

IN THE MATTER OF The Treaty of Waitangi Act
1975

AND

IN THE MATTER OF Claims by HUHURERE
TUKUKINO and OTHERS
known as the HAURAKI
CLAIMS

**STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE OF JANET ELIZABETH SCEATS
ON BEHALF OF THE CLAIMANTS**

Personal

1. My full name is Janet Elizabeth Sceats. I am the Managing Director of Portal Consulting and Associates Ltd. I have an MSc (with Distinction) and a PhD in Medical Demography both from the University of London.
2. Portal Consulting and Associates provides expert analytical and strategic demographic and economic advice. It has a client base which includes central and regional government agencies, and has provided analysis of Iwi and other Maori data for Waitangi Tribunal and related claims.

3. Prior to the establishment of Portal Consulting in September 1998, I was the General Manager of the Health and Disability Analysis Unit of the Midland Office of the Health Funding Authority (formerly Midland Regional Health Authority). I held that position from October 1992. From 1980-1992 I was employed by the Waikato Area Health Board (formerly Waikato Hospital Board) to carry out demographic and epidemiological research. In both these positions I personally carried out or supervised extensive demographic analyses of the populations of this region, including identifying Maori/Non Maori differentials.
4. I have written 44 peer reviewed articles, reports and chapters in books, as well as numerous internal reports and conference papers.
5. I am a former President, Vice President and Council Member of the Population Association of New Zealand, a former member of the Council of the Public Health Association of New Zealand, and an elected member of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. I am on the Lotteries Health Grant Committee.

Brief:

6. I have been asked to provide an analysis of available 1996 census data for the Hauraki iwi in order to provide a general indication of their present status, based on socio-demographic indicators. A general comparison of these indicators is made between Hauraki Maori, the New Zealand Maori Descent population, and the Total New Zealand population. Where possible comparison is made between those Hauraki iwi living within the traditional iwi boundaries and those living outside.
7. The Hauraki iwi viewed in this analysis are as follows: Ngati Hako; Ngati Hei; Ngati Maru; Ngati Paoa; Te Patukirikiri; Ngati Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora; Ngati Pukenga ki Waiau; Ngati Rahiri Tumutumumu; Ngai Tai; Ngati Tamatera; Ngati Tara Tokanui; and Ngati Whanaunga. In addition

data relating to "Hauraki Iwi not further defined" are included for some variables.

Data

8. The data used in this report are all drawn from the published 1996 Census of Population and Dwellings. A profile of Hauraki iwi, specially prepared by Statistics New Zealand, has been used to identify differences between Hauraki iwi who live inside the iwi takiwa and those who live outside: "The iwi takiwa for Hauraki iwi comprises the Thames-Coromandel, Hauraki, Franklin, Manukau City, Auckland City and Western Bay of Plenty districts. In 1996, 66% of Hauraki iwi lived outside the iwi takiwa"¹. The analysis in the Iwi Profile does not include "Hauraki Iwi not further defined", and does not cover all the variables required for the present analysis, nor the comparative data for the total New Zealand population. Accordingly, data have also been drawn from the Statistics New Zealand publications: Census 96, Iwi, Vols 1 and 2. These data include the "Hauraki iwi not further defined". Comparative data for the total New Zealand population have been taken from the Appendix Tables to the report People of the Midland Region II (Health Funding Authority, 1998).
9. It should be noted that there are some discrepancies between the various sources (see below). This may, in part, be due to the random rounding process used by Statistics New Zealand, which is particularly necessary and evident in the very small numbers involved for some variables.
10. The indicators presented below generally are based on the total (all ages) population, or the population over the age of 15 years. Published data for iwi populations do not permit controlling for age. Many variables are affected by the age structure of a particular population, and therefore

¹ Source : Hauraki Iwi.(p.7). Statistics New Zealand., 1999

ideally should be age-standardised for comparative purposes. It has not been possible to carry out this procedure on the data available for the present analysis. Where available from the Iwi profile, age differentials within the Hauraki iwi population will be noted.

11. For simplicity, data presented here relate to only one aspect of a particular variable in order to identify those indicators where the position of Hauraki iwi can be seen most clearly in comparison with the reference populations.

Population size, structure and distribution

12. "At the 1996 Census, Hauraki iwi had a total of 6,436 affiliated members"². A further 420 persons were recorded as "Hauraki iwi not further defined", giving a total of 6,856. The total aggregated number for Hauraki iwi shown in Census 96 , Iwi, Vols 1 and 2, is 7005. This is the number used here for the denominator of the measures relating to the wider iwi group.
13. In Table One, comparative data on age structure are presented.

Findings:

- There is little difference between Hauraki iwi and the Maori Descent population as a whole in terms of their age structure although the Hauraki iwi population proportionately has slightly more people in the adult ages (25 years and over), and the Maori Descent group slightly more in the young adult (15-24 years) group.
- Most striking, however, is the difference in age structure between the Total population and both Hauraki iwi and the Maori Descent populations, which are significantly younger. While 55% of Hauraki iwi are under the age of 25 years, only 38% of the Total population are in this age range.

Ibid

- At present the kaumatua age group constitutes a relatively small component of both the iwi and the Maori descent populations, by comparison with the proportion of older persons in the Total population.

Implications:

14. The young age structure of Hauraki iwi provides enormous potential for the iwi in the future. It also is a challenge for the present because of the concentration in the child and young adult ages where health and education issues are of importance. I consider the small numbers of older persons at present reflect higher levels of mortality in the past. While there are relatively few in this important age group currently, the size of the 45-64 years old age cohort suggests that in the future there will be considerably more older people in the iwi. This has important implications both for health and other social issues, but also for the maintenance of language and other cultural taonga.

Table One Age Structure (percentage in each age group)

	0-4 yrs	5-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-64yrs	65+yrs
All Hauraki iwi	14	24	17	41	4
Hauraki iwi inside iwi takiwa	14	24	16	41	4
Hauraki iwi outside iwi takiwa	14	24	17	41	4
NZ Maori Desc. Pop	14	24	19	40	3
Total NZ Pop	8	15	15	51	11

15. Traditional iwi boundaries do not conform with local authority areas, and ideally meshblock or census area unit specific tabulations are required to identify where Hauraki iwi live within these broader geographic areas. Iwi data even at the District Council level are not available in published form. In Table Two, the distribution of Hauraki iwi (including "not further defined") according to the Regional Council in which they live is shown.

Findings:

- The majority of Hauraki iwi live in Auckland and Waikato Regional Council areas.
- Hauraki iwi make up 1.6% of Maori Descent population in Auckland Region and 3.7% of those living in the Waikato region.
- They constitute less than 1 % of the Maori Descent population in each of the other regional council areas.
- The traditional iwi boundaries, as defined in the Iwi Profile, include some strongly rural communities.
- The majority (60%) of Hauraki iwi live in main or secondary urban areas.

Implications:

16. The lack of readily accessible domicile data by iwi at an appropriate level of specificity makes a detailed analysis of the distribution of Hauraki iwi difficult. However, while the majority of the iwi live in the upper North Island in and around Auckland City and the Thames Coromandel/Hauraki plains area of the Waikato region, other iwi and persons of Maori descent also live in these areas. On the other hand, Hauraki iwi also live throughout New Zealand, in the traditional areas of other iwi.

**Table Two Place of Domicile of
Hauraki Iwi**

Regional Council	% of Hauraki Iwi (n=7005)
Northland	2.4
Auckland	32.4
Waikato	41.3

Bay of Plenty	9.1
Gisborne	0.9
Hawkes Bay	1.1
Taranaki	1.0
Manawatu/Wanganui	2.6
Wellington	4.1
Tasman	0.3
Nelson	0.1
Marlborough	0.2
West Coast	0.4
Canterbury	2.9
Otago	0.6
Southland	0.5
Total	99.9

17. As the Hauraki Maori Trust Board aims to deliver services to non-Hauraki iwi Maori living within its traditional boundaries the numbers of persons of Maori Ethnic Identity in those district council areas, plus Matamata-Piako, are presented in Table Three. This shows that there are almost 100,000 persons who identify as Maori living in this area, 43% of whom live in Manukau City.

**Table Three Numbers of Maori Living
Within Traditional Area of Hauraki Iwi**

District Council	
Thames- Coromandel	3,681
Hauraki	3,213
Manukau City	42,762
Franklin District	7,890
Auckland City	31,632
Western Bay of Plenty	6,213
Matamata-Piako	3,702
Total	99,093

Language and Educational Achievement

Te Reo Maori

18. The extent of use of Maori language is an indicator of the retention of Maori culture within a population. The census question relates to being

able to carry out "a conversation about a lot of everyday things". Table Four shows the proportions of Hauraki iwi who reported that they could converse in Maori, by comparison with the Maori Descent and total populations of New Zealand. In this table and others, unless noted, figures in parentheses refer to Hauraki iwi, including "not further defined".

**Table Four Percentage of
Maori language speakers**

All Hauraki Iwi	30 (29)
Hauraki Iwi inside iwi takiwa	28
Hauraki Iwi outside iwi takiwa	32
NZ. Maori Descent Population	23
Total N.Z. Population	4

Findings:

- Proportionately there are more Maori language speakers among Hauraki iwi than there are for all Maori descent population.
- Retention of Te Reo is higher amongst those living outside the traditional iwi area.
- The Iwi profile shows important differentials within the iwi population, particularly by age, with older people being much more likely to be speakers of Te Reo - around 60%.

Implications:

19. Retention of Te Reo appears to be stronger among Hauraki iwi than among the Maori descent population generally, suggesting a strong cultural base, which is maintained both inside and outside the traditional iwi boundaries.

Educational Achievement

20. As an indicator of educational levels, the percentage of the adult population (15 years and over) who left school without achieving any

educational qualification has been chosen. This is shown in Table Five. This is a variable where the age structure of the population is important, as an older population will generally have lower levels of educational attainment, reflecting changing educational standards. This would affect the comparison with the total New Zealand population, which has an older age structure. This may inflate the figure for this group, by comparison with Maori populations. Therefore, the differential may be even greater than that noted below. Ideally this indicator should have been age-standardised.

**Table Five Percentage leaving school
without any educational qualification**

All Hauraki Iwi	47 (46)
Hauraki Iwi inside iwi takiwa	50
Hauraki Iwi outside iwi takiwa	45
NZ. Maori Descent Population	46
Total N.Z. Population	32

Findings:

- Slightly higher proportions of Hauraki iwi leave school without qualifications than is true for all persons of Maori descent, and significantly higher than for the total population of New Zealand.
- Hauraki iwi who still live within the traditional iwi boundaries are more likely to have left school without qualifications than those who live outside.

Implications:

21. At present Hauraki iwi, particularly those still living in the traditional iwi area, are disadvantaged by comparison with the total New Zealand population, with around half not having a basic educational qualification. However, comparison with 1991 census data, noted in the Iwi Profile,

shows that there has been an increase in the proportion of adults leaving school with a qualification.

Family

Fertility

22. Fertility levels are an indicator of both the potential growth and future age structure of a population, but also reflect levels of economic development and health status. Low fertility levels, internationally, are associated with improved opportunities for women and improved infant survivorship.
23. One indicator of comparative fertility levels can be obtained from the census question relating to the number of children born alive to each woman. This includes both older women who have had their children in earlier periods of higher fertility, and younger women who may not have started or completed their family building. This measure thus does not take into account age compositional factors, which are of considerable significance given the major changes in fertility behaviour which have occurred over the last 2 to 3 decades in both the Maori and non-Maori populations. The Total Fertility Rate, based on age-specific fertility rates, would be a better measure but, as it is derived from Birth Registration data which do not record iwi affiliation, this is not available. Nevertheless this census-based measure used here gives some indication of differentials within the Hauraki iwi population. Late foetal deaths (still births) will have a very small effect upon these figures. The average numbers of children born alive per woman are shown in Table Six.

**Table Six Average number of children born alive per woman
(1996)**

All Hauraki Iwi	2.1 (2.2)
Hauraki Iwi inside iwi takiwa	2.4
Hauraki Iwi outside iwi takiwa	2.0
NZ. Maori Descent Population	2.1
Total N.Z. Population	2.2

Findings:

- While there is little difference in the average number of children born to Hauraki iwi women compared to all Maori descent women, there is some variation within the Hauraki iwi population with those living outside the traditional area having on average fewer children.
- There are also variations between iwi within the broader Hauraki grouping. For example, for both Ngati Pukenga and Ngati Rahiri Tumutumu the average number of children born alive was 1.6 per woman. By contrast, the average number for women of Ngati Tara Tokanui was 3.2 children.
- The slightly higher number of children born for the Total New Zealand population reflects the older age-structure of this population, containing proportionately more women who have completed their childbearing and also more older women who had their families in earlier periods of higher fertility.

Implications:

24. This measure suggests that Hauraki iwi generally have fertility levels which are not far above replacement level- ie. each couple are producing the number of children required to replace them in the next generation. The movement to smaller family sizes is shared with both the total New Zealand and the Maori descent populations and represents an opportunity for more familial resources to be available for each child. There are however variations which possibly reflect rural/urban differentials and should be viewed alongside some of the other socio-economic differentials identified elsewhere in this report.

Family Structure

25. One parent families with dependent children are the most vulnerable of family groups, and the proportion of Hauraki iwi members who live in

such families is shown in Table Seven. Again age-compositional factors can affect this indicator as it is associated with a particular stage in the family life-cycle, with populations with older age structures being likely to have proportionately fewer people at ages where they have dependent children. This would tend to accentuate slightly differences between Maori and the Total Population.

Table Seven Percentage who live in sole parent families with dependent children

All Hauraki Iwi	31(30)
Hauraki Iwi inside iwi takiwa	32
Hauraki Iwi outside iwi takiwa	30
NZ. Maori Descent Population	31
Total N.Z. Population	27

Findings:

- In spite of the age compositional factors noted above, levels of sole parenting are higher in the Maori Descent population than is true for the total New Zealand population.
- While there is no difference between Hauraki iwi and the larger Maori Descent population, this masks a differential within the iwi population where levels are higher among those living within the traditional iwi boundaries.

Implications:

26. Proportionately Hauraki iwi have more potentially vulnerable families, as measured by this indicator, than is true for New Zealand as a whole. This vulnerability appears to be higher in the predominantly rural traditional iwi areas. This needs to be considered in relation to the fertility data presented above and the socio-economic indicators below.

Labour Force Status

Participation in the Labour Force

27. The proportions of the adult population (15 years and over) who were unemployed at the time of the 1996 census are shown in Table Eight. This is a very crude measure and does not take account of age compositional factors, but does provide an indication of broad differentials.

Table Eight Percentage of Adult population who were unemployed

All Hauraki Iwi	19(19)
Hauraki Iwi inside iwi takiwa	21
Hauraki Iwi outside iwi takiwa	18
NZ. Maori Descent Population	16
Total N.Z. Population	8

Findings:

- Levels of unemployment were higher among Hauraki iwi than was true for all persons of Maori Descent, and more than double those for the Total New Zealand population.
- Within Hauraki iwi, those living inside the traditional iwi area had higher levels of unemployment than those outside. There is a 5 percentage point difference between the unemployment rate for the Maori descent population and that for the iwi within the iwi takiwa.
- The Iwi profile notes that unemployment among young adults is even higher at 29% for both Hauraki iwi and the Maori descent population. By contrast, the youth unemployment rate for the total New Zealand population was 16%.

Implications:

28. The magnitude of the difference in levels of unemployment between members of Hauraki iwi, particularly those in the traditional and largely rural areas, and other Maori, and the total New Zealand population is of

particular concern, given the social and health consequences of unemployment. High levels of youth unemployment represent a waste of human potential for the iwi.

Labour force participation

29. This indicator relates to the proportion of those in the labour force who are working full-time (See Table Nine). Data on total levels of employment do not reflect the component of the workforce who do not have full time employment, either by choice or by necessity. Part time employees clearly have reduced earning and other benefits.

Table Nine Percentage of the Labour Force who were in full-time employment

All Hauraki Iwi	75(75)
Hauraki Iwi inside iwi takiwa	75
Hauraki Iwi outside iwi takiwa	75
NZ. Maori Descent Population	75
Total N.Z. Population	77

Findings:

- Of those who were employed, the majority were in full-time employment.
- While this pattern was consistent across all Maori population groups, it is slightly lower than that found for the total New Zealand population.
- The Iwi profile notes that women were more likely to be employed part time than men, but those inside the iwi takiwa were less likely to be part time workers than their counterparts outside the traditional area.

Occupation

30. The numbers in the workforce who reported that they were working in "elementary occupations" are used here as an indicator of the proportion of the iwi who are currently in unskilled occupations. These are shown in Table Ten.

**Table Ten Percentage currently working in
elementary occupations**

All Hauraki Iwi	16
Hauraki Iwi inside iwi takiwa	25
Hauraki Iwi outside iwi takiwa	14
NZ. Maori Descent Population	12
Total N.Z. Population	5

Findings:

- Proportionately more Hauraki iwi are working in unskilled occupations than was reported for either the Maori descent or total New Zealand populations.
- This differential holds for both Hauraki iwi living inside and those outside the iwi takiwa, but is most pronounced for those inside the traditional boundaries, perhaps again reflecting the predominantly rural nature of these communities.

Implications:

31. These data suggest that Hauraki iwi are disadvantaged in terms of their skill base, with a disproportionate number clustered in low skill jobs. The magnitude of this differential is of concern and should be viewed together with the data on educational achievement presented above.

Income

Personal income

32. Two measures are used to assess the relative wealth of individual members of Hauraki iwi. Median incomes for the population over age 15 are presented in Table Eleven. This represents the mid point in the income distribution- 50% will have incomes below this level, and 50% will be above.

**Table Eleven Median Personal
Incomes (\$1996)**

All Hauraki Iwi	\$12,500
Hauraki Iwi inside iwi takiwa	\$12,400
Hauraki Iwi outside iwi takiwa	\$12,500
NZ. Maori Descent Population	\$13,200
Total N.Z. Population	\$15,603

Findings:

- Median personal incomes for Hauraki iwi are lower than those for the wider Maori descent population, and significantly lower than that for the total New Zealand population
- 37% of Hauraki iwi (including "not further defined") had a personal income of less than \$10,000, compared with 30% of the Maori descent population and 30% of the total New Zealand population.
- As the Iwi profile points out, median income varied greatly between those in the labour force (\$18,000) and those who were not (\$8,100).

Implications:

33. The higher levels of unemployment among Hauraki iwi, and the clustering in lower skill occupations noted above, are reflected in the low levels of personal income received by many in the iwi. The extent to which Hauraki iwi are dependent on government benefits for their income is discussed below.

Income support

34. The Iwi Profile provides data on the receipt of Income support. These data appear to include ACC and National Superannuation payments, as well as the Unemployment and Domestic Purposes and other Benefits. Persons can receive more than type of income support. These are presented in Table Twelve. Data for the total New Zealand population are not presented because the older population structure would distort the comparison.

**Table Twelve Percentage of Population Receiving
Some Form of Income Support**

All Hauraki Iwi	40
Hauraki Iwi inside iwi takiwa	42
Hauraki Iwi outside iwi takiwa	39
NZ. Maori Descent Population	37
Total N.Z. Population	N/A

Findings:

- Levels of receipt of income support are higher for Hauraki iwi than for the Maori descent population as a whole.
- Higher levels are recorded for those living inside the iwi takiwa than those outside.
- The Iwi Profile notes that there are important gender differentials with women being more likely (45%) to receive some form of income support than men (34%), and that this was largely "due to the high proportion receiving the domestic purposes benefit". By contrast "men were more likely (23%) to receive the unemployment benefit than their female counterparts (16%)."

Implications:

35. The high levels of welfare dependency, particularly among those living inside the traditional iwi area, are consistent with the patterns already identified of high levels of unemployment and sole parenthood among Hauraki iwi. Almost half of all adult women and 1/3 of men are receiving some form of income support. Although the measures are not strictly comparable, only 24% of the total New Zealand population aged 15-64 years were recorded in the 1996 census as receiving some form of income support (excluding ACC payments and National Superannuation. This suggests that income support is a much more significant component of

personal income for Hauraki iwi, particularly those of working age, than is true for New Zealand as a whole.

Housing and Living Conditions

36. Three indicators related to living conditions have been chosen. These are home-ownership, and whether there is access to a motor vehicle and to a telephone for private use. (See Tables Thirteen to Fourteen). Home ownership is an indicator of personal equity, while lack of access to a telephone or a car will have major impact on ability to access key services. Finally, prevalence of smoking data are provided as an indicator of a risk factor affecting health (see Table Fifteen).

Home ownership

Table Thirteen Percentage who owned their own home (with or without mortgage)

All Hauraki Iwi	55 (54)
Hauraki Iwi inside iwi takiwa	55
Hauraki Iwi outside iwi takiwa	55
NZ. Maori Descent Population	56
Total N.Z. Population	68

Findings:

- Levels of home ownership among Hauraki iwi are slightly lower than those for the Maori descent population, but significantly lower than those for the total New Zealand population.

Implications:

37. These data show that Hauraki iwi are disadvantaged by comparison with New Zealand as a whole in being able to own their own home, which for most people is the single most important form of personal equity. These low levels of home ownership are consistent with the patterns already

identified for of low income, high unemployment and high levels of income support.

Access to car and telephone

Table Fourteen Percentage of Dwellings without access to: a motor vehicle; a telephone

	Access to Motor Vehicle	Access to Telephone
All Hauraki Iwi*	16	15
Maori Descent Pop.	16	14
Total N.Z. Population	11	5

Includes Hauraki Iwi not further defined

Findings:

- While there is no difference between Hauraki iwi and the Maori Descent population as a whole in having access to a motor vehicle for private use, both groups are disadvantaged by comparison with the total New Zealand population.
- Lack of access to a telephone is a relatively rare phenomenon for New Zealand as a whole, but is not for Maori, particularly Hauraki iwi, one in seven of whose dwellings do not have a telephone.

Implications:

38. Having access to a motor vehicle and a car are considered essential for most people, particularly those living in rural communities where essential health, education and other services are likely to be at some distance. Those who do not have such access face major problems, particularly in emergency situations. Hauraki iwi , many of whom live outside major urban areas , are thus particularly disadvantaged and as other data presented in this report have shown, even if they have access to a motor vehicle may be less able to afford reliable transport or the cost of pay phones.

Prevalence of Smoking

Table Fifteen Prevalence of Current Smoking Behaviour (% of those 15 years and over)

	%
All Hauraki Iwi	44 (43)
Maori Descent Pop.	42
Total N.Z. Population	22

Findings:

- The prevalence of smoking among Hauraki iwi over the age of 15 years is double that for all New Zealand, and slightly higher than that for the Maori Descent population as whole.
- The Iwi profile notes that smoking is more prevalent among women and peaks for this group at ages 25-34 years, where about 55% were current smokers. The highest rates for men were found in the 35-44 age group.

Implications:

39. Almost half of the adult Hauraki iwi population are current smokers. This high rate, and particularly that among women of child-bearing age, has major implications for current maternal and child health status, and for the future health status of the iwi as more of them move into the peak ages where the effects of tobacco are manifest in respiratory and other chronic illnesses.

Conclusion

40. The data presented in this report show a consistent pattern of disadvantage of the Hauraki iwi, particularly those living inside the iwi takiwa, as measured by standard socio-economic indicators. There is a systematic gap between Hauraki iwi and their fellow New Zealanders, and even other Maori, in terms of educational achievement, levels of income and unemployment, and living conditions. There is evidence of higher vulnerability of families and higher levels of benefit dependency.

41. The high percentage of smoking among Hauraki Maori is of particular concern and does not bode well for the future health status of the iwi unless strong measures are taken to reduce the prevalence and incidence of smoking.
42. By contrast, however, there is also evidence of cultural vitality and of the future potential of the iwi with its young age structure.