



Cook Island Maori People in New Zealand: 2006

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Introduction

Cook Island Maori People in New Zealand: 2006 is one of seven profiles on Pacific peoples based on the results from the 2006 Census. The subject population for this profile is the usually resident New Zealand population of Cook Island Maori at the time of the 2006 Census. Cook Island Maori are defined as those who specified Cook Island Maori as a response to the ethnicity question. Where appropriate, comparisons are made between Cook Island Maori born in New Zealand and those born overseas, as well as with the total Pacific and total New Zealand usually resident populations. Time series information is provided, using previous census data. This has not been possible for all topics because changes in the way that some of the data is collected means it cannot always be easily compared across time.

Highlights

Cook Island people in New Zealand

- In 2006, Cook Island Maori were the second largest Pacific ethnic group in New Zealand, making up 58,011 or 22 percent of New Zealand's Pacific population (265,974).
- The Cook Island Maori population increased by 10 percent (5,442) between 2001 and 2006.
- The median age of the Cook Island Maori population (half are younger and half are older than this age) was 19 years. By comparison, the median ages for the Pacific and total New Zealand populations were 21 years and 36 years, respectively.
- Cook Island Maori born in New Zealand account for 73 percent (41,886) of the total Cook Island Maori population.
- 16 percent (9,075) of Cook Islands Maori are able to hold an everyday conversation in Cook Islands Maori. This is a two percentage point decrease since 2001.
- 70 percent (38,082) of Cook Island Maori affiliated with a religion. Of those Cook Island Maori who affiliated with a religion, 96 percent (36,399) were affiliated with a Christian religion.
- 55 percent (16,443) of Cook Island Maori adults have a formal educational qualification (secondary school or post-school qualification). The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations are 65 percent and 75 percent, respectively.
- 60 percent (34,776) of the Cook Island Maori population live in the Auckland region, which is the same proportion as in 2001.

Te iti tangata Maori Kuki Airani i Nū Tireni nei

- I te mataiti 2006, ko te iti tangata Maori Kuki Airani te rua o te pupu maata rava atu o te iti tangata Pasifika i Nū Tireni nei, e, e 58,011 ratou i te katoatoa'anga, me kare ra, e 22 patene ratou i te katoatoa'anga o te iti tangata Pasifika o Nū Tireni nei (e 265,974 tangata).
- E 10 patene (e 5,442 tangata) te maata i te numero o te iti tangata Maori Kuki Airani i kake mai ki runga, mei te mataiti 2001 ki te mataiti 2006.
- Ko te uki mataiti i rotopu o te manganui'anga, e 19 mataiti (te katoatoa'anga o te iti tangata Maori Kuki Airani, apa tei raro ake i teia uki mataiti, apa tei runga ake). Me akaāiteite'ia teia ki te uki mataiti i rotopu o te iti tangata Pasifika e pera katoa ki te katoatoa'anga o te iti tangata o Nū Tireni nei, e 21 mataiti to tetai, e 36 mataiti to tetai.

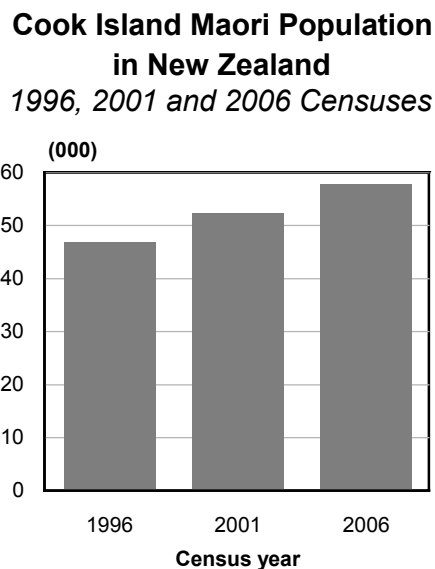
- Te numero o te iti tangata Maori Kuki Airani tei anau'ia ki Nū Tireni nei, e 73 patene (e 41,886 tangata) te reira i te katoatoa'anga o te iti tangata Maori Kuki Airani o Nū Tireni nei.
- E 16 patene (e 9,075 tangata) o te iti tangata Maori Kuki Airani te ka kite i te tuatua na roto i te Reo Maori Kuki Airani, i te au ra. Kua topa mai teia numero e rua patene ki raro, mei te mataiti 2001 mai.
- E 70 patene (e 38,082 tangata) o te iti tangata Maori Kuki Airani, e akono'anga evangelia ta ratou. Ko te aronga o te iti tangata Maori Kuki Airani e akono'anga evangelia ta ratou, e 96 patene (e 36,399 tangata) tei akataka e, e akono'anga Kerisitiano ta ratou.
- E 55 patene (e 16,443 tangata) o te aronga maata o te iti tangata Maori Kuki Airani tei rauka ta ratou pepa apii teitei (te pepa apii teitei o te apii tuarua, me kare ra, to muri mai i te akaruke'anga i te apii tuarua). Ko te numero o te katoatoa'anga o te iti tangata Pasifika e to Nū Tireni katoatoa no teia tuanga, e 65 patene to tetai, e 75 patene to tetai.
- E 60 patene (34,776) o te iti tangata Maori Kuki Airani e noo nei ki te mōtia o Akarana, e ko teia rai te numero mei to te mataiti 2001.

1. Population

Cook Island Maori formed the second largest Pacific ethnic group in New Zealand in 2006, and comprised 58,011 or 22 percent of the usually resident Pacific population (265,974). The six other largest Pacific ethnic groups were Samoan (49 percent), Tongan (19 percent), Niuean (9 percent), Fijian (4 percent), Tokelauan (3 percent), and Tuvaluan (1 percent).

The Cook Island Maori population in New Zealand increased by 10 percent between 2001 and 2006. In the five-year period prior to 2001, the Cook Island Maori population experienced a 15 percent increase. The total Pacific population increased by 15 percent between 1996 and 2001, and a further 15 percent between 2001 and 2006.

Figure 1



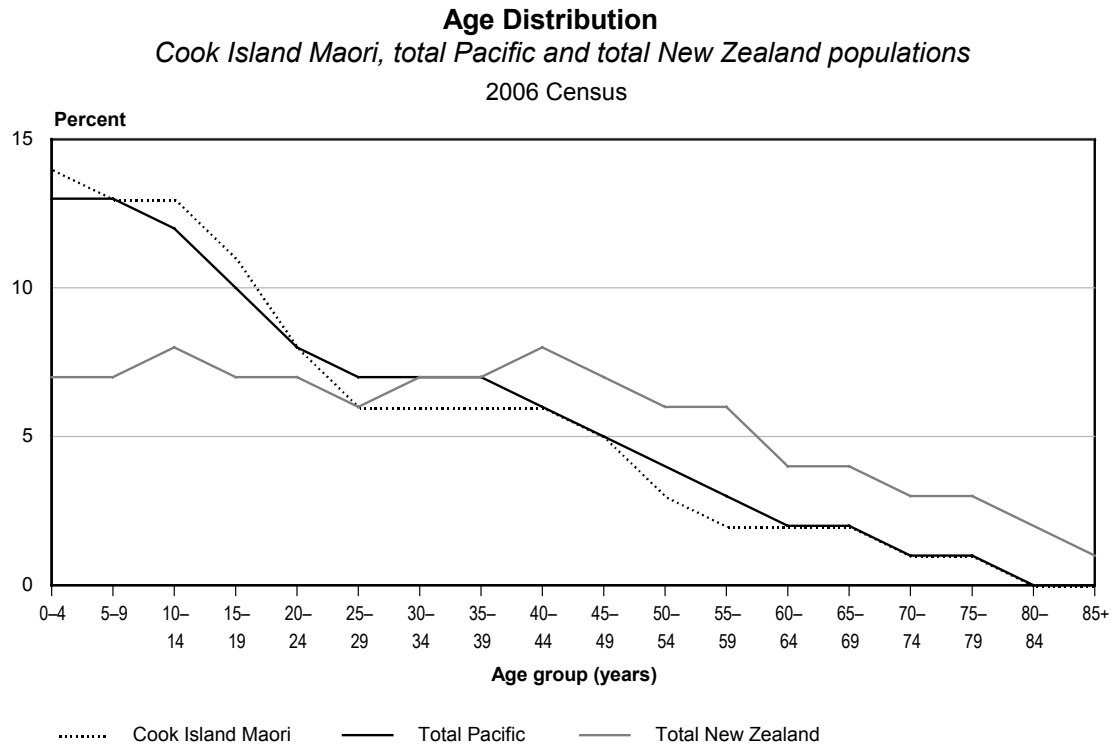
Age and sex distribution

The age distribution of the Cook Island Maori population generally mirrors that of the total Pacific population in New Zealand, in that both are weighted to the very young. In 2006, 41 percent of Cook Island Maori in 2006 were under the age of 15, which is

only a slight decrease from 42 percent in 2001. The comparable figure for the total Pacific population was 38 percent. The high proportion of young people in both the Cook Island Maori and the total Pacific populations is further evident in the small proportions of the total population over the age of 65 (4 percent and 3 percent, respectively).

The total New Zealand population, on the other hand, was older, with only 22 percent under 15 years old, and 12 percent over the age of 65. The distinctive age structure of the Cook Island Maori and Pacific populations contributes to many of the differences between these two groups and the total New Zealand population.

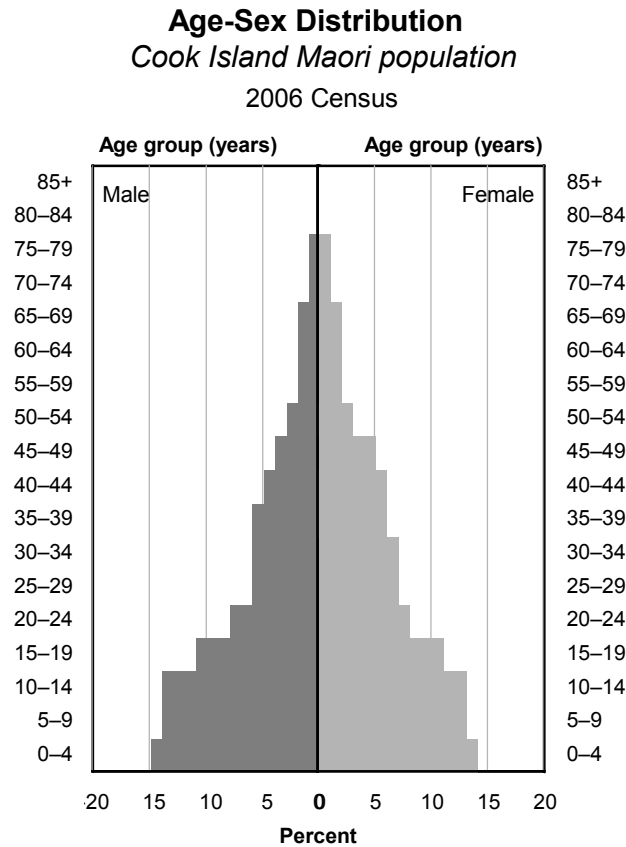
Figure 2



In 2006, the median age of the Cook Island Maori population (half are younger and half are older than this age) was 19 years, which was the same as in 2001. By comparison, the median age of the total Pacific population in 2006 was 21 years, and the median age of the total New Zealand population was 36 years.

The sex distribution of Cook Island Maori is almost balanced with males (28,608) and females (29,403) making up 49 and 51 percent, respectively, of the Cook Island Maori population. The sex distribution of the total Pacific population was the same, with males making up 49 percent of the population. The comparable figure for the total New Zealand population was slightly lower, with males making up 48 percent of the total population.

Figure 3



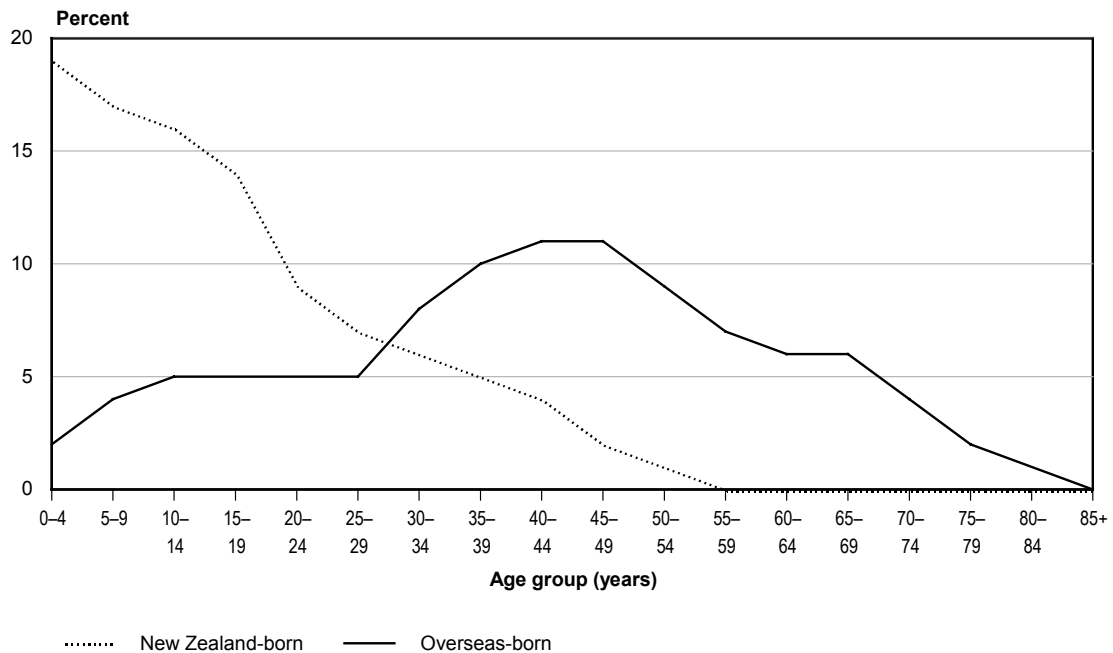
Place of birth

In 2006, nearly three-quarters (73 percent) of the usually resident Cook Island Maori population in New Zealand were born in New Zealand, which was an increase of 3 percentage points since 2001. Of those Cook Island Maori who were born overseas, 48 percent gave the Cook Islands as their birthplace, 1 percentage point fewer than 2001.

The age distribution of the New-Zealand born Cook Island Maori population had a much higher proportion of young people than the overseas-born population. Of the New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori population, 52 percent were under the age of 15, compared with 11 percent for overseas-born Cook Island Maori. Conversely, very small proportions of the New Zealand-born and overseas-born Cook Island Maori populations were over the age of 65, at 0.2 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

Figure 4

Age Distribution of Cook Island Maori Population
By birthplace
 2006 Census



Duration of residence

At the time of the 2006 Census, 18 percent of Cook Island Maori born overseas had been residing in New Zealand for less than one year, a decrease of 3 percentage points from 2001. Seventeen percent of overseas-born Cook Island Maori had lived in New Zealand for over 20 years.

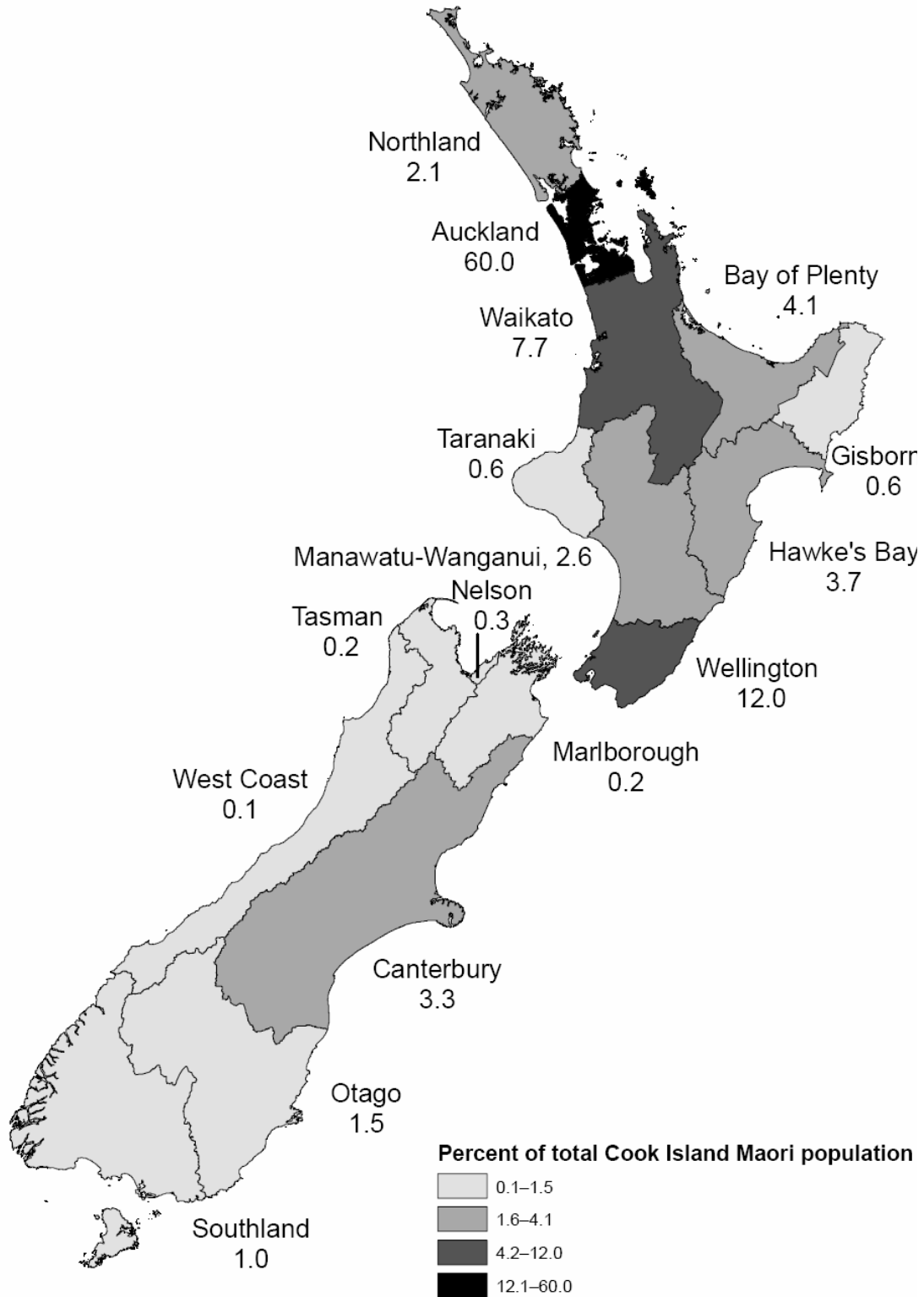
Geographical distribution

Ninety-three percent (54,192) of the Cook Island Maori population in New Zealand in 2006 lived in the North Island. Of the Cook Island Maori living in the South Island, half (50 percent, or 1,296 people) lived in the Canterbury region. A breakdown of the regions in which Cook Island Maori reside shows that the majority lived in the Auckland region (60 percent), while 12 percent lived in the Wellington region, 8 percent each in the Waikato and 4 percent in the Bay of Plenty region.

An overwhelming majority of Cook Island Maori (96 percent) lived in urban areas. The comparable figure for the total Pacific population in New Zealand was 97 percent. A further breakdown shows that 59 percent (34,089) of Cook Island Maori lived in the Auckland urban area. Of this total, 60 percent (20,574) lived in South Auckland and 25 percent (8,400) lived in Central Auckland.

Figure 5

Geographical Distribution of the Cook Island Maori Population
By regional council area
2006 Census



Multiple ethnicities

Fifty-three percent (30,756) of the Cook Island Maori population in New Zealand gave Cook Island Maori as their sole ethnicity in the 2006 Census. Thirty percent (17,148) reported Cook Island Maori and one other ethnic group, and 17 percent (10,104) reported Cook Island Maori and three or more other ethnic groups.

Further analysis of Cook Island Maori who gave one other ethnic group shows that 24 percent reported Cook Island Maori and another Pacific ethnic group, 40 percent reported Cook Island Maori/European, and 32 percent reported Cook Island Maori/Māori. Of those Cook Island Maori who reported two other ethnic groups, the most common combinations were Cook Island Maori/Pacific/European (17 percent) and Cook Island Maori/Māori/Pacific (10 percent).

Cook Island Maori belonging to other ethnic groups were more likely to fall into younger age groups. This is evident in the fact that 52 percent of Cook Island Maori who reported belonging to one other ethnic group were under the age of 15-years. Furthermore, just on two-thirds (66 percent) of Cook Island Maori who reported belonging to three ethnic groups were under the age of 15 years.

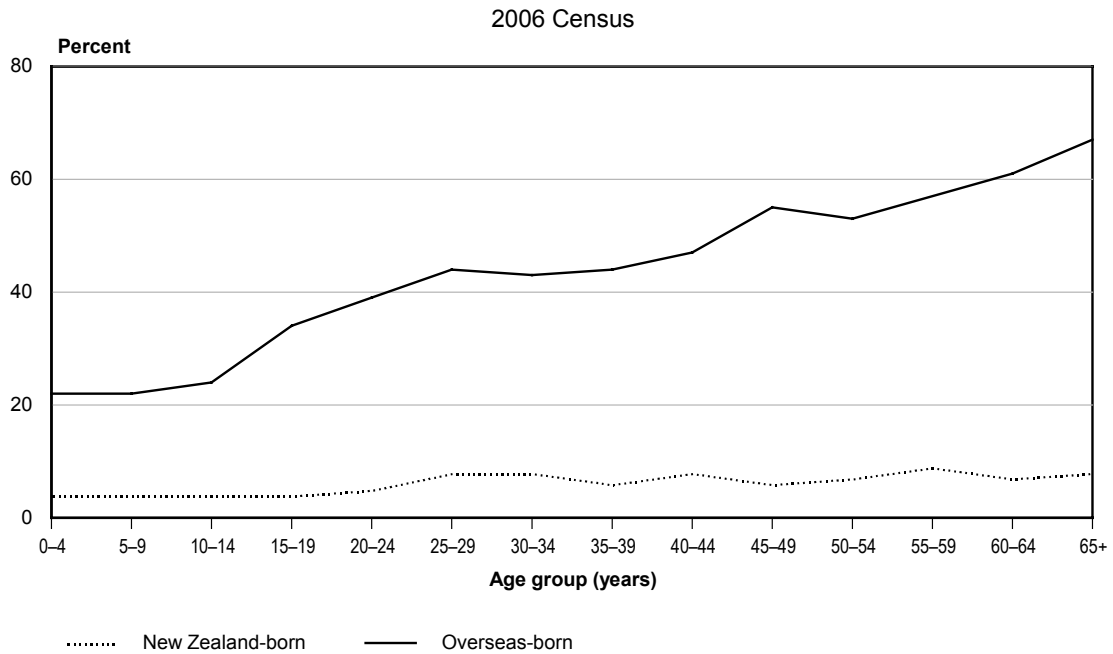
2. Language

Sixteen percent (9,075) of the Cook Island Maori population in New Zealand who can speak a language are able to hold an everyday conversation in Cook Island Maori, a decrease of 2 percentage points since 2001. A higher proportion of overseas-born Cook Island Maori than New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori are able to speak Cook Island Maori (47 percent and 5 percent, respectively).

When comparing the New Zealand-born with the overseas-born Cook Island Maori population there were clear differences in the proportions by age group of those able to speak Cook Island Maori. The following figure shows that, as could be expected, the proportion of overseas-born Cook Island Maori able to speak Cook Island Maori was higher across all of the age groups. Furthermore, the proportion of overseas-born Cook Island Maori able to speak Cook Island Maori increased steadily with age. On the other hand, the proportion of New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori able to speak Cook Island Maori increased from birth to a high of 9 percent for the 55–59 year age group, at which point the proportions stay relatively constant for the rest of the age groups.

Figure 6

Speakers of Cook Island Maori Language in the Cook Island Maori Population
By birthplace and age



3. Religion¹

At the time of the 2006 Census, 70 percent (38,082) of the Cook Island Maori population in New Zealand stated an affiliation to at least one religious denomination. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were 83 and 61 percent, respectively.

The table below highlights religious affiliation in the Cook Island Maori population at the time of the 2006 Census.

Twenty-four percent (13,053) of the Cook Island Maori population reported no religious affiliation, while 9 percent (4,251) objected to answering the religion question. A higher proportion of New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori were in both categories than overseas-born Cook Island Maori.

¹ Percentages are calculated including 'object to answering' in the denominator, as this was a valid response option for the religious affiliation question.

Table 1

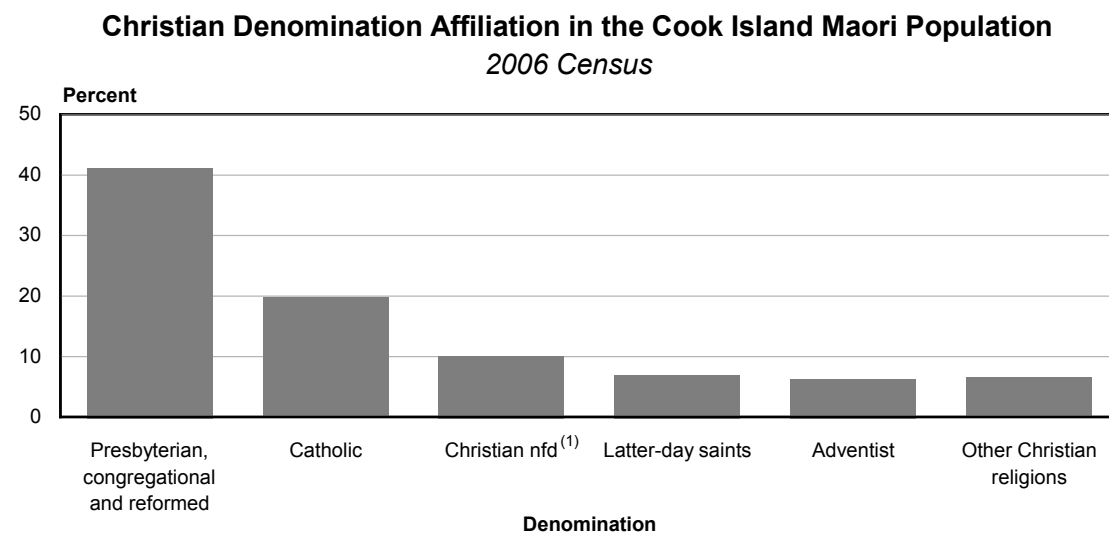
Religious Affiliation in the Cook Island Maori Population
By birthplace
2006 Census

Religious affiliation	New Zealand-born	Overseas-born	Total
	Percent		
No religion	29.7	7.8	24.1
Buddhist	0.3	0.2	0.3
Christian	59.1	86.1	66.3
Hindu	0.2	0.1	0.2
Islam/Muslim	0.4	0.3	0.4
Judaism/Jewish	0.1	0.1	0.1
Maori Christian	3.5	0.6	2.7
Spiritualism and new age religions	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other religions	0.5	0.2	0.4
Object to answering	9.2	6.1	8.5

Note: Totals do not add up to 100 as people can affiliate with more than one religion.

Ninety-seven percent (35,892) of Cook Island Maori with a religious affiliation said that they belonged to a Christian denomination². The most common Christian denomination was Presbyterian, making up 42 percent (15,066) of those affiliated to a Christian denomination, followed by Catholic at 20 percent (7,170), and Christian (not further defined) at 10 percent (3,657).

Figure 7



(1) Not further defined.

4. Families and households

Families

In 2006, Cook Island Maori in New Zealand were more likely to live in a family situation than the total New Zealand population. Eighty-four percent of Cook Island Maori lived as members of a family, an increase of 3 percentage points since 2001.

² The Christian figures in this profile do not include Māori Christian.

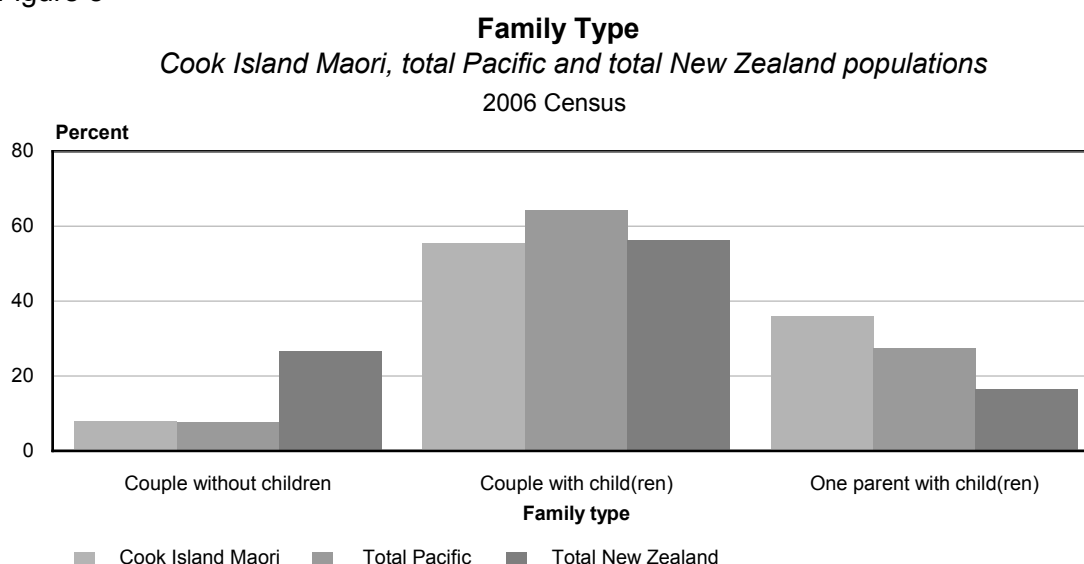
The comparable figure for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were 86 percent and 79 percent, respectively.

The most common family type was a couple with children, which accounted for 56 percent of all Cook Island Maori living in a family. This figure remains unchanged since 2001. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were 64 percent and 56 percent, respectively.

The second most common family type was a one-parent family. Just over a third (36 percent) of Cook Island Maori people living in a family were in a one-parent family, which remains unchanged since 2001. The comparable figures for the Pacific and New Zealand populations in 2006 were 28 percent and 17 percent, respectively.

The least common family type was a couple without children, which accounted for just 8 percent of all Cook Island Maori people living in a family. The comparable figures for the Pacific and New Zealand populations were 8 percent and 27 percent, respectively. The difference between the Cook Island Maori and Pacific proportions compared with the New Zealand proportion was driven partly by the high proportion of young people in Cook Island Maori and Pacific populations.

Figure 8



Note: The total number of people in families for the total New Zealand population includes absentees, while the total number of people in families for ethnic group populations does not include absentees.

In 2006, 32 percent of Cook Island Maori were living in an extended family situation³ which was a slightly lower proportion than the total Pacific population (34 percent). Both the Cook Island Maori and total Pacific proportions were much higher than for the total New Zealand populations (10 percent).

The average size of families with at least one person of Cook Island Maori ethnicity was 5. At the time of the 2001 Census, the average family size with at least one person of Cook Island Maori ethnicity was 4.

³ An extended family consists of a group of related persons who reside together and consists of a family nucleus as well as one or more other related persons. An extended family may also consist of two or more related family nuclei, with or without related persons.

Households

Cook Island Maori, as well as Pacific peoples in general, were more likely to live in multi-family households in New Zealand in 2006 than members of the wider population. The table below shows that Cook Island Maori, however, were less likely than those in the total population to live alone.

Table 2

Household Composition
Cook Island Maori, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations
2006 Census

Household composition	Cook Island Maori	Total Pacific	Total New Zealand
	Percent		
One-family household (with or without other people)	73.5	75.4	69.1
Two-family household (with or without other people)	12.5	11.6	2.6
Three-or-more family household (with or without other people)	1.6	1.4	0.2
Other multi-person household	5.8	5.4	5.1
One-person household	6.5	6.2	23.0

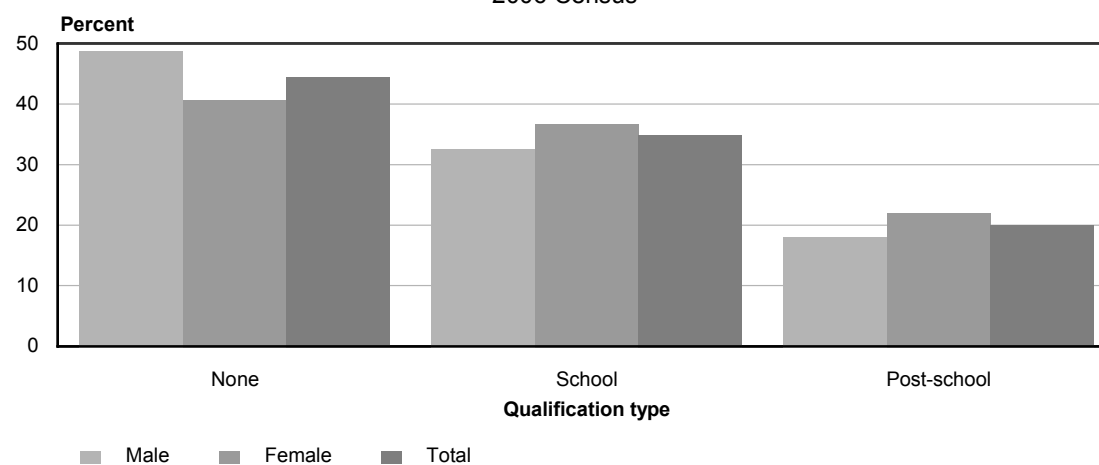
5. Education

At the time of the 2006 Census, 55 percent (16,443) of adult Cook Island Maori in New Zealand had a formal educational qualification, which was lower than for the total Pacific and total New Zealand adult populations (65 percent and 75 percent, respectively).

A higher proportion of Cook Island Maori women (59 percent) than men (51 percent) had a formal qualification. Furthermore, a higher proportion of New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori had a formal qualification (63 percent) than overseas-born Cook Island Maori (43 percent).

Figure 9

Highest Qualification for Cook Island Maori Population
By sex
2006 Census



A higher proportion of New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori than overseas-born Cook Island Maori had a school qualification as their highest qualification, as shown in figure 10. The only exception was 'overseas secondary school qualification' where

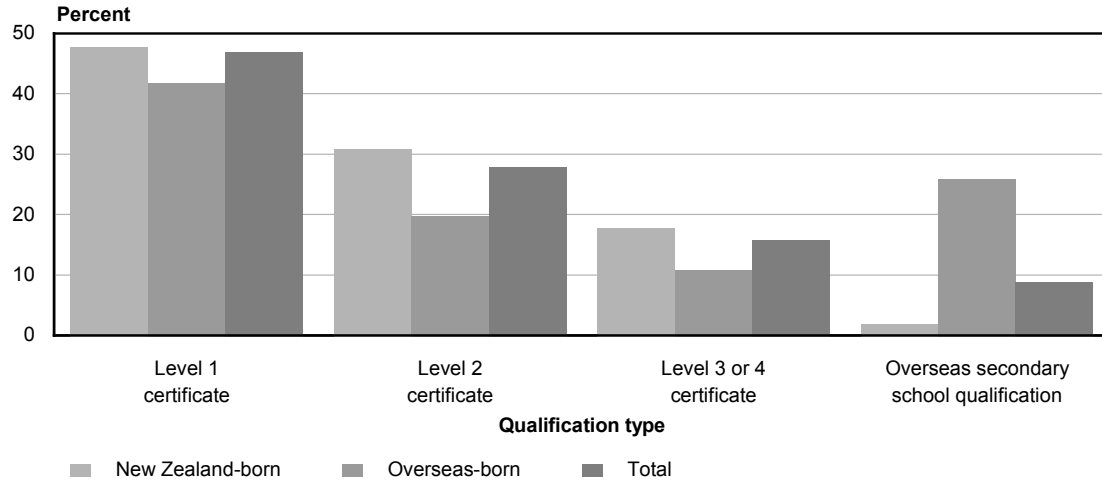
overseas-born Cook Island Maori had a higher proportion (20 percent) compared with New Zealand-born Cook Islands (2 percent), as would be expected.

Figure 10

Highest School Qualification for Cook Island Maori Population

By birthplace

2006 Census

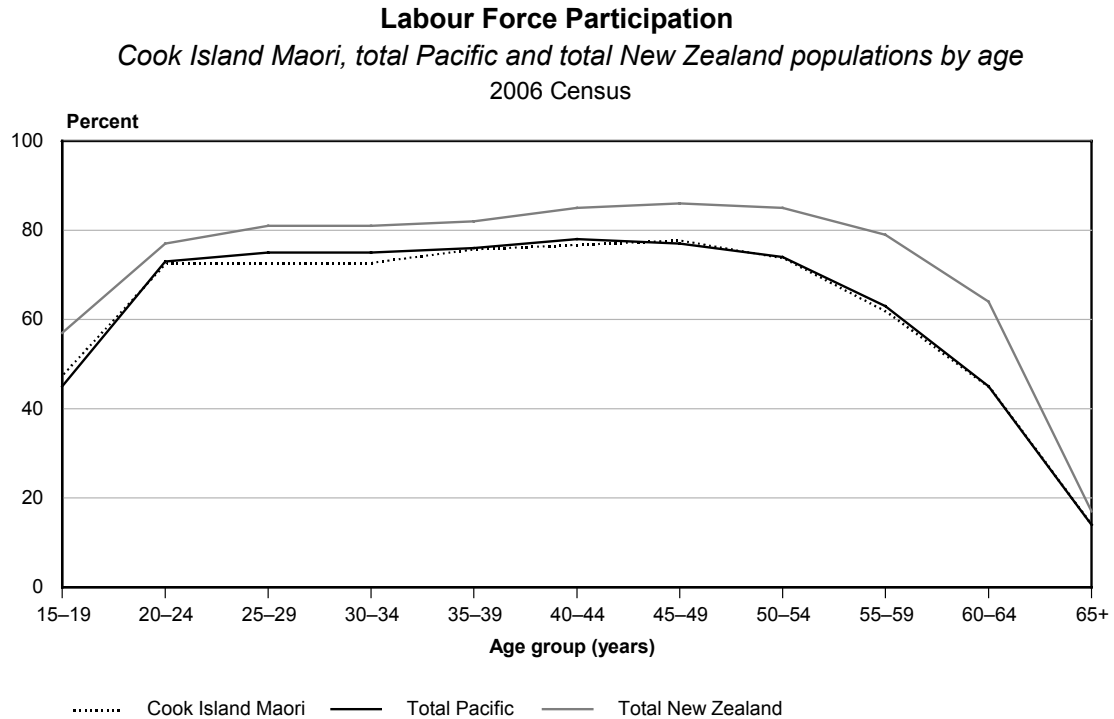


6. Labour force

Labour force participation

The labour force participation rate refers to the proportion of people who are of working age (15 years and over) and are classified as either employed or unemployed. The labour force participation rate for the Cook Island Maori population in New Zealand in 2006 (22,041 people) was 64 percent, which was the same as in 2001. This rate was somewhat lower than the comparable rates for the total Pacific and total New Zealand adult populations, which were 65 and 69 percent, respectively. The figure below shows the labour force participation rates across the lifespan and shows that a lower proportion of Cook Island Maori were in the labour force in all age groups.

Figure 11



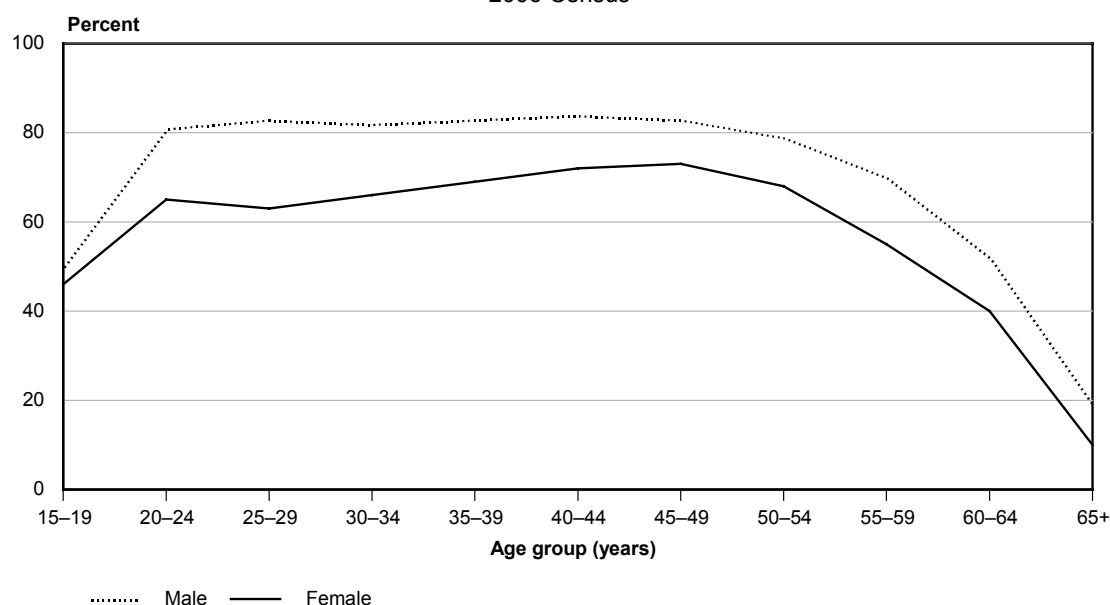
The highest labour force participation rate for Cook Island Maori (78 percent) is in the 45–49 years age group. This compares with the total Pacific population for whom the labour force participation rate is highest (78 percent) in the 40–44 years age group, and for the total New Zealand population with the highest rate (86 percent) in the 45–49 years age group.

Cook Island Maori aged 65 years and over were the group most likely not to be in the labour force (86 percent). They were followed by those in the 60–64 years age group (64 percent) and the 15–19 years age group (52 percent). These groups are made up of those who were most likely to either be retired, or to have not yet entered the workforce.

The following figure compares Cook Island Maori male and female rates of labour force participation. Female rates were lower, as could be expected because of child-rearing responsibilities.

Figure 12

Labour Force Participation for Cook Island Maori Population
By sex and age
 2006 Census



Forty-one percent of Cook Island Maori women were not in the labour force, which was slightly higher than for the total Pacific Island and total New Zealand populations, as shown in the following table.

Table 3

Proportion Not in Labour Force
Cook Island Maori, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations
 2006 Census

	Males	Females	Total
Cook Island Maori	29.6	41.2	35.7
Total Pacific	28.8	40.8	35.0
Total New Zealand	25.2	37.3	31.5

The differences in the age distributions of overseas-born and New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori are reflected in differences in the age distribution of those not in the labour force. As shown in the following table, there was a higher proportion of overseas-born Cook Island Maori (by age group) not in the labour force. The most significant difference can be seen within the 60–64 years age group, where 39 percent of overseas-born Cook Island Maori were not in the labour force compared with 56 percent for New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori.

Table 4

Cook Island Maori Population Not in the Labour Force⁽¹⁾
By birthplace and age
 2006 Census

Age (years)	New Zealand-born	Overseas-born	Total Cook Island Maori
	Percent		
15–19	51.5	58.2	52.3
20–24	27.2	27.3	27.2
25–29	26.7	29.4	27.3
30–34	24.1	31.4	26.6
35–39	21.3	27.7	24.1
40–44	20.6	24.4	22.5
45–49	16.7	25.4	22.1
50–54	19.2	29.0	26.2
55–59	23.1	40.2	37.6
60–64	39.3	56.1	55.0
65+	71.4	86.7	86.1

(1) Working age population only (ages 15 years and over).

Employment

The 2006 Census showed that 56 percent (19,287) of the Cook Island Maori adult population in New Zealand were employed either full time⁴ or part time⁵. This was a 3 percentage point increase since the 2001 Census. Of those people who were employed, 80 percent were in full-time employment. As shown in the following table, a higher proportion of Cook Island Maori men were employed than Cook Island Maori women. The employment rate for Cook Island Maori was lower than for both the total Pacific and the total New Zealand populations.

Table 5

Proportion Employed⁽¹⁾
Cook Island Maori, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations
 2006 Census

Population	Males	Females	Total
Cook Island Maori	63.1	50.1	56.3
Total Pacific	64.8	51.7	58.0
Total New Zealand	71.5	59.0	65.0

(1) Working age population only (ages 15 years and over).

Fifty-eight percent of New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori aged 15 years and over were employed compared with 54 percent of those born overseas. This difference is likely to be attributed to the differing age distributions of the two groups.

Unemployment

The 2006 Census recorded just under 13 percent (2,757 people) of the Cook Island Maori labour force as unemployed, which was a decrease of 5 percentage points since 2001. As shown in the following table, the unemployment rate for the Cook Island Maori population was considerably higher than both the total Pacific and New Zealand population. Furthermore, the unemployment rate was higher for Cook Island Maori women than for Cook Island Maori men.

4 People who are employed full time usually work 30 or more hours per week.

5 People who are employed part time usually work fewer than 30 hours per week.

Table 6

Unemployment Rate⁽¹⁾
Cook Island Maori, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations
 2006 Census

Population	Males	Females	Total
	Percent		
Cook Island Maori	10.4	14.8	12.5
Total Pacific	9.0	12.6	10.7
Total New Zealand	4.4	5.7	5.0

(1) The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

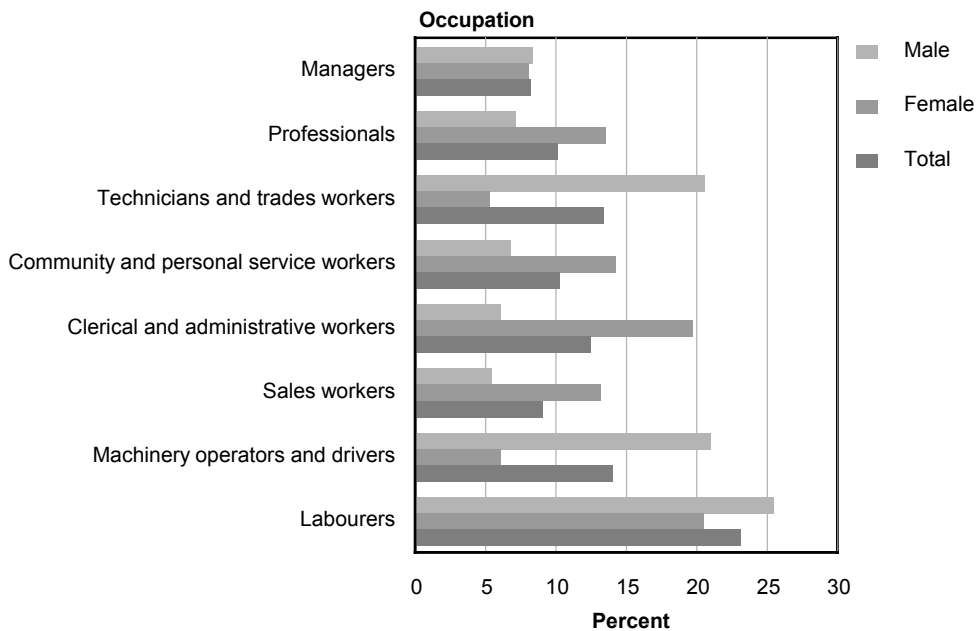
The unemployment rate also varied between New Zealand-born (15 percent) and overseas-born Cook Island Maori (9 percent).

Occupation

In 2006, the three most common occupations for Cook Island Maori in New Zealand were labourers (23 percent), machinery operators and drivers (14 percent), and technicians and trade workers (13 percent). The following figure shows the occupational distribution of Cook Island Maori men and women. There were marked differences between the sexes.

Figure 13

Occupation of Cook Island Maori in New Zealand
By sex
 2006 Census



A higher proportion of Cook Island Maori men than Cook Island Maori women worked as technicians and trades workers, machinery operators and drivers, and as labourers. On the other hand, a higher proportion of women than men worked as professionals, community and personal service workers, clerical and administrative workers and sales workers.

The following figure compares the occupations of New Zealand-born and overseas-born Cook Island Maori. New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori were more likely to be

managers, professionals, and office and sales workers, whereas overseas-born Cook Island Maori were more likely to be employed in labouring and trades-related occupations.

Figure 14

Occupation of Cook Island Maori in New Zealand

By birthplace

2006 Census



Industry

In 2006, Cook Island Maori in New Zealand worked in a variety of industries. As in 2001, the industry employing the most Cook Island Maori in 2006 was manufacturing. It employed more than double the number of Cook Island Maori than the retail trade industry, which was the next largest employer of Cook Island Maori. The third largest industry for Cook Island Maori employment was construction. The proportion of employed Cook Island Maori men and women working in these and other industries is shown in the following table.

Table 7

Proportion of Cook Island Maori Employed
By industry and sex
2006 Census

Industry	Male	Female	Total Cook Island Maori
	Percent		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.9	1.7	2.9
Mining	0.2	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	28.5	15.1	22.2
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	0.9	0.4	0.6
Construction	13.9	1.4	8.1
Wholesale trade	6.6	4.0	5.4
Retail trade	6.8	10.5	8.5
Accommodation and food services	4.1	10.8	7.2
Transport, postal and warehousing	8.8	5.8	7.4
Information media and telecommunications	1.1	2.2	1.6
Financial and insurance services	1.8	4.1	2.9
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1.8	2.2	2.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.2	4.5	3.8
Administrative and support services	4.1	5.7	4.8
Public administration and training	4.3	5.4	4.8
Education and training	3.1	8.8	5.8
Health care and social assistance	2.3	11.5	6.6
Arts and recreation services	1.4	2.0	1.7
Other services	3.3	4.0	3.6

The following table shows the industries where overseas-born Cook Island Maori worked in 2006, compared with their New Zealand-born counterparts. Overseas-born Cook Island Maori were much more likely to work in manufacturing than those born in New Zealand.

Table 8

Proportion of Cook Island Maori Employed
By industry and birthplace
2006 Census

Industry	New Zealand-born	Overseas-born	Total Cook Island Maori
	Percent		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.0	2.7	3.2
Mining	0.2	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	17.8	30.0	24.0
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	0.7	0.4	0.4
Construction	8.5	7.3	8.8
Wholesale trade	5.4	5.4	6.6
Retail trade	10.1	5.8	7.8
Accommodation and food services	7.7	6.4	5.6
Transport, postal and warehousing	7.9	6.8	5.2
Information media and telecommunications	1.9	1.1	1.6
Financial and insurance services	3.0	2.6	2.6
Rental, hiring and real estate services	2.1	1.8	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.3	2.9	4.2
Administrative and support services	4.6	5.1	5.6
Public administration and safety	5.5	3.7	3.6
Education and training	5.8	5.8	4.5
Health care and social assistance	6.0	7.5	9.9
Arts and recreation services	2.0	1.0	1.3
Other services	3.6	3.7	3.0

Self-employment

At the time of the 2006 Census, under 2 percent of employed Cook Island Maori adults in New Zealand were employers, no change since 2001. Four percent of Cook Island Maori adults were self-employed and without employees, which was also the same as in 2001. The comparable figures for the Pacific population were the same as the Cook Island Maori proportions. Seven percent of the total employed New Zealand population were employers and 12 percent were self-employed and without employees.

There was little or no difference in these proportions between Cook Island Maori born overseas and those born in New Zealand.

7. Unpaid work

Eighty-six percent of the Cook Island Maori adult population in New Zealand reported involvement in unpaid or voluntary work inside and outside of the household in the four weeks prior to the 2006 Census. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and total New Zealand populations in 2006 were 86 percent and 89 percent, respectively. The types of unpaid activities are shown in the following table, which compares Cook Island Maori rates of participation to total Pacific and total New Zealand rates of participation.

Table 9

Type of Unpaid Work
Cook Island Maori, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations
 2006 Census

Unpaid Activities	Cook Island Maori	Total Pacific	Total New Zealand
	Percent		
Household work, cooking, repairs, gardening etc, for own household	81.7	81.6	86.1
Looking after a child who is a member of own household	43.3	43.0	31.6
Looking after a member of own household who is ill or has a disability	12.1	12.7	7.8
Looking after a child who does not live in own household	20.0	18.0	16.2
Helping someone who is ill or has a disability who does not live in own household	9.2	9.0	9.1
Other helping or voluntary work for or through any organisation, group or marae	13.9	14.4	15.4
No activities	14.3	14.0	11.3

Note: Totals do not add up to 100 as people can participate in more than one type of unpaid activity.

The most common category of unpaid work was household work, cooking, repairs, and gardening for own household. A higher proportion of Cook Island Maori (and Pacific peoples in general) reported carrying out unpaid activities that involved looking after a child who was a member of their own household than the total New Zealand population.

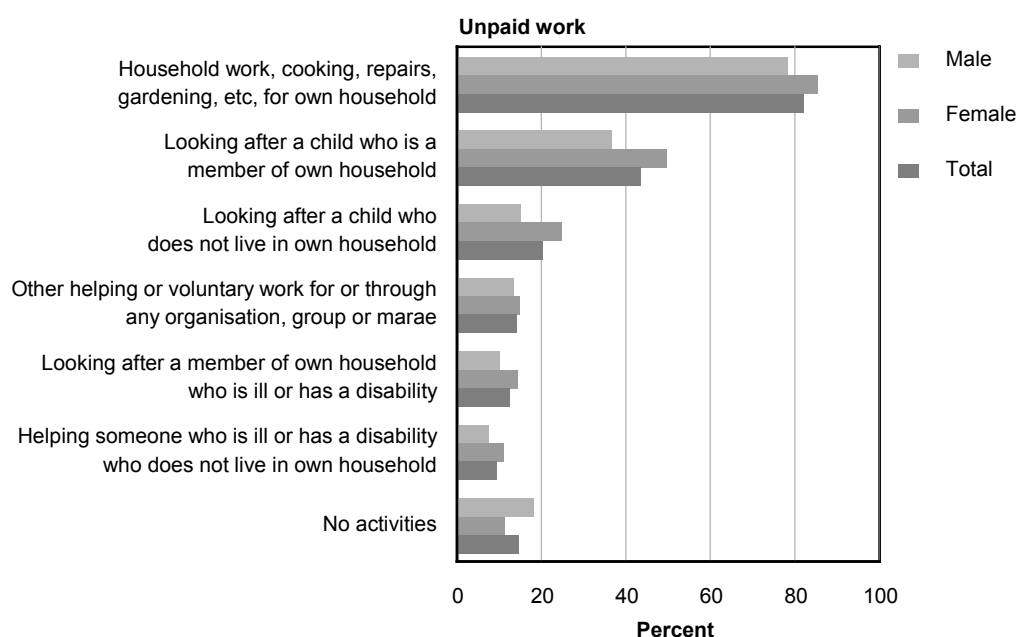
A higher proportion of women participated in unpaid work in all categories. Notably, the differences in some of the categories are not great.

Figure 15

Unpaid Work for the Cook Island Maori Population

By sex

2006 Census



There were differences in two areas of unpaid work where comparing New Zealand-born and overseas-born Cook Island Maori. A higher proportion of New Zealand-born

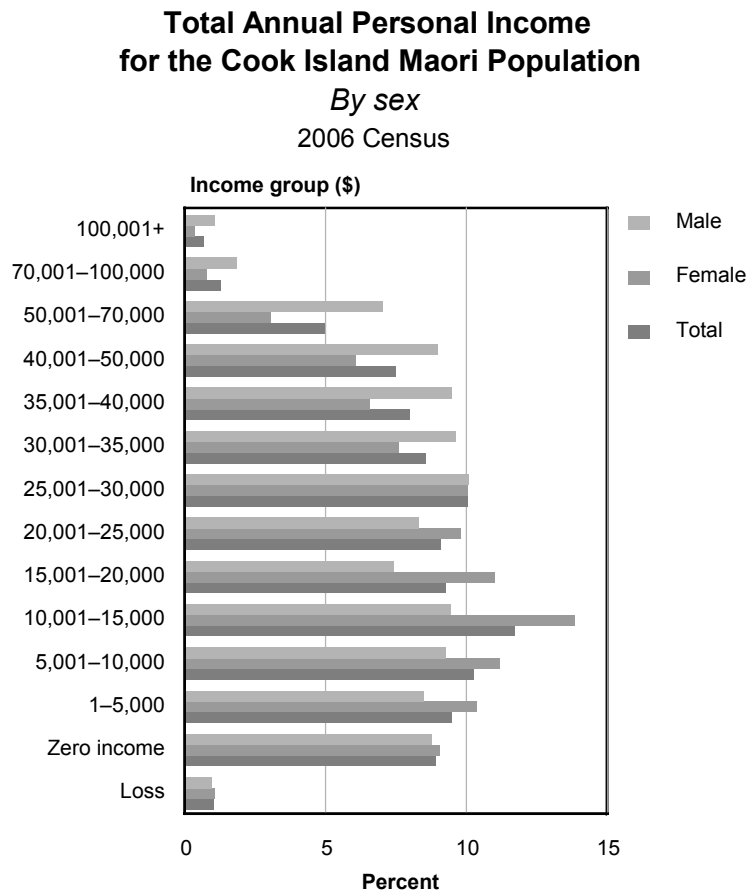
Cook Island Maori (47 percent) looked after a child who was a member of their own household, compared to overseas born Cook Island Maori (37 percent). There was also a higher proportion of New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori (23 percent) who looked after a child who was not a member of their own household when compared to overseas-born Cook Island Maori (15 percent). This was probably due to the younger age structure of the New Zealand-born population.

8. Income⁶

Nine percent of the adult Cook Island Maori population in New Zealand reported no personal income in the 2006 Census, while 40 percent received up to \$20,000 per annum. Only 2 percent received over \$70,000.

The Cook Island Maori adult population received a median annual income of \$19,800 (half received less and half received more than this figure) for the year ended 31 March 2006. This median was markedly higher than in 2001, when the median Cook Island Maori income was \$14,800. By way of comparison, the median annual incomes for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations in 2006 were \$20,500 and \$24,400, respectively. There were sex differences in median annual income for Cook Island Maori, with men's being much higher (\$23,600) than that of women (\$17,200). Furthermore, New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori had a higher median annual income (\$20,100) than overseas-born Cook Island Maori (\$19,600).

Figure 16



⁶ Income as captured in the 2006 Census includes income from all sources over the 12-month period proceeding census day.

Income sources

In 2006, 11 percent of Cook Island Maori in New Zealand aged 15 years and over reported no source of income⁷, with little or no difference in the proportions of men and women reporting no source of income. Thirteen percent of New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori adults reported no source of income while the comparable figure for those born overseas was 7 percent.

The most common source of income for the Cook Island Maori adult population was wages and salaries (including commissions and bonuses). Sixty-one percent (19,374) of Cook Island Maori adults received income in this way, which was an increase of 5 percentage points since 2001. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and total New Zealand usually resident populations were slightly higher at 62 percent and 60 percent, respectively. Cook Island Maori men (67 percent) were much more likely than women (55 percent) to receive income from wages or salary.

Thirty-two percent of Cook Island Maori adults received income support⁸, which was higher than for the total Pacific population (28%). Both proportions were much higher than for the total New Zealand population (17 percent).

Table 10

Source of Income for Cook Island Maori Population By sex 2006 Census

Source of income	Male	Female	Total
	Percent		
No source of income	10.6	10.7	10.7
Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc	66.7	55.2	60.7
Self-employment or business	5.7	2.5	4.0
Interest, dividends, rent, other investments	3.7	3.3	3.5
Payments from a work accident insurer	1.4	0.6	1.0
NZ Superannuation or veterans pension	4.6	5.3	5.0
Other superannuation, pensions, annuities	1.0	1.2	1.1
Unemployment benefit	7.6	6.9	7.2
Sickness benefit	5.0	4.9	4.9
Domestic purposes benefit	1.5	16.4	9.3
Invalids benefit	3.8	3.5	3.6
Student allowance	2.7	3.1	2.9
Other government benefits, payments or pension	1.8	6.2	4.1
Other sources of income	1.0	2.0	1.5

Note: Totals do not add up to 100 as people can have more than one source of income.

When comparing Cook Island Maori sources of income with total Pacific and total New Zealand sources of income, the most noteworthy differences are in the areas of investments and self-employment. The proportion of Cook Island Maori getting income through investments stood at 4 percent, slightly higher than for the total Pacific population (3 percent), whereas 24 percent of the total New Zealand population got income from investments of some kind. Furthermore, only 4 percent of the Cook Island Maori population received income through self-employment or business. This was the same as for the total Pacific population but much lower than the New Zealand population (17 percent).

⁷ Note that this figure differs from 'zero income' in the previous section because personal income and income source are taken from separate census questions and thus have different numbers of valid responses.

⁸ This includes the unemployment benefit, sickness benefit, domestic purposes benefit, invalids benefit, student allowance, and other government benefits, payments or benefits.

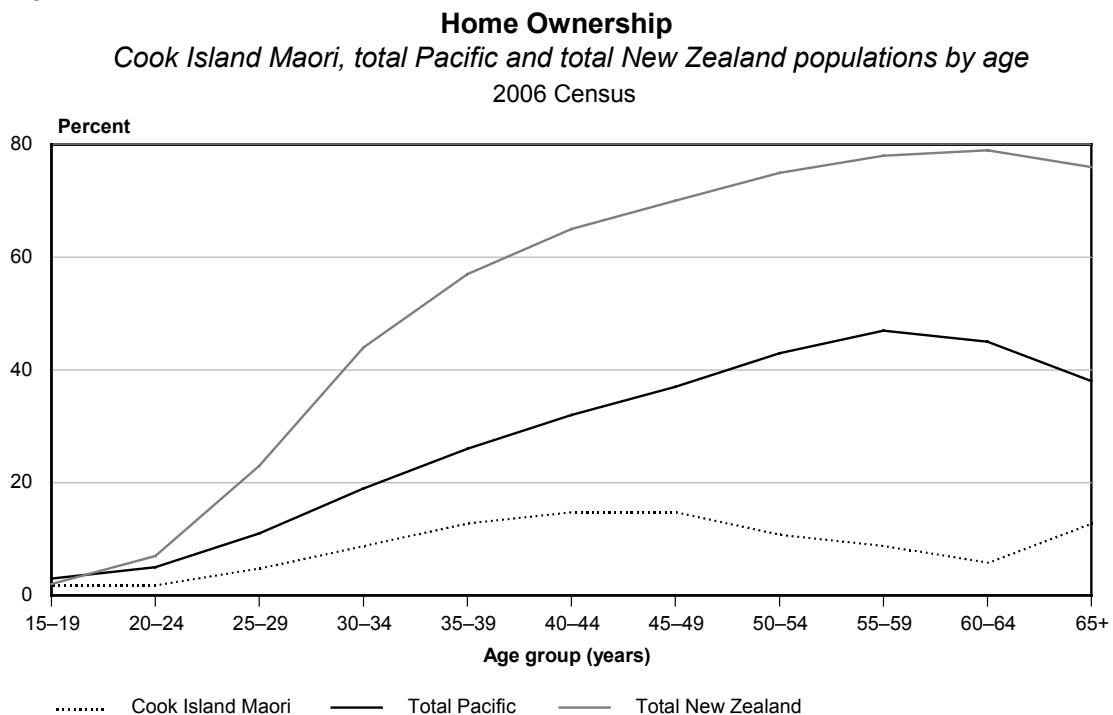
9. Housing

Home ownership

In 2006, 21 percent of Cook Island Maori adults in New Zealand owned or partly owned the dwelling that they lived in. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and total New Zealand populations were 22 percent and 53 percent, respectively.

The age distribution of home owners for the Cook Island Maori, total Pacific and total New Zealand adult populations in the following figure shows that across all of the age groups the rate of home ownership by Cook Island Maori was lower than that of the total Pacific and total New Zealand populations. The highest rate of home ownership within the Cook Island Maori adult population occurred within the 40–44 years age group (15 percent).

Figure 17



A higher proportion of overseas-born Cook Island Maori (27 percent) owned or partly owned the dwelling they lived in compared with New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori (17 percent).

Rental housing

Over half of Cook Island Maori (60 percent) who were living in rental accommodation in New Zealand lived in accommodation owned by a private person, trust or business. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and total New Zealand populations were 60 percent and 82 percent, respectively. A further 37 percent of Cook Island Maori lived in Housing New Zealand Corporation accommodation. The comparable figures were 37 percent for the Pacific population and 13 percent for the New Zealand population. .

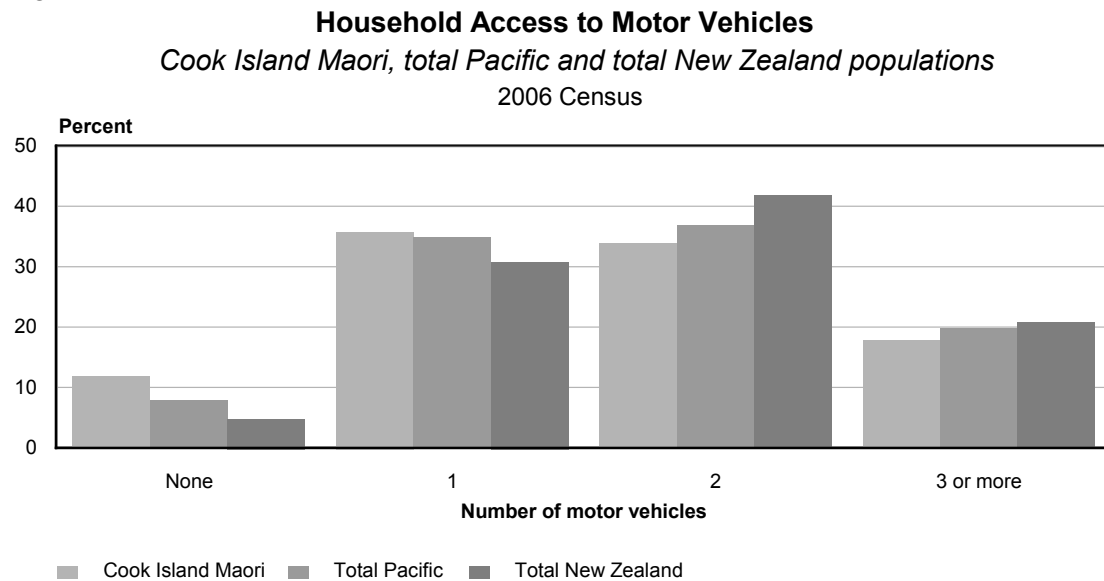
Of Cook Island Maori living in rental accommodation, 23 percent paid less than \$100 a week in rent. Twenty-eight percent paid between \$100 and \$199 per week, 32 percent paid between \$200 and \$299, and 17 percent paid more than \$300 a week.

10. Access to amenities

Motor vehicles

Eighty-eight percent of Cook Island Maori in New Zealand lived in households with access to a motor vehicle⁹. This proportion was very similar to that of the total Pacific and general New Zealand populations (92 percent and 95 percent, respectively). The proportion of people with access to one, two, three or more cars is shown in the following figure.

Figure 18

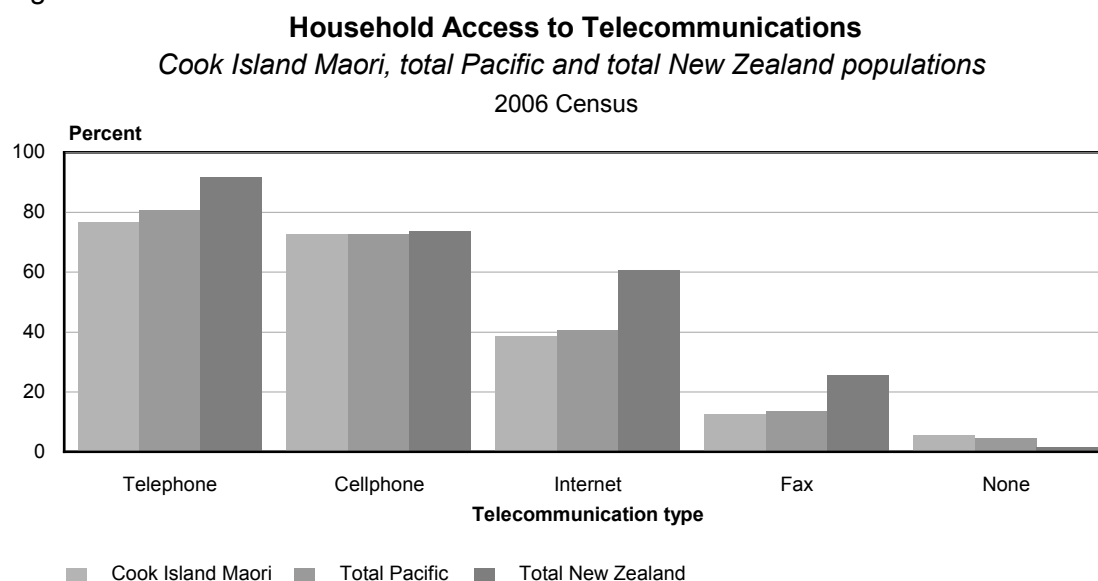


Telecommunications

In 2006, 76 percent of Cook Island Maori in New Zealand lived in households with access to a telephone in 2006. This was considerably less than the New Zealand population where 92 percent of people lived in households with access to a telephone. As shown in the following figure, Cook Island Maori households were also less likely to have access to fax machines and the Internet, when compared with the total New Zealand population.

⁹ 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; and 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, and vehicles occasionally borrowed from another household.

Figure 19



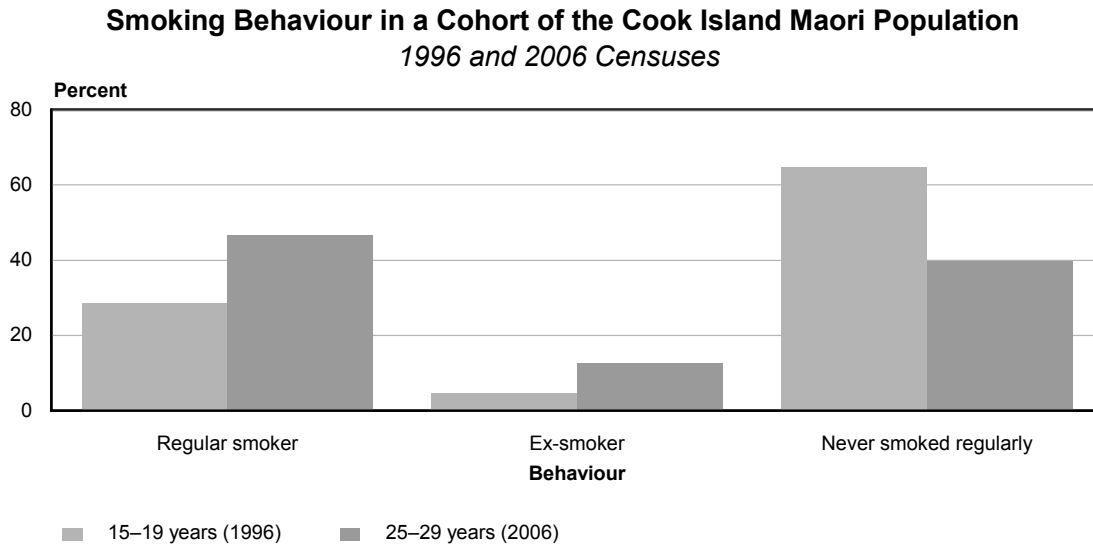
11. Smoking behaviour

Compared with the total Pacific and total New Zealand populations, a lower proportion (49 percent) of the Cook Island Maori population in New Zealand in 2006 stated that they have never been a regular smoker, a 2 percentage point decrease since 1996 (when this question was last asked in a census). The comparable figures for the total Pacific and total New Zealand populations were 57 percent and 59 percent, respectively.

Thirty-eight percent of Cook Island Maori reported that they were regular smokers, while 13 percent stated that they used to smoke. The comparable figures for the total Pacific population were 30 percent and 11 percent, respectively, while for the total New Zealand population they were 21 percent and 22 percent, respectively.

Changes in smoking behaviour can be seen by taking a cohort of people from the Cook Island Maori population who were aged 15–19 years at the time of the 1996 Census and comparing them to Cook Island Maori people within the 25–29 years age group at the time of the 2006 census. In 1996, 29 percent of Cook Island Maori adults aged 15–19 years stated that they regularly smoke. In 2006, this figure had increased to 47 percent for adult Cook Island Maori aged 25–29 years, suggesting that over a 10-year period more people within the cohort have become regular smokers. Those who stated that they used to smoke stood at 5 percent in 1996 and had more than doubled to 13 percent in 2006. Conversely, the figure for those who never regularly smoked decreased from 66 percent in 1996 to 40 percent in 2006. These changes can be seen in the following figure.

Figure 20

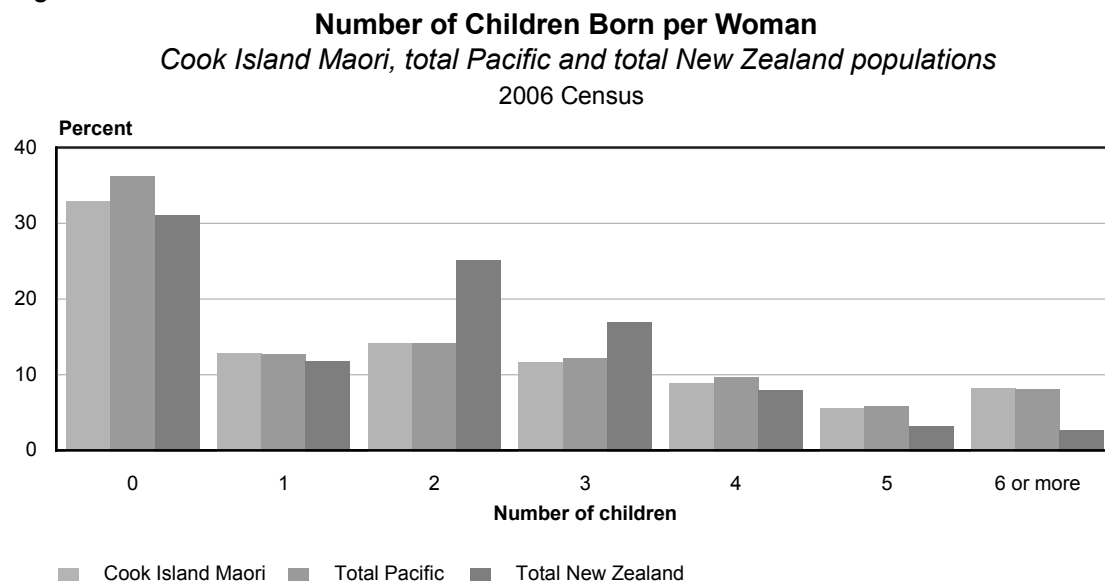


12. Number of children born

Thirty-three percent of Cook Island Maori women in New Zealand over the age of 15 did not have any children. This was a 3 percentage point increase since 1996 when this cyclical census question was last asked. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were 36 percent and 31 percent, respectively.

As shown in the following figure, while the Cook Island Maori and total Pacific Island populations were more likely than the total New Zealand population to have no children, they were less likely to stop at having just two or three children, and were more likely than the total New Zealand population to have four or more children. Thirty-one percent of Cook Island Maori had four or more children, while 24 percent and 14 percent of the total Pacific and total New Zealand populations, respectively, had four or more children.

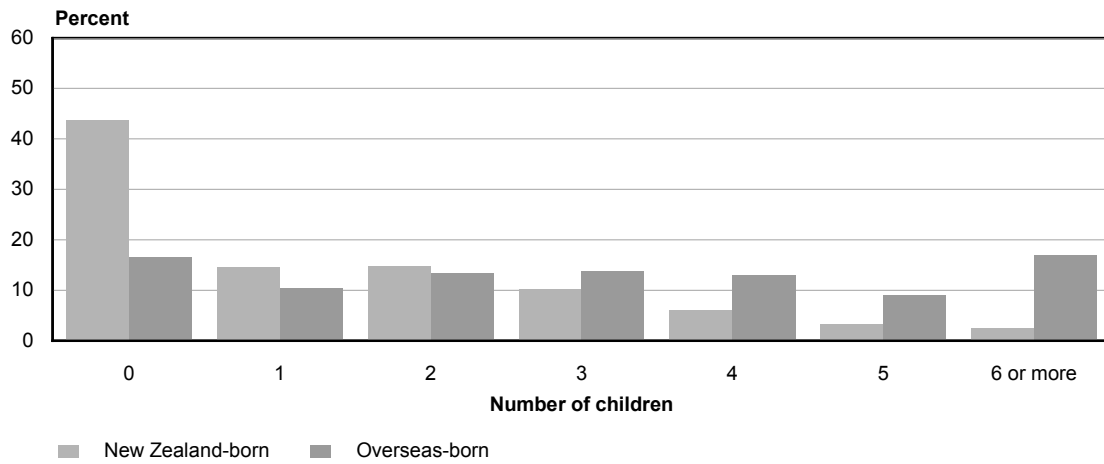
Figure 21



Given the different age distributions of overseas-born and New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori, it is not surprising that a higher proportion of overseas-born Cook Island Maori women had more children than New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori women. The following figure shows that overseas-born Cook Island Maori were much more likely to have a higher number of children than those born in New Zealand, and that New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori were more likely to have fewer or no children.

Figure 22

Number of Children Born per Cook Island Maori Woman
By birthplace of mother
 2006 Census



Technical appendix

Access to telecommunication systems

Access to telecommunication systems measures whether a household has access to: a cellphone/mobile phone (that is in the dwelling all or most of the time); a telephone; a fax and/or the Internet, to communicate with people outside the dwelling and to use services provided through these media. This requires the device to be in working order and for there to be a working connection.

Cigarette smoking behaviour

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, by people aged 15 years and over. 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 behaviour is a cyclical topic that was first asked about in the 1976 census, and was repeated in the 1981, 1996 and 2006 Censuses.

Employed

A person is employed if they were in the working-age population (people aged 15 years and over) and during the week ended 5 March 2006:

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

Full time refers to people who are employed full time usually work 30 or more hours per week.

Part time refers to people who are employed part time usually work fewer than 30 hours per week.

Ethnicity/Ethnic group

Ethnicity is the ethnic group or groups that people identify with or feel they belong to. Ethnicity is a measure of cultural affiliation, as opposed to race, ancestry, nationality or citizenship. Ethnicity is self-perceived and people can belong to more than one ethnic group.

An ethnic group is made up of people who have some or all of the following characteristics:

- a common proper name
- one or more elements of common culture that need not be specified, but may include religion, customs, or language
- unique community of interests, feelings and actions
- a shared sense of common origins or ancestry, and
- a common geographic origin.

Extended family

An extended family is a group of related persons who usually reside together and consists of: a family nucleus and one or more 'other related persons', or two or more related family nuclei, with or without other related persons.

Family

A family is a couple with or without child(ren), or one parent and their child(ren), living in the same household.

Full-time and part-time employment

Full-time work is defined as 30 hours or more of work per week while part-time work is defined as less than 30 hours of work per week.

Highest qualification

Highest qualification is derived for people aged 15 years and over, and combines highest secondary school qualification and post-school qualification to derive a single highest qualification by category of attainment.

Highest secondary school qualification

This is the highest secondary school qualification gained by category of attainment, and is collected for people aged 15 years and over.

Household

A household is one person who usually resides alone, or two or more people who usually reside together and share facilities (such as eating facilities, cooking facilities, bathroom and toilet facilities, and a living area), in a private dwelling.

Industry

Industry is the type of activity undertaken by the organisation, enterprise, business or unit of economic activity within which a person aged 15 years and over is employed.

Labour force

The labour force consists of members of the working-age population (people aged 15 years and over) who, during the week ended 5 March 2006, were classified as 'employed' or 'unemployed'.

Labour force participation rate

The percentage of the working-age population (people aged 15 years and over) who are either employed or unemployed at the time of the census. The calculation for labour force participation rate excludes people with a work and labour force status of 'unidentifiable'.

Languages spoken

This variable provides information on whether a person can speak and understand spoken or sign language(s). Totals do not add up to 100 as people can speak more than one language.

Median age

The median age represents the mid-point, where half the population is older and half is younger than this age.

Median income

Median income is one measure of the central tendency of income. The median income is calculated by ranking incomes from highest to lowest and selecting the

middle value. The median incomes calculated from census income ranges are estimates and are calculated by assuming that the income values within a range are equally distributed across the range. Median income values are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. Percentage calculations for median incomes are calculated on the unrounded medians.

Number of children born alive

The number of children ever born alive to each female aged 15 years and over who usually resides in New Zealand. Foetal deaths and stillborn children are not included. Stepchildren, adopted children, foster children and wards of the States are also not included.

Number of motor vehicles

The number of motor vehicles is the number of motor vehicles that 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.

Occupation

An occupation is defined as a set of jobs that require the performance of similar or identical tasks, and is collected for employed people aged 15 years and over.

Total personal income

Information on total personal income received is collected from individuals in the 2006 Census. It represents the before-tax income for the respondent in the 12 months ending 31 March 2006. To overcome collection difficulties, total personal income is collected as an income range rather than an actual dollar income.

Post-school qualification

Post-school qualification is the highest qualification gained over and above any school qualifications and is collected for people aged 15 years and over. Included are qualifications awarded by training and educational institutions, as well as those gained from on-the-job training. Post-school qualifications data is produced by category of attainment and by field of study.

Qualification

A qualification is a formally recognised award for attainment resulting from: a full-time (20 hours per week or more) learning course of at least three months; part-time study that, when completed, is equivalent to three months full time; or on-the-job training.

Formal recognition means that the qualification is:

- awarded by a New Zealand secondary school or institution as defined by the Education Act, or
- awarded under the auspices of the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA), that is, by a registered qualifications provider, or
- awarded by a publicly recognised New Zealand authority of a profession, academic discipline or trade, or
- awarded by a New Zealand recognised overseas authority of a profession, academic discipline or trade.

Category of attainment is an indication of the amount and type of learning required to gain a qualification.

The amount of learning is the total learning time usually necessary to obtain a qualification. Included are any previous learning or educational attainment required for admission to the educational course leading to the qualification and the amount of learning time necessary to complete the qualification.

The type of learning is the blend of theoretical knowledge and understanding and the attainment of practical skills. For example, academic qualifications have greater theoretical content than vocational qualifications; vocational qualifications have greater applied skills content than academic qualifications.

Religious affiliation

Religious affiliation is the self-identified association of a person with a religion, denomination or sub-denominational religious group. A denomination is the church or religious sect that forms a subgroup of a religion share the same principles but differ from each other in aspects such as the form of worship used, and the way in which they are governed. Totals do not add up to 100 as people can affiliate with more than one religion.

Resident population

Refers to all people counted during a census who usually live in New Zealand, excluding people who usually live overseas and New Zealand residents overseas.

Sources of personal income

This variable identifies the various sources from which an individual aged 15 years and over received their total personal income in the 12 months ending 31 March 2006.

In the census, it is generally only realistic to collect information on money income. This is income that the individual respondent can normally recall or can readily retrieve from their financial records. Money income is money flow from the deployment of one's labour, entrepreneurial skills and assets, and transfers received. The concept of money income therefore relies on identifying the sources from which money income is derived.

Excluded are income in kind, imputed income, unrealised income and contingent income. Contingent income is that dependent on the unknown income of a course of action, for example, to sue. Moneys received by borrowing, making withdrawals from savings and receiving repayments of loan principal are excluded. Tax credits and reimbursements of expenses are also excluded.

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Unpaid work

Unpaid work covers unpaid activities performed in the four weeks prior to census that are either:

- for people living in the same household as the respondent, or
- for people outside the respondent's household (for which the performance of those activities is not paid).

Working-age population

The usually resident non-institutionalised civilian population of New Zealand aged 15 years and over.