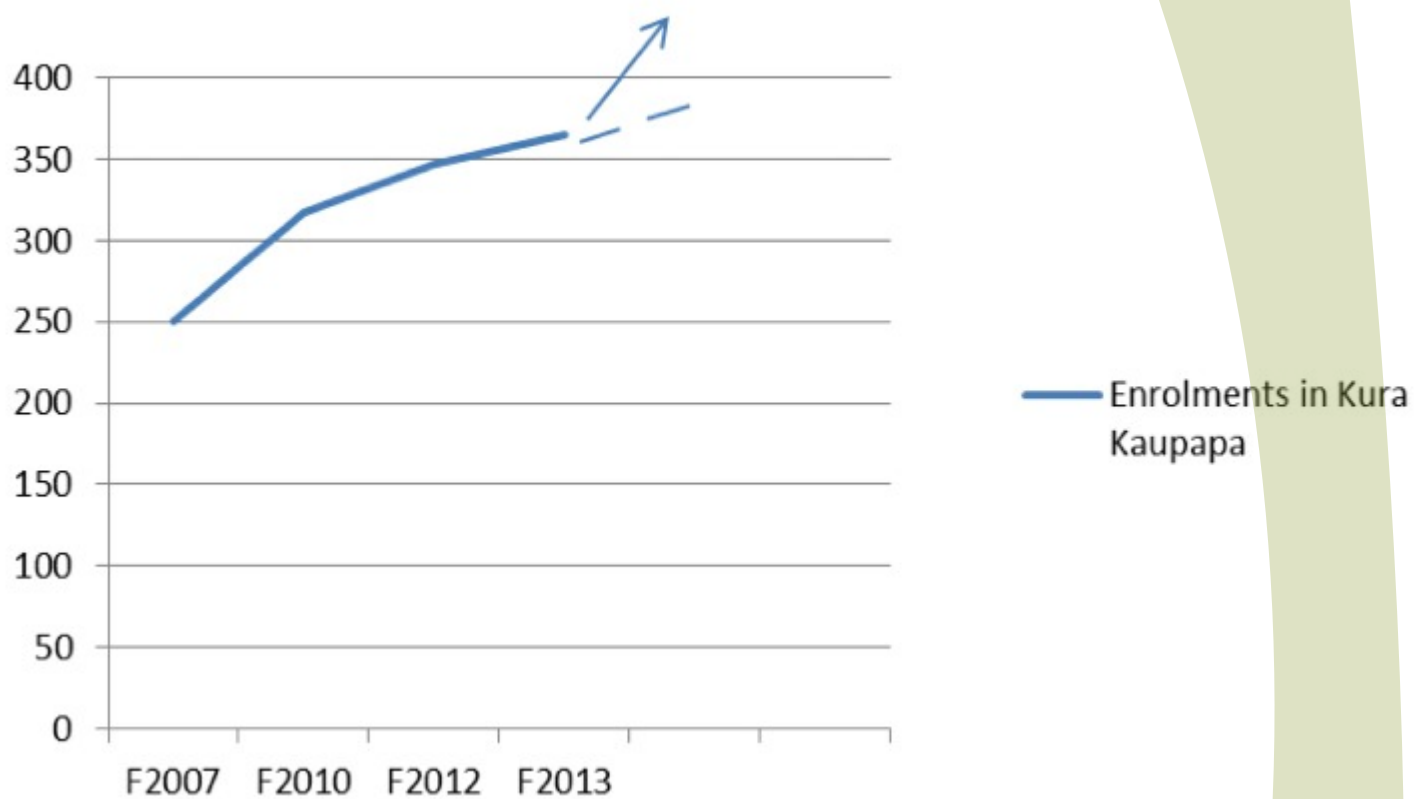
*Source: Statistic NZ*

**Table 23: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 1 – Increase rate of enrolments in Kura Kaupapa**

| <b>AGGREGATE ENROLMENTS IN Kura Kaupapa</b> |              |              |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>YEARS</b>                                | <b>F2007</b> | <b>F2010</b> | <b>F2012</b> | <b>F2013</b> |
| Enrolments in Kura Kaupapa                  | 250          | 317          | 347          | 365          |

*Data from 4 Kura Kaupapa*

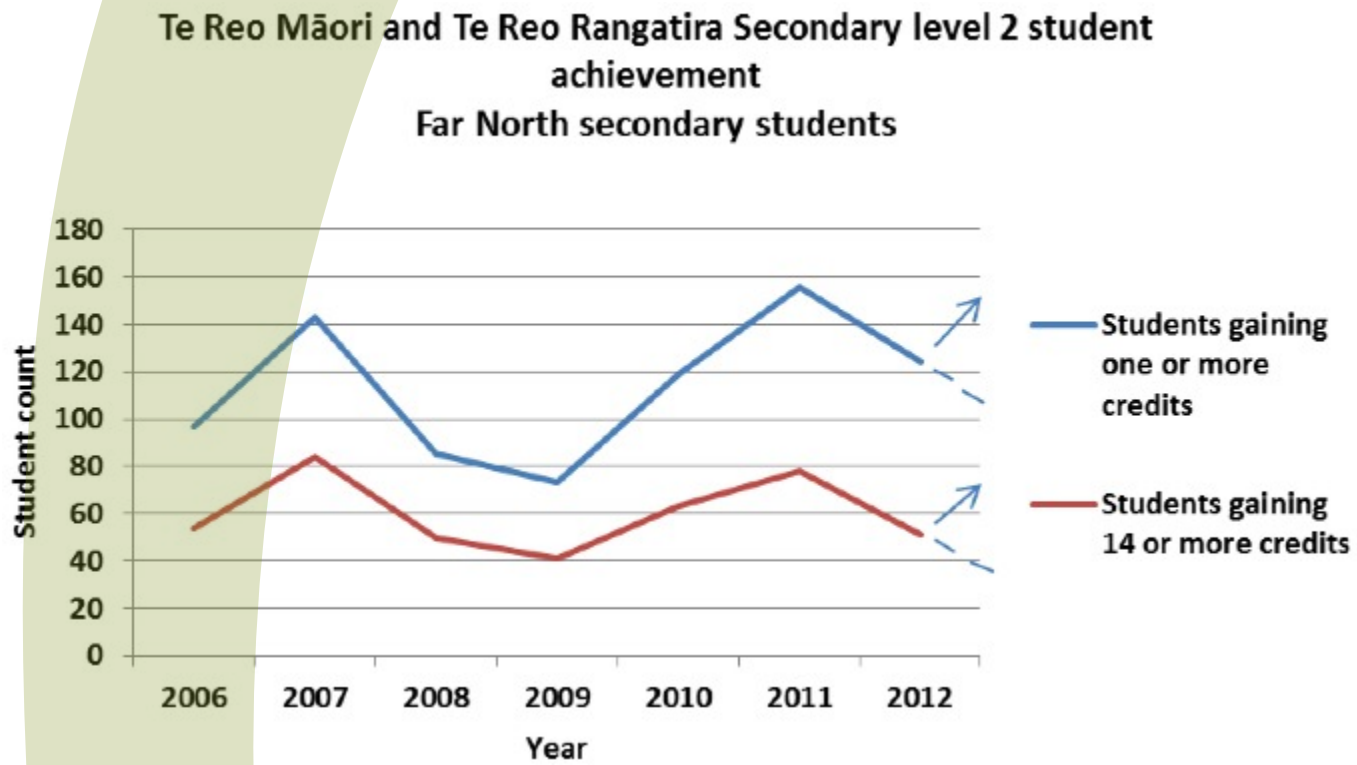
### Increase Rate of Enrolments in Kura Kaupapa



*Source: Ministry of Education  
Make It Happen Te Hiku Community Response Report, April 2014*



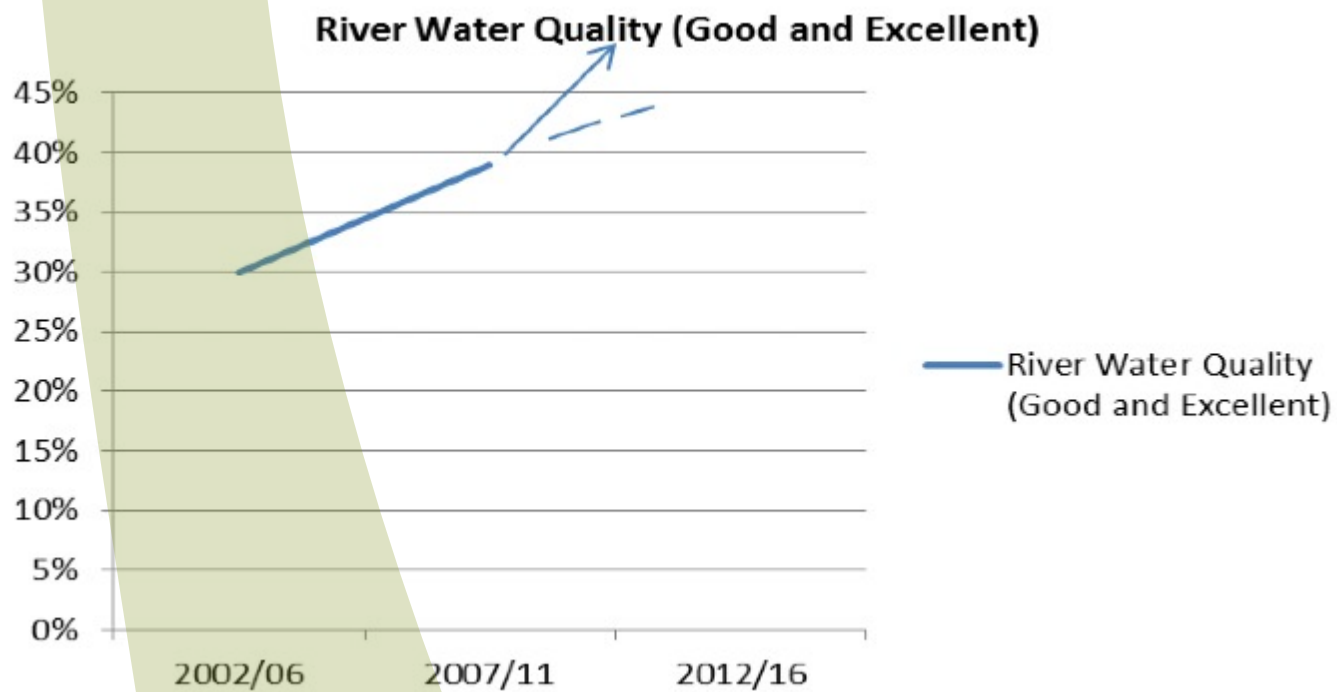
**Table 24: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 2 – Increase rate of achievement in NCEA Level 2: Te Reo Māori**



*Source: New Zealand Qualifications Authority  
 Make It Happen Te Hiku Community Response Report, April 2014*

**Table 25: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 7 – Improve River Water Quality**

Improve River Water Quality Rates - increase in baseline % of good and excellent



Percentage breakdown of overall water quality grade at river water quality monitoring sites in Northland (Northland Regional Council sampling)

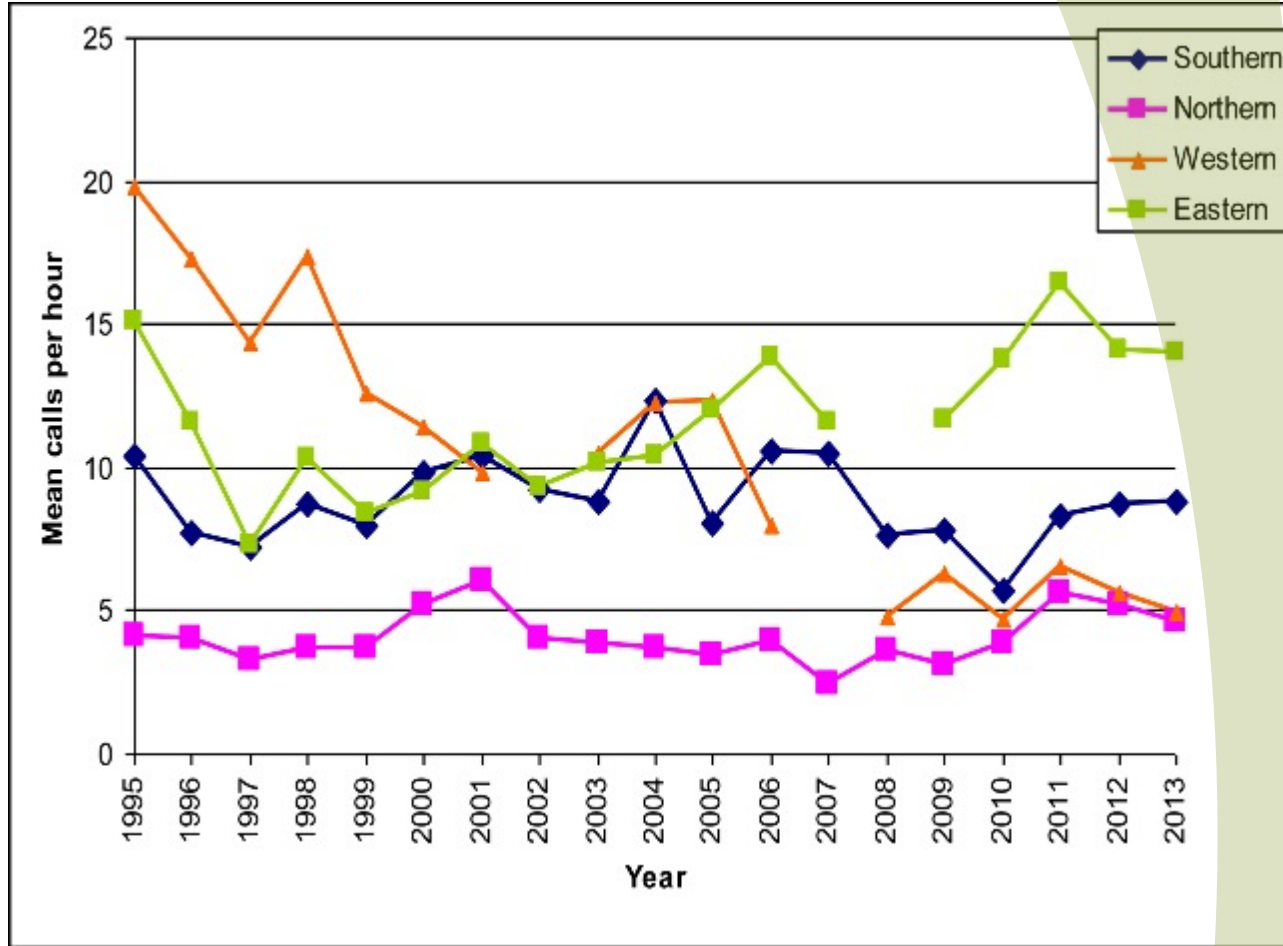
Source: <http://www.nrc.govt.nz/Resource-Library-Summary/Environmental-Monitoring/State-of-the-Environment-Monitoring/Our-freshwater/Surface-water-quality/#A0>

*Make It Happen Te Hiku Community Response Report, April 2014*

**Table 26: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 8 – Improve Kiwi well being (call count)**

This indicator is used as a “proxy” measure for the environmental health of areas that kiwi may habitat.

The data shows mean annual kiwi call rates per hour for each of the original four Northland monitoring areas 1995 – 2013 (not including Diggers Valley).



*Source: Call count monitoring of Northland Brown Kiwi 2013 - Department of Conservation  
 Make It Happen Te Hiku Community Response Report, April 2014*

## OUTCOME 4: Healthy

The members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi are addressing their health needs in a holistic way, and are accessing health services that are appropriate to their needs and culture.

Are the members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi addressing their health needs in a holistic way, and accessing health services that are appropriate to their needs and culture? Māori health providers in Te Hiku are involved a range of health promotion campaigns such as quit smoking.

The outcome indicators show that for Te Hiku iwi in Te Hiku rohe:

| #  | Statistics   | Table |
|----|--|-------|
| 4a | <b>Māori experience early onset of long term conditions like cardiovascular disease and diabetes, presenting to hospital services on average about 15 years younger than non- Māori.</b>   | 27    |
| 4b | <b>Northland's 5-year-olds have repeatedly had the country's highest average score of damaged (decayed, missing or filled) teeth</b> and one of the lowest percentages of teeth without tooth decay (33% compared with the national 41%). Data for adolescent oral health is scant, but it suggests a similar, if not worse, picture.            |       |
| 4c | <b>The proportion of regular smokers for Te Hiku Iwi members in Te Hiku rohe is 30.8%, twice the national average of 15.1%. However, The proportion of Te Hiku Iwi who are regular smokers has decreased</b> since 2006 by 9.8 percentage points. This is better than the overall decrease for the whole of New Zealand (5.6 percentage points). | 28    |
| 4d | <b>Māori make up 51% of enrolments with the five Far North based General Practitioner (GP) practices.</b> About a third of these 9806 enrolments are children aged under 15 years.   | 29    |
| 4e | <b>The number of Māori primary care patients who are diagnosed with diabetes is 718 or 11% compared to 9% for total enrolled patients in the rohe.</b>   |       |
| 4f | <b>Northland District Health Board has the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest number of annual acute Rheumatic Fever (ARF) nationally and the highest rate for tamariki Māori.</b> There are between 1 – 5 new cases in Te Hiku rohe per year. Nearly all are Māori.   | 30    |
| 4g | <b>Relevant Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicators:</b><br>Indicator 9: Decrease the incidence of Rheumatic Fever   | 30    |
|    | Indicator 10: Decrease the percentage of Cigarette (Tobacco) Smokers   | 31    |

## Table 27: Northland Health Profile

### Māori

Māori experience low levels of health status across a whole range of health and socioeconomic statistics. They comprise 30% of Northland's population, but 52% of the child and youth population, a key group for achieving long-term gains. Māori experience early onset of long term conditions like cardiovascular disease and diabetes, presenting to hospital services on average about 15 years younger than non-Māori.

### Child and Youth

The child and youth population in Northland is projected to decline over the coming years, but it remains a priority because healthy children make for healthy adults and because children are more vulnerable than adults. The deprivation index, which scores New Zealanders on a ten point deprivation scale, placed 70% of Northland adults and 85% of Northland children on the most deprived half of the index.

### Older People

Our ageing population is placing significant demands on health services provided specifically for older people (residential care, home based support services, day care). It also affects the prevalence of long term conditions which become more common with age.

### Long Term Conditions

The 'big 3' are diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancer.

Thirty-six percent of deaths of Northlanders are from cardiovascular disease (heart disease and stroke). Twenty-two percent of adult Northlanders have been told they have high blood pressure and fourteen percent told that they have high cholesterol, both known risk factors for cardiovascular disease.

While diabetes is not a major killer in itself, it is a primary cause of heart disease and a great deal of unnecessary illness and hospitalisations are related to poor management of the condition.

Thirty-nine percent of deaths of Northlanders are from cancer. The four most common sites are; trachea-bronchus-lung, colorectal, prostate and breast.

### Oral Health

Northland's 5-year-olds have repeatedly had the country's highest average score of damaged (decayed, missing or filled) teeth and one of the lowest percentages of teeth without tooth decay (33% compared with the national 41%). Data for adolescent oral health is scanty, but it suggests a similar, if not worse, picture. None of Northlands water supplies contain fluoride.

### Lifestyle Behaviours

The way people live their lives and the behaviours they exhibit have an enormous influence on health status. There are a wide Range of influences, but key ones are smoking, diet, alcohol and other drugs, and physical activity.

### Mental Health

Mental health has been a priority since the publication of the Blueprint for Mental Health Services in NZ in 1998. Since then increasing amounts of resources have been progressively invested nationally to work towards a full range of mental health services.

### Social Influences

Many of the causes of ill health rest with social and economic factors such as housing, education and economic prosperity. The health sector cannot affect these directly, but district health boards can work on them collaboratively with other government and local body organisations.

*Source: Northland District Health Board website, May 2014*

**Table 28: Smoking rates**

Rates of regular smokers are high for Te Hiku Iwi members at 30.8%, well above the national average of 15.1%. Although high, the rates of Te Hiku Iwi who are regular smokers have decreased since 2006 by 9.8 percentage points. This is larger than the overall decrease for the whole of New Zealand (5.6 percentage points).

|                              | Regular Smoker |                           | Ex-Smoker |                           | Never Smoked Regularly |                           |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
|                              | Percent        | % point change since 2006 | Percent   | % point change since 2006 | Percent                | % point change since 2006 |
| <b>Te Hiku Iwi</b>           |                |                           |           |                           |                        |                           |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>          | 34.1%          | -7.6                      | 24.2%     | 3.2                       | 41.7%                  | 4.4                       |
| <b>Te Hiku - Urban Areas</b> | 34.5%          | -10.0                     | 24.0%     | 4.3                       | 41.5%                  | 5.7                       |
| <b>Te Hiku - Rural Areas</b> | 33.9%          | -5.8                      | 24.2%     | 2.4                       | 41.9%                  | 3.4                       |
| <b>Remainder of NZ</b>       | 30.2%          | -10.2                     | 25.0%     | 4.3                       | 44.8%                  | 5.9                       |
| <b>New Zealand</b>           | 30.8%          | -9.8                      | 24.8%     | 4.1                       | 44.3%                  | 5.7                       |
| <b>Total Māori Descent</b>   |                |                           |           |                           |                        |                           |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>          | 34.2%          | -7.2                      | 25.5%     | 3.6                       | 40.3%                  | 3.6                       |
| <b>Te Hiku - Urban Areas</b> | 35.8%          | -9.5                      | 24.0%     | 3.7                       | 40.2%                  | 5.8                       |
| <b>Te Hiku - Rural Areas</b> | 33.0%          | -5.4                      | 26.5%     | 3.4                       | 40.5%                  | 2.0                       |
| <b>Remainder of NZ</b>       | 30.5%          | -9.0                      | 23.5%     | 3.7                       | 46.0%                  | 5.3                       |
| <b>New Zealand</b>           | 30.5%          | -9.0                      | 23.5%     | 3.7                       | 45.9%                  | 5.3                       |
| <b>Total Population</b>      |                |                           |           |                           |                        |                           |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>          | 24.4%          | -6.4                      | 28.8%     | 2.7                       | 47.3%                  | 3.4                       |
| <b>Te Hiku - Urban Areas</b> | 24.4%          | -8.0                      | 27.6%     | 3.0                       | 48.2%                  | 3.7                       |
| <b>Te Hiku - Rural Areas</b> | 24.3%          | -5.1                      | 29.7%     | 2.5                       | 46.7%                  | 3.1                       |

Source: Statistics NZ 2013 Census



## Table 29: Health Status of the Far North

### Demographics

- There are 19,173 patients enrolled and funded as of October 2013 with the 5 Far North based practices. The following information is taken from the data collected by those practices.
- The number of patients identified as Māori are 9,806 or 51%, with the number identified as Pacifica being 273 or 1%
- The number of patients aged 15 years or older is 14,415 with 4,758 aged less than 15 years
- The number of Māori patients aged 15 years or older is 6,459 with 3,347 aged less than 15 years
- The combined number of Māori, Pacifica or living in the highest deprivation area is 12,886 or 67%
- The Care Plus programme provides extra support for patients with long term conditions and there are 1,496 or 8% enrolled in the programme

### Ischaemic cardiovascular disease

- The group identified as eligible for cardiovascular risk assessment is 6,731 and of those 4,043 or 60% have received a risk assessment in the last 5 years.
- The number of patients with known ischaemic heart disease is 1,330 or 9%
- The number of patients who have had a cerebral cardiovascular event or stroke is 316 or 2%
- The number of patients who have had a myocardial infarct or heart attack is 479 or 3%
- The number of patients who have heart failure is 366 or 2.5%
- The number of patients who have diagnosed cardiovascular disease is 1,330 or 9% of patients aged 15 years or older

### For Māori:

- The group of Māori identified as eligible for cardiovascular risk assessment is 2,950 and of those 1,720 or 58% have received a risk assessment in the last 5 years.
- The number of Māori patients who have known ischaemic heart disease is 482 or 7%
- The number of Māori patients who have had a cerebral cardiovascular event or stroke is 106 or 2%
- The number of Māori patients who have had a myocardial infarct or heart attack is 176 or 3%
- The number of Māori patients who have heart failure is 159 or 2.5%
- The number of Māori patients who have diagnosed cardiovascular disease is 482 or 7.5% of patients aged 15 years or older

### Diabetes

- The number of patients who are diagnosed with diabetes is 1,292 or 9%
- The number of patients with diabetes who have received a recent review of their diabetes is 815 or 63%
- The number of patients with diabetes who have received a recent review have good control of their sugar levels is 615 or 72%
- The number of patients with diabetes have renal or kidney complications is 248 or 19% and 78% of them are being prescribed according to guidelines

### For Māori:

- The number of Māori patients who are diagnosed with diabetes is 718 or 11%
- The number of Māori patients with diabetes who have received a recent review of their diabetes is 433 or 60%
- The number of Māori patients with diabetes who have received a recent review and have good control of their sugar levels is 311 or 69%
- The number of Māori patients with diabetes have renal or kidney complications is 160 or 22% and 78% of them are being prescribed according to guidelines

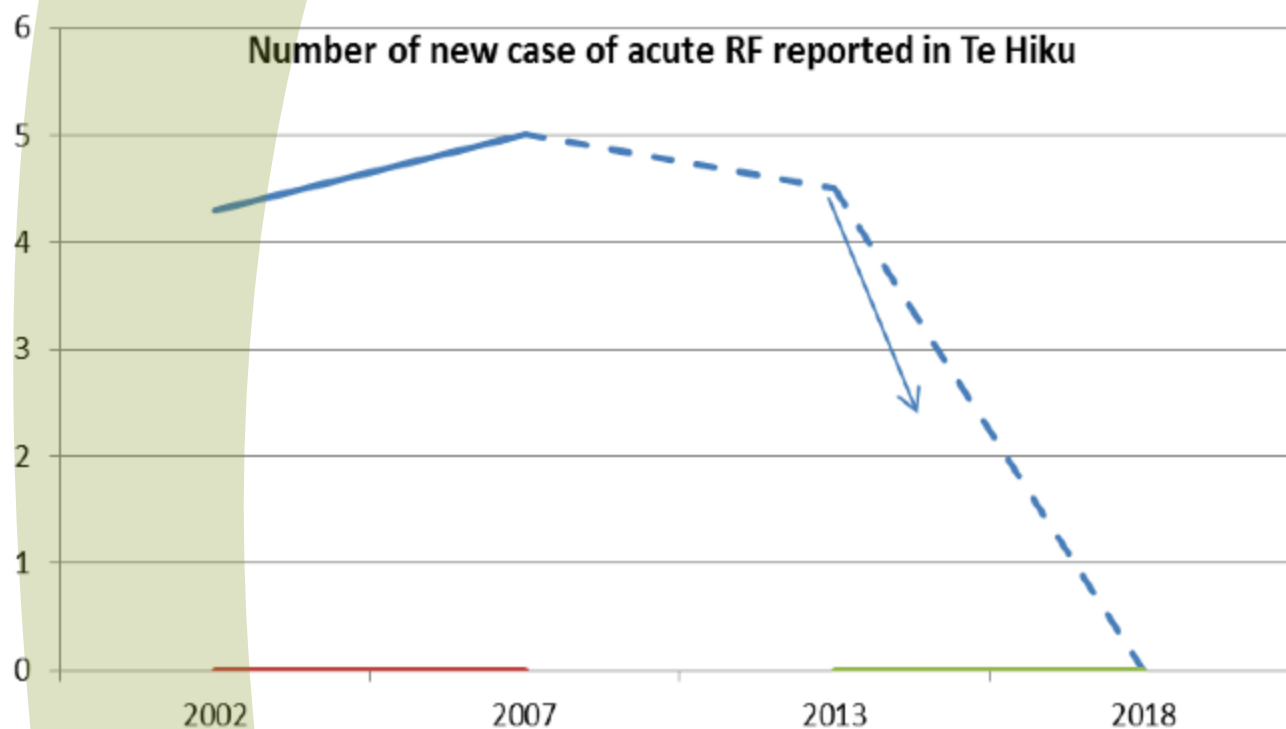
### Smoking

- The number of patients who have a recorded smoking status is 12,191 or 85%
- The number of Māori patients who have a recorded smoking status is 5,167 or 80%

- The number of patients who are currently smoking is 3,385 or 28%
- The number of Māori patients who are currently smoking is 2,132 or 41%
- The number of patients who currently smoke who have been given recent advice is 2,187 or 65%
- The number of Māori patients who currently smoke who have been given recent advice is 1,378 or 65%

*Source: Northland District Health Board*

**Table 30: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 9 – Decrease incidence of Rheumatic Fever**



*Source: Northland DHB*

Children and young people, particularly Māori and Pasifika aged four and above, are the most likely to get rheumatic fever. It occurs after a ‘strep throat’ – a throat infection caused by a Group A Streptococcus (GAS) bacteria. Most strep throat gets better and doesn’t lead to rheumatic fever. However, in a small number of people an untreated strep throat develops into rheumatic fever, where their heart, joints, brain and skin become inflamed and swollen.

While the symptoms of rheumatic fever may disappear on their own, the inflammation can cause rheumatic heart disease, where there is scarring of the heart valves. People with rheumatic heart disease may need heart valve replacement surgery, and it can cause premature death. (Source: Ministry of Health)

Rheumatic fever (RF) rates in Northland are some of the highest in the country, and also very inequitable. Over the last 10 years the rate for tamariki Māori aged 5 – 15 years (the highest at-risk group) has been 7.8/100,000 compared with 4/100,000 for non- Māori. There are between 10 - 20 new cases of rheumatic fever reported across Northland each year. In Te Hiku rohe it is 1 – 5 new cases per year. Nearly all are Māori.

*Make It Happen Te Hiku Community response Report, April 2014*

6 Te Whare Hauora O Te Hiku, Te Kohanga Whakaora, Top Health, Kaitaia Health Centre and Whakawhiti Ora Pai

7 NZGG: The Assessment and Management of Cardiovascular Risk (2003)

8 Within the last 12 months

9 Less than or equal to 64 mmol/L

10 New Zealand Primary Care Handbook

**Table 31: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 10 - Decrease percentage of Cigarette (Tobacco) Smokers**

**Change in percentage of cigarette (tobacco) smokers in the population (15 – 64 years)**

*Data and Definition Source: 2006 Census - Statistics New Zealand  
Make It Happen Te Hiku Community response Report, April 2014*

Cigarette smoking refers to the active smoking of one or more manufactured or hand rolled tobacco cigarettes, from purchased or home grown tobacco, per day, for people aged 15 years to 64 years. The term smoking refers to active smoking behaviour, that is, the intentional inhalation of tobacco smoke. Smoking does not refer to or include passive smoking (the unintentional inhalation of tobacco smoke).

Cigarette smoking does not include:

- the smoking of tobacco in cigars, pipes and cigarillos;
- the smoking of any other substances, e.g. herbal cigarettes or marijuana; or the consumption of tobacco products by other means, such as chewing.

## OUTCOME 5: Well Housed

The members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi are living in healthy and secure environments that are appropriate to their needs and culture.

Are the members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi living in healthy and secure environments that are appropriate to their needs and culture?

Far North District Council has policies to provide for remission of rates on Māori freehold land used for the purposes of Papakainga or other housing purposes subject to occupation licenses or other informal arrangements. However, rates for individual properties are considered by Iwi to be inequitable.

Grants and loans are offered through the Kainga Whenua loan and Kainga Whenua Infrastructure Grant scheme which aims to help Māori land trusts and other collectives to develop housing on ancestral Māori land also includes land that hapu and Iwi receive from their Treaty settlements.

The outcome indicators show that for Te Hiku iwi in Te Hiku rohe:

| #  | Statistics   | Table |
|----|--|-------|
| 5a | <b>Almost 5% of Te Hiku Iwi households in the rohe are overcrowded.</b> This rate is relative to the rate for Te Hiku households outside of the Rohe (4.6%). Overcrowding was identified for households where there were, on average, two or more people per bedroom. <sup>1</sup> Using this measure, in 2013, 5.8% of rural Te Hiku households are affected by overcrowding. | 32    |
| 5b | <b>Overcrowding decreased marginally since 2006 by 1.4 percentage points</b>   | 32    |
| 5c | 45.9% of households do not own the dwellings they live in. <b>The percentage of dwellings owned by the household living in them has decreased by -5.4 percentage points since 2006 for Te Hiku Iwi members in Te Hiku rohe.</b> This is a higher decrease than for All Māori Descent in NZ (-3.9 percentage points).   | 33    |
| 5d | <b>Low income household retrofits for insulation make up 80% of @ 3,500 retrofits</b> in the Far North: 2009 – 2012. About 20% of these are low income household rental properties.  | 34    |
| 5e | <b>Kaitaia Fire District averaged 14 residential structure fires a year 2007 to 2013: the highest in NZ Fire Service Muriwhenua Area.</b>  | 35    |
| 5f | <b>The Fire Service has annual targets for installing smoke alarms in private homes in Te Hiku rohe,</b> which it mostly meets or exceeds across the various brigades.   | 36    |



**Table 32: Overcrowding**

Overcrowding was identified for households where there were, on average, two or more people per bedroom. Using this measure, in 2013, 4.7% (105) of Te Hiku Iwi households in the Te Hiku rohe are affected by overcrowding.

Although this was similar to the rate for Te Hiku households outside of the rohe (4.6%), it was higher than all Māori households within the Rohe (3.8%) and outside the rohe (2.4%). There has been a -1.4 percentage point change since 2006, which is similar to the rate for all New Zealand. The biggest decrease was in Ahipara of -8.3 percentage points.

| Area                         | Te Hiku Iwi             |                           | Total Māori Descent     |                           |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
|                              | Overcrowding rate, 2013 | % point change since 2006 | Overcrowding rate, 2013 | % point change since 2006 |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>          | 4.6%                    | -1.3                      | 3.7%                    | -0.6                      |
| <b>Te Hiku - Urban Areas</b> | 2.7%                    | -3.2                      | 2.3%                    | -0.8                      |
| <b>Te Hiku - Rural Areas</b> | 5.8%                    | -0.1                      | 4.6%                    | -0.5                      |
| <b>Remainder of NZ</b>       | 4.5%                    | -1.2                      | 2.4%                    | 0.0                       |
| <b>New Zealand</b>           | 4.5%                    | -1.2                      | 2.4%                    | -0.2                      |

This measure differs from commonly used overcrowding measures. Te Hiku preferred this measure as it reflected their view on overcrowding. It is also generally accepted that common overcrowding measures may not represent cultural views on crowding., cf. Goodyear, RK, Fabian, A, & Hay, J (2011). *Finding the crowding index that works best for New Zealand (Statistics New Zealand Working Paper No 11-04)*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.



**Table 33: Housing Tenure**

The percentage of dwellings owned by the household living in them has decreased by -5.4 percentage points since 2006 for Te Hiku Iwi in Te Hiku rohe, with 45.9% of households not living in dwellings they own. This is a higher greater decrease decline than for Te Hiku Iwi living elsewhere (-4.9% points), for Māori in Te Hiku (-5.0% points) and for All Māori Descent in New Zealand (-3.6% points).

Home ownership rates are higher for Te Hiku Iwi members who live in rural areas, with 51% of houses owned by their residents compared with 40% in urban areas.

Home ownership rates for Te Hiku Iwi members living in Te Hiku (46.1%) is higher than that of Te Hiku Iwi Members living outside of Te Hiku (36.1%) home ownership in the rohe is higher (46.1%) than for Te Hiku Iwi in the rest of New Zealand (36.1%); similar to other Māori in the rohe (46.7%) and . Te Hiku Iwi members living in Te Hiku also have higher home ownership rates higher than for All Māori Descent living in New Zealand (39.7%).

Eight per cent of households live in dwellings held in Family Trust, which is higher compared to 7.7% Te Hiku Iwi in the rest of New Zealand, and 7.8% for all Māori in Te Hiku, and lower than 9.4% for All Māori Descent in New Zealand.

**Housing Tenure related to Te Hiku**

| Area                       | Dwelling not owned by usual resident(s) |                           | Dwelling owned or partly owned by usual resident(s) |                           | Dwelling Held in a Family Trust by Usual Resident(s) |                           |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|
|                            | % of households                         | % point change since 2006 | % of households                                     | % point change since 2006 | % of households                                      | % point change since 2006 |
| <b>Te Hiku Iwi</b>         |   |                           |   |                           |  |                           |
| Te Hiku area               | 45.9%                                   | 4.5                       | 46.1%   | -5.4                      | 8.0%   | 0.9                       |
| Te Hiku - Urban Areas      | 58.3%                                   | 4.3                       | 39.6%   | -4.2                      | 2.1%   | -0.1                      |
| Te Hiku - Rural Areas      | 37.6%                                   | 4.6                       | 50.5%   | -6.3                      | 11.9%  | 1.7                       |
| Remainder of NZ            | 56.2%                                   | 4.0                       | 36.1%   | -4.7                      | 7.7%   | 0.7                       |
| New Zealand                | 54.8%                                   | 4.1                       | 37.5%   | -4.9                      | 7.7%   | 0.7                       |
| <b>Total Māori descent</b> |   |                           |   |                           |  |                           |
| Te Hiku area               | 45.5%                                   | 4.6                       | 46.7%   | -5.0                      | 7.8%   | 0.4                       |
| Te Hiku - Urban Areas      | 57.2%                                   | 2.3                       | 39.0%   | -2.3                      | 3.8%   | 0.0                       |
| Te Hiku - Rural Areas      | 37.9%                                   | 6.6                       | 51.7%   | -7.1                      | 10.4%  | 0.5                       |
| Remainder of NZ            | 51.0%                                   | 1.9                       | 39.6%   | -3.6                      | 9.4%   | 1.8                       |
| New Zealand                | 50.9%                                   | 1.9                       | 39.7%   | -3.6                      | 9.4%   | 1.8                       |
| <b>Total Population</b>    |   |                           |   |                           |  |                           |
| Te Hiku area               | 36.6%                                   | 2.7                       | 53.5%   | -5.8                      | 10.2%  | 1.3                       |
| Te Hiku - Urban Areas      | 45.3%                                   | 2.5                       | 46.4%   | -5.6                      | 8.1%   | 0.6                       |
| Te Hiku - Rural Areas      | 30.2%                                   | 3.4                       | 58.8%   | -6.3                      | 11.8%  | 1.7                       |



**Table 34: Insulation Retrofits in Far North**

Warm Up New Zealand Heat Smart Insulation Retrofits in the Far North  
 July 2009 to August 2013

| <b>Far North District</b>                    |              |                                      |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Total Insulation Retrofits:</b>           | <b>3,493</b> | <b>37% of Northland Region Total</b> |
| Owner Occupier Retrofits:                    | 2,863        | 38% of Northland Region              |
|  |              | 82% of Far North                     |
| Rental Retrofits:                            | 630          | 35% of Northland Region              |
|  |              | 18% of Far North                     |
| <b>Total Low Income Retrofits (LIR):</b>     | <b>2,812</b> | <b>43% of Northland Region LIR</b>   |
|  |              | 80% of Far North Total LIR           |
| Low Income Owner Occupier Retrofits (LIOOR): | 2,291        | 81% of Far North LIR                 |
| Low Income Rental Retrofits:                 | 521          | 19% of Far North LIR                 |
| <b>Total General Income Retrofits:</b>       | <b>681</b>   | <b>25% of Northland Region GIR</b>   |
|  |              | 20% of Far North Total               |
| General Income - Owner Occupier Retrofits:   | 572          | 84% of Far North GIR                 |
| General Income - Rental Retrofits:           | 109          | 16% of Far North GIR                 |

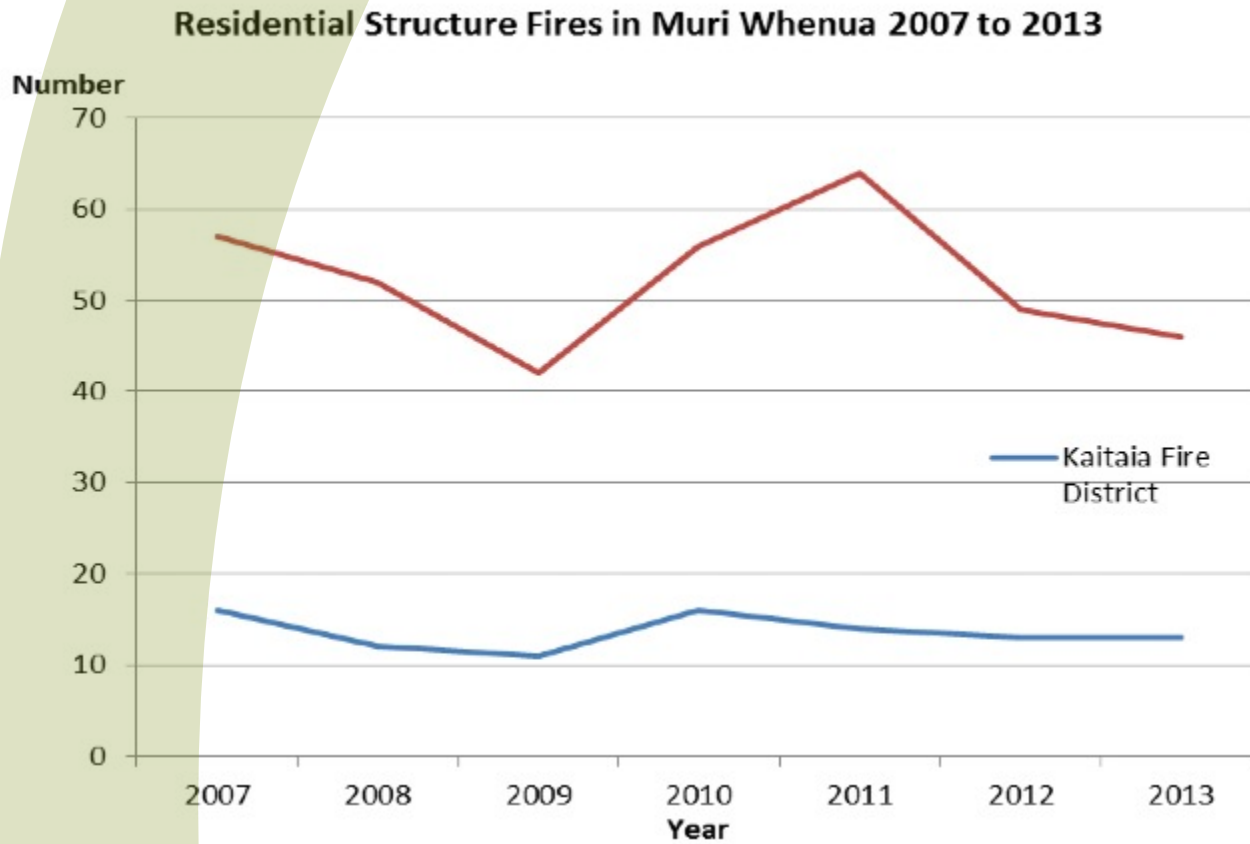
*Data Source: Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA)*

Eligibility for a low income retrofit is determined by lead tenant or home owner having a Community Services Card

**Table 35: Residential Structure Fires in Muri Whenua 2007 to 2013**

|                        | <b>Residential Structure Fire</b> |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                        | <b>2007</b>                       | <b>2008</b> | <b>2009</b> | <b>2010</b> | <b>2011</b> | <b>2012</b> | <b>2013</b> |
| Kaikohe Fire District  | 9                                 | 10          | 9           | 12          | 12          | 11          | 6           |
| Kaero Fire District    | 1                                 | 1           | 0           | 0           | 4           | 1           | 0           |
| Kerikeri Fire District | 6                                 | 7           | 3           | 5           | 8           | 3           | 9           |
| Kohukohu Fire District | 1                                 | 2           | 3           | 0           | 1           | 0           | 0           |
| Okaihau Fire District  | 2                                 | 3           | 1           | 4           | 3           | 6           | 0           |
| Rawene Fire District   | 5                                 | 2           | 0           | 3           | 3           | 0           | 0           |
| Omapere Fire District  | 1                                 | 0           | 2           | 2           | 3           | 0           | 2           |
| Kaitaia Fire District  | 16                                | 12          | 11          | 16          | 14          | 13          | 13          |
| Mangonui Fire District | 4                                 | 4           | 0           | 1           | 8           | 2           | 2           |
| Kawakawa Fire District | 7                                 | 6           | 7           | 7           | 2           | 5           | 10          |
| Paihia Fire District   | 3                                 | 4           | 6           | 3           | 5           | 6           | 3           |
| Russell Fire District  | 2                                 | 1           | 0           | 3           | 1           | 2           | 1           |
| <b>Muriwhenua</b>      | <b>57</b>                         | <b>52</b>   | <b>42</b>   | <b>56</b>   | <b>64</b>   | <b>49</b>   | <b>46</b>   |

*Source: NZ Fire Service/Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment*



**Table 36: Home Fire Alarms Installed**

Muriwhenua Area relevant to Te Hiku Iwi

| Home Fire Alarms Installed                 | Year to Date (YTD) Actual | YTD Target | YEAR    |
|--|---------------------------|------------|---------|
| Kaitaia Volunteer Fire Brigade             | 64                        | 113        | 2010/11 |
| Mangonui Volunteer Fire Brigade            | 77                        | 0          | 2010/11 |
| Ahipara Volunteer Fire Brigade (Auxiliary) | 0                         | 8          | 2011/12 |
| Kaitaia Volunteer Fire Brigade             | 74                        | 30         | 2011/12 |
| Mangonui Volunteer Fire Brigade            | 57                        | 10         | 2011/12 |
| Ahipara Volunteer Fire Brigade (Auxiliary) | 0                         | 8          | 2012/13 |
| Kaitaia Volunteer Fire Brigade             | 97                        | 30         | 2012/13 |
| Mangonui Fire District                     | 2                         | 0          | 2012/13 |
| Mangonui Volunteer Fire Brigade            | 35                        | 10         | 2012/13 |
| Ahipara Volunteer Fire Brigade (Auxiliary) | 0                         | 10         | 2013/14 |
| Kaitaia Volunteer Fire Brigade             | 63                        | 30         | 2013/14 |
| Mangonui Volunteer Fire Brigade            | 46                        | 10         | 2013/14 |

Source: NZ Fire Service/Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

## OUTCOME 6: Economically Secure and Sustainable

The members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi are engaging in a diverse, progressive and sustainable economy.

Are the members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi engaging in a diverse, progressive and sustainable economy?

### RANGITANE TO EXPAND ON THIS

Te Hiku iwi are developing iwi economic development plans.

Treaty settlement payments from the Crown will enable Iwi to be more prominent as economic players in Te Hiku o Te Ika.

The Te Hiku Development Trust has started initiatives to connect employers with local jobseekers in the rohe.

| #  | Statistics  | Table     |
|----|---|-----------|
| 6a | <b>Te Hiku Iwi members living in Te Hiku have a lower employment rate (48.9%) than Te Hiku Iwi members living elsewhere in New Zealand (56.1%) and the national employment rate. (62.3%)</b>  | 37        |
| 6b | <b>11.8% of Te Hiku Iwi members are unemployed compared to 10.9% of Te Hiku Iwi members living outside of Te Hiku (10.9%) and the national proportion of unemployed (4.8%)</b>  |           |
| 6c | <b>Te Hiku Iwi members have experienced double the increase of the national proportion of unemployment (1.3%), increasing by 3% since 2006</b>  |           |
| 6d | <b>Since 2006, there has been little percentage change in the occupations in which Te Hiku Iwi members in the rohe are employed.</b>  | 38a & 38b |
| 6e | Elementary Occupations, Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers, Agricultural and Fishery workers; and Trades make up 44.5% of Te Hiku Iwi employment in the rohe. <b>Nationally, these four occupations are associated with high incidence of injury claims to ACC.</b>   |           |
| 6f | <b>The remaining 55.5% were employed in four other occupational groups:</b> Service or Sales Workers (13%); Clerks (9.5%); Technicians and Associated Professionals (10.5%); Professionals (12.7%) and Legislators, Administrators and Managers (9.8%). Te Hiku Iwi members outside the rohe were more highly represented in these occupations than Iwi members living in Te Hiku rohe. |           |
| 6g | <b>The biggest changes in sector jobs in Northland since 2001 have been a reduction of nearly 3,400 in Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing and an increase of about 3,100 in Health &amp; Community services.</b>   | 39        |
| 6h | Building consents in the Northern area of Far North District, which includes Te Hiku rohe, declined by 6% from 2011 to 2012. In 2012, Northern area made up 21% of all Far North District Council building consents. (Latest data available).   | 40        |
| 6i | <b>The Far North attracts more Domestic Tourism than International Tourism.</b> There was a decline in sales of accommodation and tourism products 2009 to 2012.  | 41        |

**Table 37: Work and Labour Force Status**

Just under half (48.9%) of Te Hiku Iwi members in the Te Hiku rohe are employed, either full or part-time. This is well below the employment rate of Te Hiku Iwi nationally (56.1%) and the total New Zealand population (62.3%). Additionally, the employment rate has decreased for Te Hiku Iwi by 4.2 percentage points within the Te Hiku rohe, and 5.9 percentage points nationally. This is a larger decrease than that for the total New Zealand population (2.7 percentage points).

The proportion of Te Hiku within the Te Hiku who are unemployed rohe remains high, at 11.8 %. This is higher than the proportion unemployed for Te Hiku nationally (10.9%) and for the total New Zealand Population (4.8%). Relative to 2006, the proportion unemployed has increased by 3.0 percentage points for Te Hiku Iwi with the rohe, and 3.2 percentage points for Te Hiku nationally; more than double that for the total New Zealand population (1.3 percentage point increase).

|                              | Employed Full-time |                           | Employed Part-time |                           | Unemployed |                           | Not in the Labour Force |                           |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
|                              | %                  | % point change since 2006 | %                  | % point change since 2006 | %          | % point change since 2006 | %                       | % point change since 2006 |
| <b>Te Hiku Iwi</b>           |                    |                           |                    |                           |            |                           |                         |                           |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>          | 35.0%              | -3.8                      | 13.9%              | -0.4                      | 11.8%      | 3.0                       | 39.3%                   | 1.2                       |
| <b>Te Hiku - Urban Areas</b> | 34.2%              | -4.3                      | 13.2%              | -0.3                      | 14.1%      | 4.3                       | 38.5%                   | 0.4                       |
| <b>Te Hiku - Rural Areas</b> | 35.6%              | -3.4                      | 14.3%              | -0.6                      | 10.3%      | 2.2                       | 39.9%                   | 1.7                       |
| <b>Remainder of NZ</b>       | 45.1%              | -5.3                      | 12.3%              | -1.0                      | 10.7%      | 3.2                       | 31.9%                   | 3.1                       |
| <b>New Zealand</b>           | 43.6%              | -5.0                      | 12.5%              | -0.9                      | 10.9%      | 3.2                       | 33.0%                   | 2.7                       |
| <b>Total Māori Descent</b>   |                    |                           |                    |                           |            |                           |                         |                           |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>          | 34.9%              | -3.7                      | 13.6%              | -0.8                      | 11.7%      | 3.2                       | 39.8%                   | 1.3                       |
| <b>Te Hiku - Urban Areas</b> | 33.2%              | -5.2                      | 13.0%              | -0.9                      | 13.8%      | 4.5                       | 40.1%                   | 1.7                       |
| <b>Te Hiku - Rural Areas</b> | 36.1%              | -2.5                      | 14.1%              | -0.7                      | 10.2%      | 2.3                       | 39.6%                   | 1.0                       |
| <b>Remainder of NZ</b>       | 44.8%              | -5.3                      | 13.3%              | -0.8                      | 9.5%       | 2.5                       | 31.0%                   | 2.2                       |
| <b>New Zealand</b>           | 45.3%              | -4.6                      | 13.5%              | -0.7                      | 9.6%       | 2.7                       | 31.6%                   | 2.6                       |
| <b>Total Population</b>      |                    |                           |                    |                           |            |                           |                         |                           |
| <b>Te Hiku area</b>          | 36.3%              | -3.6                      | 14.7%              | -0.8                      | 8.1%       | 1.5                       | 42.5%                   | 3.2                       |
| <b>Te Hiku - Urban Areas</b> | 32.8%              | -4.6                      | 13.6%              | -0.8                      | 8.9%       | 2.1                       | 46.4%                   | 3.8                       |
| <b>Te Hiku - Rural Areas</b> | 38.9%              | -3.0                      | 15.5%              | -0.8                      | 7.5%       | 1.1                       | 39.5%                   | 3.1                       |

Source: Statistics NZ 2013 Census & Te Puni Kōkiri



### Table 38a: Occupations

In 2013, slightly more than one-quarter of Te Hiku Iwi members living in the rohe worked in Elementary Occupations (16.8%) or as Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers (10.9%).

Another 12.5% were Agricultural and Fishery workers, which was twice the figure for Māori in New Zealand.

The lowest percentage of workers was in Trades (4.3%). This compares to 7% for all Māori in New Zealand.

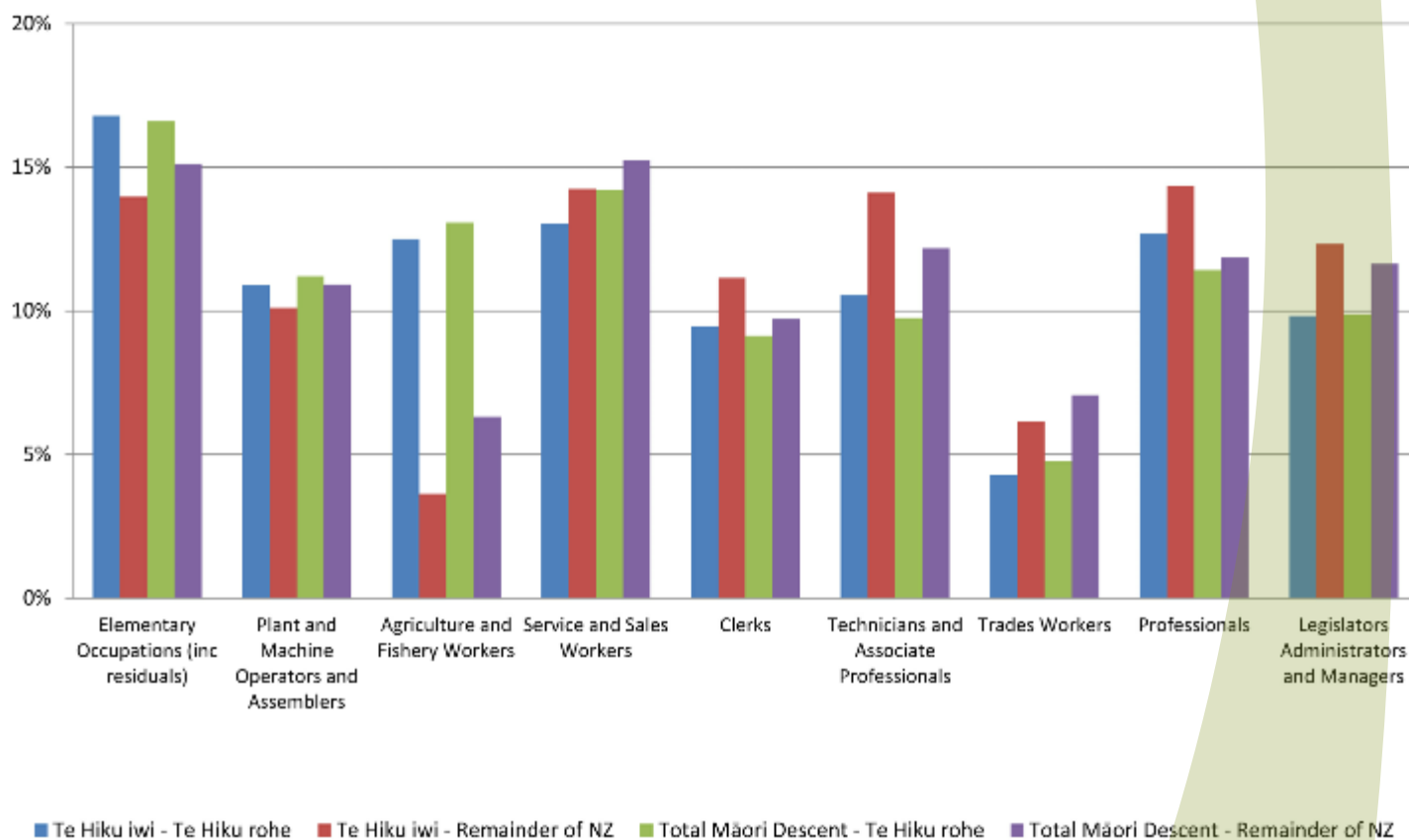
At 44.5%, Te Hiku Iwi in the rohe are employed across those four occupations about 5% higher than Māori nationally. As a note, these four occupations above have been associated in national figures with high incidence of rate of work-related injury claims. (Source: Accident Compensation Corporation, Statistics New Zealand).

The remainder (55.5%) were engaged in occupations as Service or Sales Workers (13%); Clerks (9.5%); Technicians and Associated Professionals (10.5%); Professionals (12.7%) and Legislators, Administrators and Managers (9.8%). Te Hiku Iwi outside the rohe were more highly represented in these occupations than Iwi living in Te Hiku rohe; and also compared to all Māori in New Zealand.

At 12.7%, Te Hiku Iwi as Professionals was higher than all Māori in New Zealand engaged as professionals (11.8%).

Te Hiku Iwi in the rohe were similarly employed as other Māori in the rohe across the occupations; except percentages for Te Hiku Iwi were slightly higher as Professionals, and lower as Service and Sales Clerks.

There has been little change in these percentages since 2006.



NEED ALL OF NZ COMPARISONS

NZSCO99 1-digit Occupations

**Table 38b: Occupations by Te Hiku Iwi and Māori Descent**

|   | Te Hiku Iwi |                 |             | Total Māori Descent |                 |             |
|---|-------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|
|   | Te Hiku     | Remainder of NZ | New Zealand | Te Hiku             | Remainder of NZ | New Zealand |
| <b>Elementary Occupations (inc residuals)</b>     | 16.8%       | 14.0%           | 14.3%       | 16.6%               | 15.1%           | 15.1%       |
| <b>Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers</b> | 10.9%       | 10.1%           | 10.2%       | 11.2%               | 10.9%           | 10.9%       |
| <b>Agriculture and Fishery Workers</b>            | 12.5%       | 3.6%            | 4.8%        | 13.1%               | 6.3%            | 6.4%        |
| <b>Service and Sales Workers</b>                  | 13.0%       | 14.2%           | 14.1%       | 14.2%               | 15.2%           | 15.2%       |
| <b>Clerks</b>                                     | 9.5%        | 11.1%           | 10.9%       | 9.1%                | 9.7%            | 9.7%        |
| <b>Technicians and Associate Professionals</b>    | 10.5%       | 14.1%           | 13.6%       | 9.8%                | 12.2%           | 12.1%       |
| <b>Trades Workers</b>                             | 4.3%        | 6.1%            | 5.9%        | 4.8%                | 7.1%            | 7.0%        |
| <b>Professionals</b>                              | 12.7%       | 14.4%           | 14.1%       | 11.4%               | 11.8%           | 11.8%       |
| <b>Legislators Administrators and Managers</b>    | 9.8%        | 12.3%           | 12.0%       | 9.9%                | 11.6%           | 11.6%       |

*Source: Statistics NZ*



### Table 39: Economic overview of the Northland Region

The information presented here was used to inform a programme of visits to regions undertaken by the Minister for Economic Development (Minister Steven Joyce) between March and November 2012. (Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment)

Figure 1 Map of the Northland region

#### POPULATION AND GEOGRAPHY

Figure 1 shows a map of the region. The population is about 158,000, 3.5% of the national total, with about half in the Whangarei district, 38% in the Far North, and 12% in Kaipara.

More people identify as Māori (32%) than nationally (15%). The highest percentage affiliate to Ngāpuhi (54.6%), followed by Te Rarawa at 9.8%. About 41% of the population live in decile 1-3 school areas, compared to about 27% nationally, indicating a relatively high level of deprivation.



#### ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

##### GDP and growth

Unofficial figures produced by Statistics NZ estimates put Northland regional GDP at about 2.76% of the national total in 2011 and 2.6% of the national total in 2013. of the national total.

Economic growth between 2001 and 2011 (estimated at about 1.7% a year) was below the national average (around 2.2% a year). And consumer confidence in March was the lowest for all regions. Northland GDP is dominated by the contribution of petroleum industry in Whangarei, so Far North GDP will be lower.

The main constraints on growth are discussed later in this brief by reference to the six business growth agenda inputs. An additional broader constraint identified by stakeholders is the development delay which can result from regulation, administrative processes, and conflicting interests (such as balancing aqua culture with other marine interests). But we have not seen any clear evidence that this problem is any different in Northland from elsewhere.

##### Sectors by employment

Economic activity in Te Hiku is more concentrated in the primary sector than nationally. The utilities and health sectors are also relatively important (although the former is small in absolute terms).

The largest regional employers in 2011 were Retail trade (14% of employment); Health & Community services (13%); Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (11%); Property & Business services (10%); Education (9%); and Manufacturing (9%).

The biggest changes in sector jobs since 2001 have been a reduction of nearly 3,400 in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing and an increase of about 3,100 in Health & Community services.

## Characteristics of key sectors

### Manufacturing

Petroleum, chemical, plastics and rubber manufacturing make up over a third of manufacturing output. This reflects the influence of the Marsden Point oil refinery, operated by Refining NZ, which is New Zealand's only oil refinery. It employs over 300 people and supplies all of the country's jet fuel, about 80% of diesel, 50% of petrol, 80% of bitumen for roading, all fuel oil for ships, and sulphur for farm fertiliser. Shareholders include BP, ExxonMobil, Z Energy, and Chevron - who are also its key customers - as well as corporate and private investors. A planned \$365m expansion of petrol production facilities will increase the company's share of New Zealand petrol demand to about 65%.

Other significant manufacturing sectors include wood and paper product manufacturing, and food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing. There is also a small but significant marine sector.

### Primary sector

The biggest component of the primary sector is pastoral farming, including dairying, beef, sheep and deer. There is also a substantial forestry and wood processing industry based on radiata pine forests and a horticulture industry including production of 90% of New Zealand's kumara crop, and 30% of avocado and citrus crops. The aquaculture component is currently small (and an oyster herpes virus has caused considerable damage to the industry in recent years) although it has substantial growth potential.

### The I.T. Sector

The I.T. industry is less significant than nationally. But Clear Mobitel is developing ideas for building New Zealand's first 'Tier IV' data centre in Ruakaka. Tier IV is the most stringent level of data centre, designed to provide a high degree of reliability and security for mission critical computer systems. The concept includes collaboration with the Marsden Point refinery, and the Bream Bay aquaculture facility, to use waste energy for data centre air conditioning and for heating warm water for aquaculture. If these plans go ahead, the project could provide a substantial boost for the region.

## Māori ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Although the Māori economy is still a small part of the overall economy, it is considered to have substantial potential for expansion, as Iwi in the region:

- are working with tertiary education institutions and other stakeholders to try to develop Māori human capital;
- are substantial players in the forestry industry and are considering moving into a more active role in wood processing;
- are significant players in aquaculture which is a likely growth area;
- are considering potential use of land for horticulture and floriculture, with a focus on organic production and a collective organic brand;
- have significant interests in pastoral farming;
- own some of the assets that bring tourists to the region; and
- would like to get more involved in different parts of the fisheries value chain.

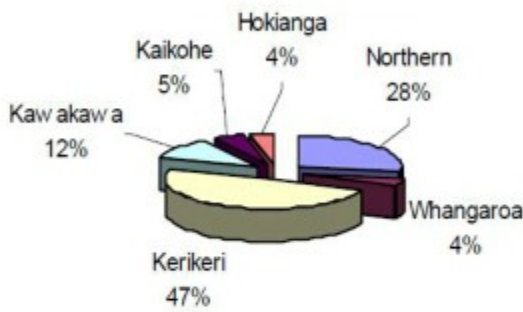
The conclusion of Treaty settlements this year with the four Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi (Te Aupōuri, Ngāti Kurī, Te Rarawa and Ngāi Takoto) will provide nearly \$100 million of capital for Iwi investment in the Far North as well as enabling these Iwi to be further involved in forestry and agriculture.

The Ngāpuhi settlement is expected to be one of the biggest in the country. With the mandate now accepted a settlement is expected around 2018.

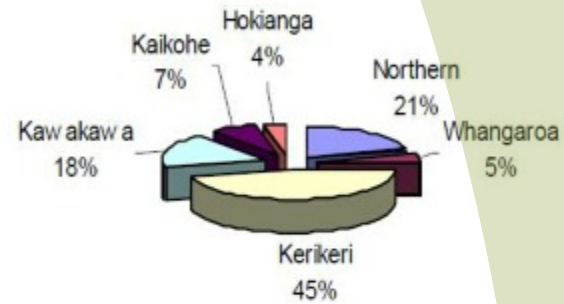
**Table 40: Building Consents – Far North 2011 - 2012**

## Monitoring Strategy Report Card Series Report Card On Building Consents 2011–2012

**Building Consent Values  
 2011**



**Building Consent Values  
 2012**

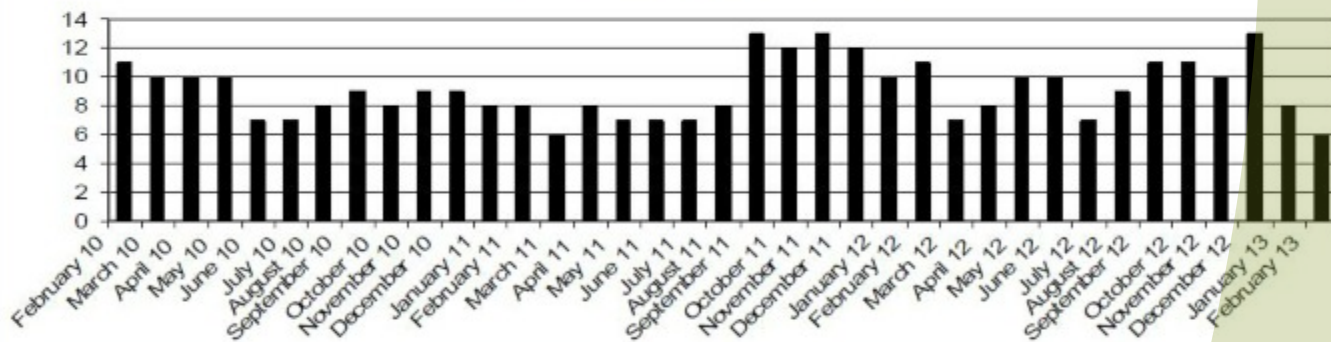


**OVERVIEW**

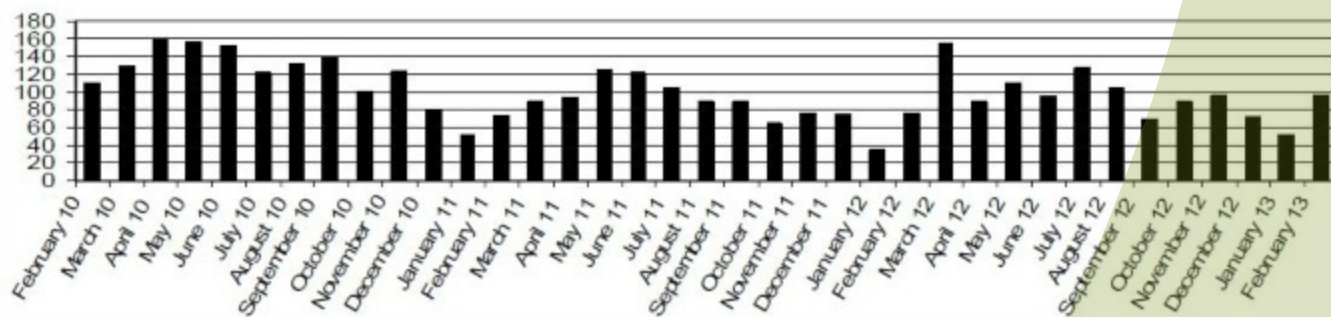
**CHANGES BY AREA**

Variability in building activity is also evident on an annual area basis. For example with declines in building consent numbers and values from 2011 to 2012, the most apparent are Northern and Kerikeri. Other areas showed increasing activity e.g. Kawakawa and Kaikohe.

**Average Number of Days - 3 Year Trend**



**Building Consents Issued - 3 Year Trend**



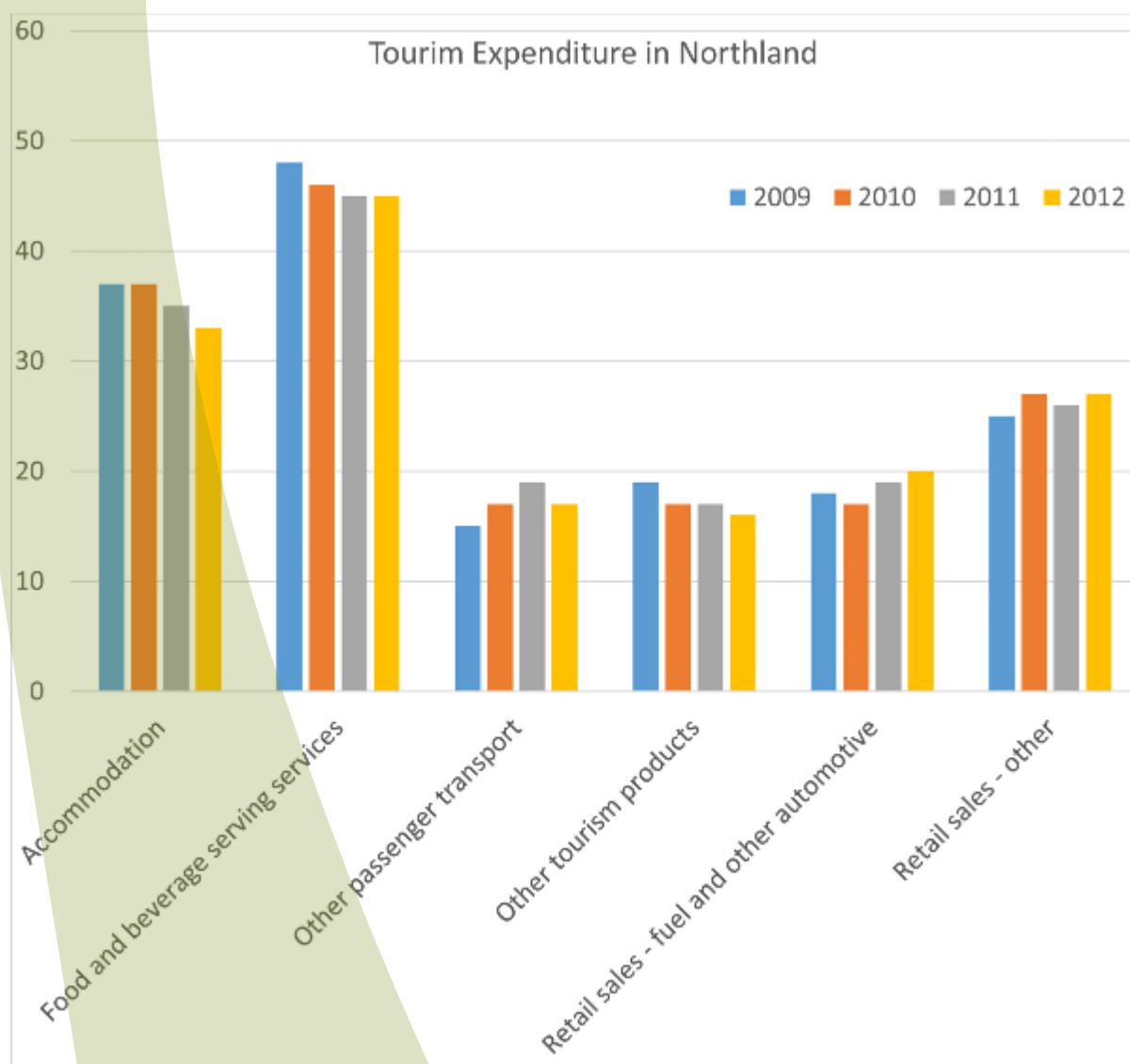
**Table 41: Northland Regional Tourism overview**

The Northland Regional Tourism (RTO) has a bigger focus on domestic tourism than on international tourism. In the year ending March 2012, domestic tourism amounted to \$432 million while international tourism spend amounted to \$159 million.

Domestic tourism spend has also increased over the 2009-2012 period from \$411 million to \$432 million. On the other hand, international spend has declined from \$163 million to \$159 million.

| Tourism Expenditure in the Northland RTO by Territorial Authority |                   |            |            |            |
|---|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Expenditure in \$million  | Year Ending March |            |            |            |
| Product (ANZSIC 06)   | 2009              | 2010       | 2011       | 2012       |
| Accommodation   | 37                | 37         | 35         | 33         |
| Food and beverage serving services                                | 48                | 46         | 45         | 45         |
| Other passenger transport   | 15                | 17         | 19         | 17         |
| Other tourism products  | 19                | 17         | 17         | 16         |
| Retail sales - fuel and other automotive                          | 18                | 17         | 19         | 20         |
| Retail sales - other  | 25                | 27         | 26         | 27         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>163</b>        | <b>161</b> | <b>161</b> | <b>159</b> |

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment





## OUTCOME 7: Respected and Safe

The members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi are living in a safe and just society where there is respect for civil and democratic rights and obligations

Are the members of Te Hiku o Te Ika Iwi living in a safe and just society where there is respect for civil and democratic rights and obligations?

The outcome indicators show that for Te Hiku Iwi in Te Hiku rohe:

| #         | Statistics  | Table               |
|-----------|---|---------------------|
| <b>7a</b> | <b>Voters</b><br>93% of Te Tai Tokerau electorate population was voting age at the time of the 2011 general election. There was a 62% turn-out of total enrolled to vote in the electorate which was higher than the 58% in all Māori electorates.  | 42a                 |
| <b>7b</b> | Enrolment levels in the Far North are below those of the rest of New Zealand across age ranges, except for the 60-64 year age group.  | 42b                 |
| <b>7c</b> | 47% (5,564) of 17,475 enrolled voters in Te Hiku ward voted in the 2013 Far North District Council elections, compared to 42% turnout for all voters nationally. The voter turn-out was slightly higher than 45.5% in the 2010 local body elections.  | 42c                 |
| <b>7d</b> | <b>Children and Young Persons in CYF Care and Protection</b><br>As at 30 September 2013 7 of the 82 Te Hiku Iwi tamariki under the statutory care and protection of Child, Youth and Family lived in Te Hiku rohe. Forty-eight of the 82 tamariki and rangatahi were living with whānau, including 16 at their own home.                                  | 43a & 43b           |
| <b>7e</b> | <b>Crime and Offending / Child Abuse</b><br>The Far North has a higher rate of substantiated child abuse than the national rate at 298 vs 184 for every 10,000 children. In 2013, a rate of 290 was recorded for Kaitaia (including surrounding areas) which was lower than the Far North rate, but still higher than the national rate.                  | 44                  |
| <b>7f</b> | <b>Other Offending</b><br>The incidence of crime and violent crime in Te Hiku has been consistently higher than national averages in the six years to 2012. In 2012, the total crime rate in Te Hiku was 1.8 times higher than the rate in New Zealand.   | 45 and Attachment 1 |
| <b>7g</b> | Offence types have remained relatively constant except theft and unlawful entry/burglary offences have increased. Illicit drug offences have significantly decreased (40% lower in 2012 than in 2009).  |                     |
| <b>7h</b> | In 2012/13: 65% of violence court cases heard in Kaitaia/Kaikohe courts were family violence related compared to 52% for violence court cases nationally. The conviction for family violence was 80% in Kaitaia/Kaikohe compared to 73% nationally. Family violence was relevant to 15% of all convictions in Kaitaia/Kaikohe compared to 13% nationally. |                     |
| <b>7i</b> | Prosecution and conviction rates in Te Hiku are higher overall than national averages.  |                     |
| <b>7j</b> | The percentage of people sentenced to imprisonment in Kaitaia court in 2012/13 was similar for Māori and non-Māori.   |                     |
| <b>7k</b> | Māori made up a disproportionate number of those prosecuted in Kaitaia district court in 2012/13: 68% of those prosecuted were Māori compared to 34% nationwide.  |                     |
| <b>7l</b> | A higher percentage of Māori youth apprehended in the Te Hiku area are prosecuted compared to national figures for Māori.   |                     |
| <b>7m</b> | The most common offences recorded by Te Hiku Police Stations in 2007 – 2012 are those that young people are often involved in which may reflect Te Hiku's younger population i.e. acts intended to cause injury (assault); unlawful entry/burglary; and theft and related offences (such as shoplifting).   |                     |
| <b>7n</b> | <b>Relevant Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicators:</b>  |                     |
|           | ▪ Indicator 3: Decrease rate of substantiated Child Abuse investigations  | 44                  |
|           | ▪ Indicator 4: Decrease rate of youth offending   | 45                  |

**Table 42a: Te Tai Tokerau Voter Enrolment and Turnout 2008, 2011**

|  | Te Tai Tokerau | Total Māori electorates | Te Tai Tokerau | Total Māori electorates |
|--|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
|  | 2008           |                         | 2011           |                         |
| Voting Age Population (VAP) *                          | 62,400         | 437,400                 | 65,700         | 462,500                 |
| Electors on General Roll who declared Māori descent ** | 25,037         | 174,842                 | 26,977         | 188,608                 |
| Electors on Māori Roll (EMR)                           | 33,060         | 229,666                 | 33,797         | 233,100                 |
| Total Enrolled   | 58,097         | 404,508                 | 60,774         | 421,708                 |
| Total Votes Cast by EMR (TVC)                          | 20,912         | 143,334                 | 20,819         | 135,734                 |
| % VAP Enrolled   | 93%            | 92%                     | 93%            | 91%                     |
| Turnout (TVC as % EMR)                                 | 63%            | 62%                     | 62%            | 58%                     |

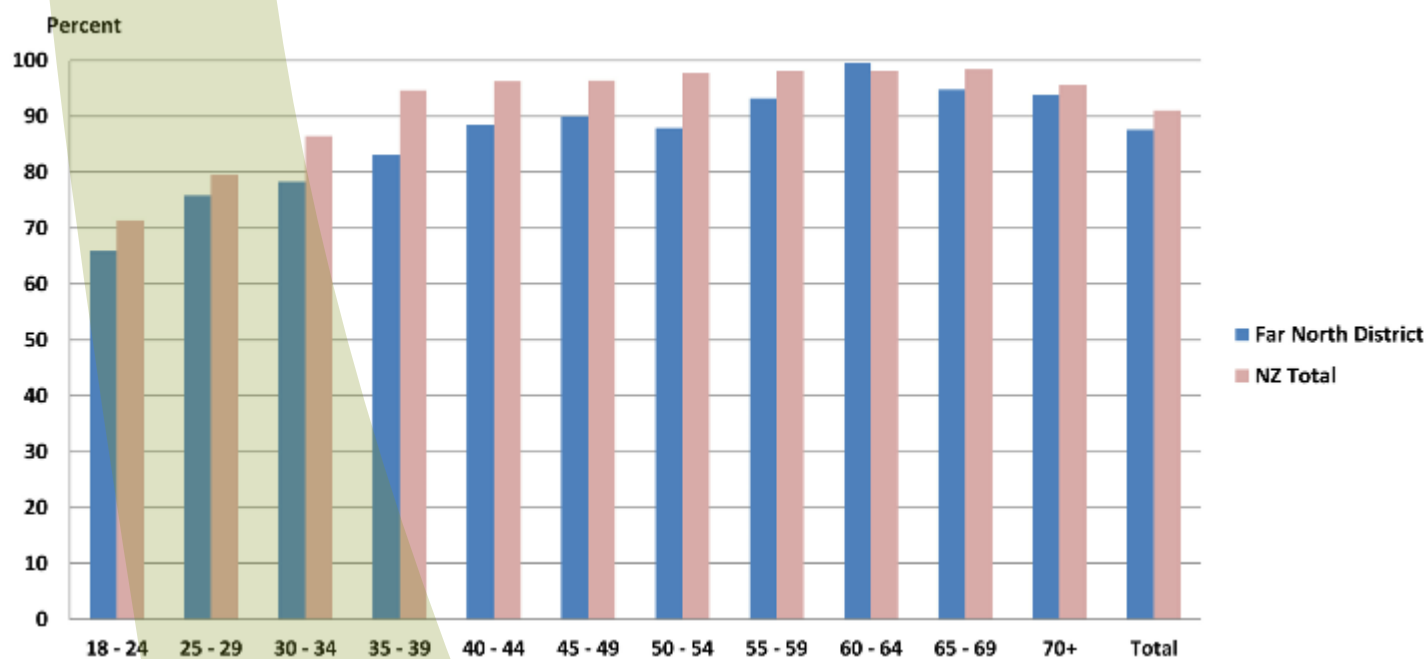
*Source: NZ Parliament Electorates Data*

\* Estimated Māori Descent population as at: June 2008; June 2011. Based on projected Māori Ethnic Group populations for regions and territorial authorities;

\*\* Electoral Enrolment Centre data as at: November 2008 and November 2011.

**Table 42b: Electoral Enrolment (General and Māori rolls by age range) as at June 2013**

Total enrolment levels in the Far North are consistently below those of the rest of New Zealand, except for the 60-64 year age group.



*Source: NZ Electoral Commission*



**Table 42c: 2013 Far North District Council elections – Te Hiku Ward**

| Total Population | Total % Voting Population | Total % voter turn-out | NZ average turn-out |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
|                  | 68%                       | 47%                    | 42%                 |
| <b>17,475</b>    | 11,838                    | 5,564                  |                     |

The 2013 voter turn-out in Te Hiku ward of 47% was higher than the 2010 voter turn-out of 45.5%

**Barriers to voting**

Some elector/voter behaviours may have significant negative impacts on voter turnout. In addition to a lack of information, the 2008 survey carried out for the Local Government Commission identified the following two frequently cited factors given by electors as reasons for not voting in the 2007 elections:

- Apathy/lack of effort on behalf of electors
- Electors said they were too busy/ran out of time to vote.

Some of the reasons given by electors for not voting may be explained in part by what can be perceived as barriers to voting at local elections in New Zealand. Such barriers, identified under ‘Institutional arrangements’ include the nature and scale of local authority elections and the resulting complexity of local voting documents.

*Source: Department of Internal Affairs*

**Table 43a: Child Youth and Family Statistics for Children and Young People**

TOTAL Number of Children and Young Persons in Child, Youth and Family (CYF) Care and Protection Custody as at 30 September 2013: **5001**  
 TOTAL Number with Primary Ethnicity New Zealand Māori: **2762**  
 TOTAL Number with Māori as one of their ethnicities: **3085**  
 TOTAL Number with recorded Iwi Affiliations: **2704**

TOTAL Te Hiku children and young persons in CYF care and protection custody as at 30 September 2013: **82**

| GENDER       | Total     |
|--------------|-----------|
| Female       | 42        |
| Male         | 40        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>82</b> |

| AGE          | Total     |
|--------------|-----------|
| 0            | 2         |
| 1            | 3         |
| 2            | 5         |
| 3            | 6         |
| 4            | 5         |
| 5            | 7         |
| 6-9          | 21        |
| 10-13        | 13        |
| 14-15        | 14        |
| 16-17 Plus   | 6         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>82</b> |

| PCMTTP_CODE                                       | Total     |
|---|-----------|
| Child and Family Support Services - Bednights     | 4         |
| Family Home Placement                             | 2         |
| Family/Whānau Placement                           | 34        |
| Foster Carer Placement                            | 11        |
| Regular Payment                                   | 2         |
| Remain Home                                       | 8         |
| Residential Placement                             | 2         |
| Return Home                                       | 6         |
| Youth Services Strategy One-to-One Care Placement | 1         |
| (blank)   | 12        |
| <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>82</b> |

| Region          | Total     |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Te Tai Tokerau  | 21        |
| Northern Region | 35        |
| Midlands Region | 12        |
| Central Region  | 6         |
| Southern Region | 8         |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>82</b> |

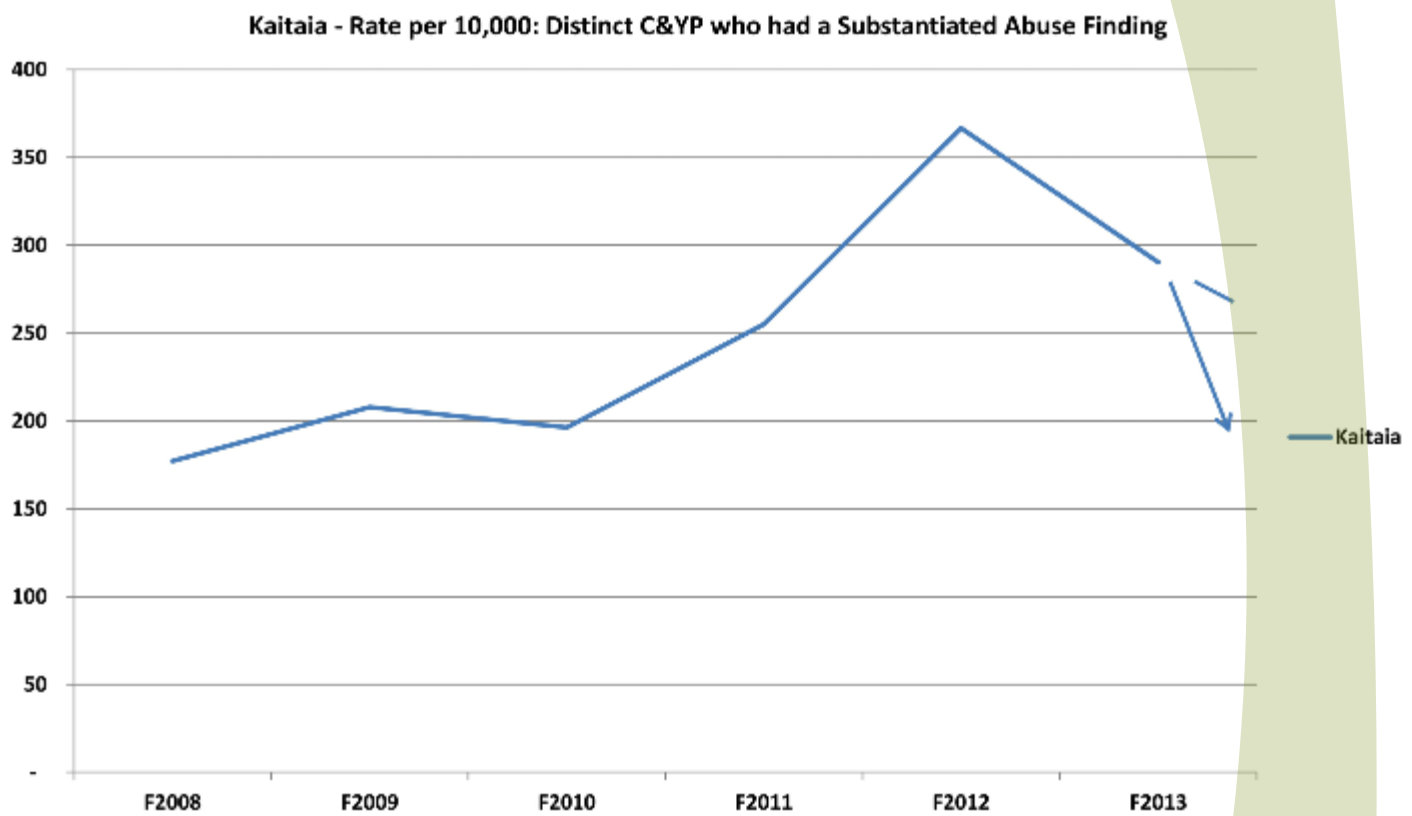
**Table 43b: Te Hiku Children and Young People in CYF care and protection custody by location**

| Region                    | Operations                           | Site                              | Total       |           |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| <b>Te Tai Tokerau</b>     | <b>Te Tai Tokerau Operations</b>     | Dargaville                        | 2           |           |
|                           |                                      | Kaikohe                           | 8           |           |
|                           |                                      | Kaitaia                           | 7           |           |
|                           |                                      | Whangarei                         | 4           |           |
|                           |                                      | <b>Te Tai Tokerau Total</b>       |             | <b>21</b> |
| <b>Northern Region</b>    | <b>Counties Manukau Operations</b>   | Clendon                           | 1           |           |
|                           |                                      | Manurewa                          | 3           |           |
|                           |                                      | Otara                             | 1           |           |
|                           |                                      | Papakura                          | 7           |           |
|                           |                                      | Pukekohe                          | 1           |           |
|                           |                                      | <b>Waitemata Operations</b>       | Grey Lynn   | 8         |
|                           |                                      | Onehunga                          | 2           |           |
|                           |                                      | Takapuna                          | 7           |           |
|                           |                                      | Waitakere                         | 1           |           |
|                           |                                      | Westgate                          | 4           |           |
|                           | <b>Northern Region Total</b>         |                                   | <b>35</b>   |           |
|                           | <b>Midlands Region</b>               | <b>Bay of Plenty Operations</b>   | Rotorua     | 1         |
|                           |                                      |                                   | Taupo       | 1         |
| Tauranga                  |                                      |                                   | 2           |           |
| Whakatane                 |                                      |                                   | 1           |           |
| <b>Waikato Operations</b> |                                      | Waikato East                      | 4           |           |
|                           |                                      | Waikato West                      | 3           |           |
|                           |                                      | <b>Midlands Region Total</b>      |             | <b>12</b> |
| <b>Central Region</b>     | <b>Greater Wellington Operations</b> | Lower Hutt                        | 1           |           |
|                           | <b>Lower North Island Operations</b> | Horowhenua                        | 3           |           |
|                           | <b>Western Operations</b>            | Taranaki                          | 2           |           |
|                           | <b>Central Region Total</b>          |                                   | <b>6</b>    |           |
| <b>Southern Region</b>    | <b>Canterbury Operations</b>         | Christchurch East                 | 1           |           |
|                           |                                      | <b>Otago/Southland Operations</b> | Otago Urban | 6         |
|                           |                                      | Southern Rural                    | 1           |           |
|                           | <b>Southern Region Total</b>         |                                   | <b>8</b>    |           |
|                           |                                      | <b>Total</b>                      | <b>82</b>   |           |

**Table 44: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 3 - Decrease rate of substantiated Child Abuse investigations**

| <b>Rate per 10,000: Distinct Children and Young People who had a Substantiated Abuse Finding</b> |              |              |              |              |              |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Site</b>  | <b>F2008</b> | <b>F2009</b> | <b>F2010</b> | <b>F2011</b> | <b>F2012</b> | <b>F2013</b> |
| <b>Kaitaia</b>   | <b>177</b>   | <b>208</b>   | <b>196</b>   | <b>255</b>   | <b>367</b>   | <b>290</b>   |
| <b>Kaikohe</b>   | <b>138</b>   | <b>227</b>   | <b>248</b>   | <b>270</b>   | <b>293</b>   | <b>303</b>   |
| <b>Far North Total</b>   | <b>155</b>   | <b>219</b>   | <b>226</b>   | <b>264</b>   | <b>324</b>   | <b>298</b>   |
| <b>National Total</b>  | <b>130</b>   | <b>154</b>   | <b>167</b>   | <b>179</b>   | <b>181</b>   | <b>184</b>   |

The arrow indicates the desired trend for decreasing Substantiated Child Abuse.



**Table 45: Make It Happen Te Hiku Indicator 4 – Decrease rate of youth offending**

Youth Offending Numbers (Under 17 yo)

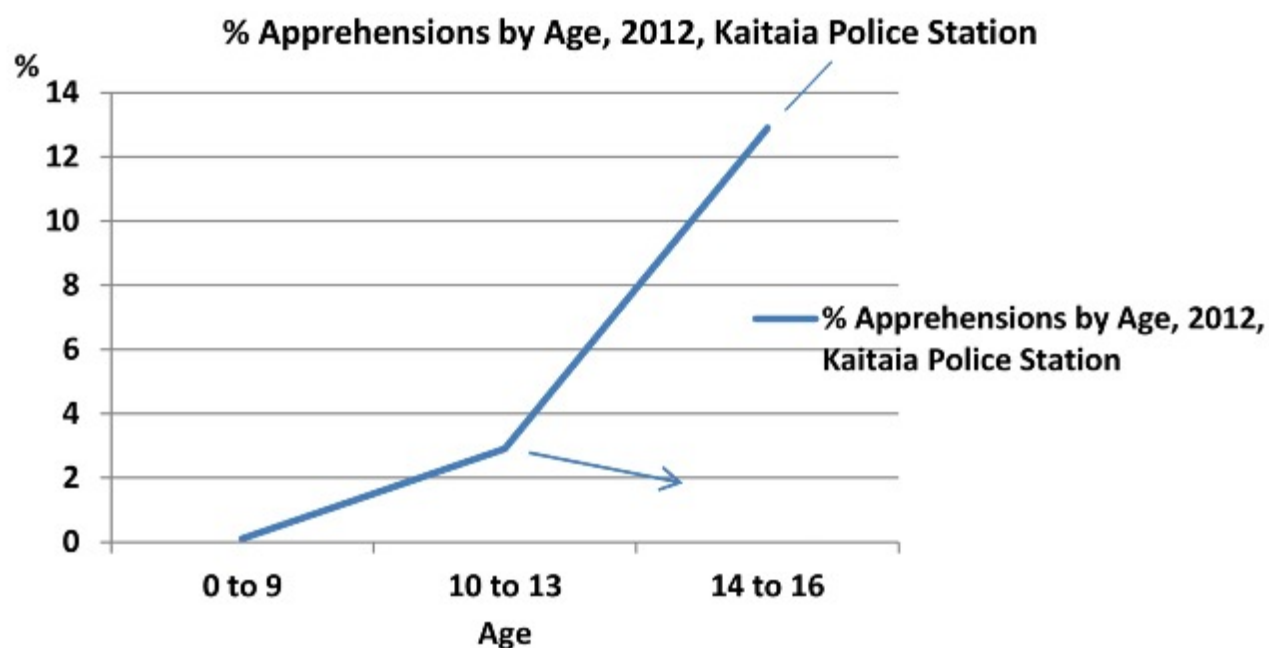
| Data as Number         | 0-9yo | 10-13yo | 14-16yo |
|------------------------|-------|---------|---------|
| All NZ                 | 754   | 6564    | 22589   |
| Far North police area  | 11    | 133     | 450     |
| Kaitaia police station | 1     | 32      | 141     |
| Data as %              | 0-9yo | 10-13yo | 14-16yo |
| All New Zealand        | 0.4   | 3.4     | 11.6    |
| Far North police area  | 0.3   | 3.8     | 12.9    |
| Kaitaia police station | 0.1   | 2.9     | 12.9    |

Apprehensions

In 2012, the Kaitaia Police Station recorded just over 1,090 apprehensions (0.6% of the country’s total and almost one-third (33.1%) of apprehensions in the Far North police area). Generally, the age distribution of those apprehensions was more similar to that in the police area than the country as a whole.

- ❖ Children under the age of 14 years made up 3% of Kaitaia apprehensions (4% in the Far North police area and nationally).

14 – 16 years accounted for 13% locally and in the police area (12% nationwide).



*Source: Ministry of Social Development  
 Make it Happen Te Hiku Community Response Report, April 2014*

