

# Cook Island Maori

Census  
Tatauranga



## Cook Island Maori in New Zealand

Cook Island Maori in New Zealand is one of a set of seven profiles on Pacific peoples based on results from the 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings. 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 resident populations.

- In 2001, Cook Island Maori was the second largest Pacific ethnic group living in New Zealand, comprising 52,600 or 23 percent of New Zealand's Pacific population (231,800).
- The Cook Island Maori population increased by 5,200 or 11 percent between 1996 and 2001.
- In 2001, the median age, or midpoint of the Cook Island Maori age distribution, was 18.8 years. By comparison, the national median age was 34.8 years.
- Cook Island Maori born in New Zealand accounted for 70 percent of the total Cook Island Maori population in New Zealand in 2001 – compared with 60 percent in 1991.
- In 2001, 18 percent of Cook Island Maori people (with a language) were able to hold an everyday conversation in Cook Island Maori – the same proportion as in 1996.
- I te mataiti 2001 ko te Kuki Airani Maori te rua o te iti-tangata maata roa atu mei te pa-enua Patipika e noo nei i Niu Tireni e 52,600 me kore ra e 23 patene o te iti-tangata Patipika katoatoa o Niu Tireni (231,800).
- Ko te iti-tangata Kuki Airani Maori kua kake atu to ratou tareanga tangata ki te 5,200, me kore ra e 11 patene mei te mataiti 1996 ki te mataiti 2001.
- I te mataiti 2001 ko te numero mataiti o te iti-tangata Kuki Airani Maori tei tu'atu'a'ia mei te pepeanga ki te pakarianga, ko te numero mataiti i rotopu e 18.8 mataiti. Me akaaiteite'ia ki to te patireia numero i rotopu e 34.8 mataiti.
- Ko te katoatoaanga o te iti-tangata Kuki Airani Maori i Niu Tireni nei, e 70 patene o te tangata tei anauia ki Niu Tireni. E 60 patene me akaaiteia atu ki te mataiti 1991.
- I te mataiti 2001 e 18 patene o te iti-tangata Kuki Airani Maori (e reo to ratou) kua mareka i te tuatua i te reo Maori o te Kuki Airani i te au ra ravarai, aiteite ua te maata ki to te mataiti 1996.



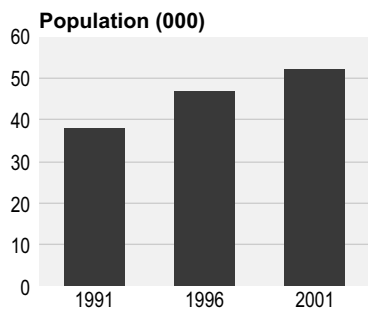
# 1. Population

The information presented in this profile is based on the census usually resident population count. The Cook Island Maori population includes those people who stated Cook Island Maori as their sole ethnicity or as one of several ethnic groups. The Pacific population refers to all those who stated a Pacific ethnicity.

- In 2001, Cook Island Maori was the second-largest Pacific ethnic group living in New Zealand, comprising 52,600 or 23 percent of New Zealand's Pacific population (231,800).
- The largest Pacific ethnic group was Samoan (50 percent). The Tongan (18 percent), Niuean (9 percent), Fijian (3 percent), Tokelauan (3 percent) and Tuvaluan (1 percent) groups followed Cook Island Maori in population size.
- The Cook Island Maori population increased by 5,200 or 11 percent between 1996 and 2001. During the same five-year period, the Pacific population increased by 15 percent.
- Growth of the Cook Island Maori population was slower between 1996 and 2001 than between 1991 and 1996, when it increased by 24 percent.
- In the decade to 2001, the Cook Island Maori population increased by 38 percent, as figure 1.1 illustrates.

Figure 1.1

**Cook Island Maori Population in New Zealand, 1991–2001**



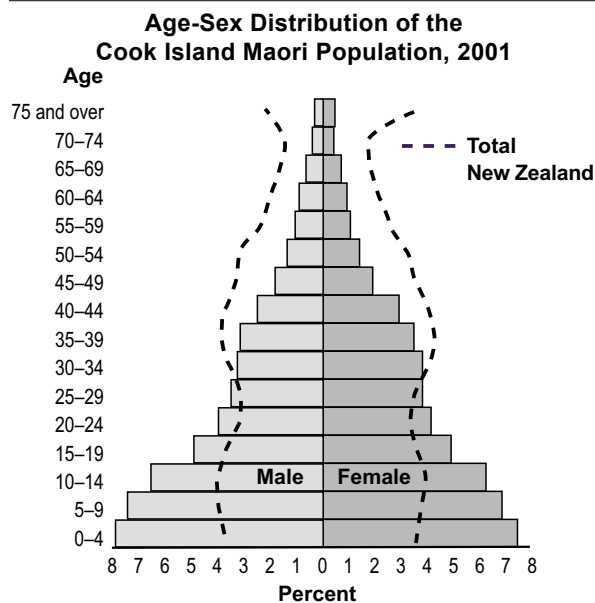
Source: Statistics New Zealand

## Age and sex distribution

- The Cook Island Maori population is relatively youthful compared with the New Zealand population, as figure 1.2 illustrates. In 2001, 42 percent of Cook Island Maori were under 15 years of age, compared with 23 percent of the New Zealand population. Three percent of Cook Island Maori were aged 65 years and over, compared with 12 percent of the New Zealand population.
- In 2001, the median age, or midpoint of the Cook Island Maori age distribution, was 18.8 years. By comparison, the median ages for the Pacific and New Zealand populations were 21.0 years and 34.8 years respectively.

- Cook Island Maori females (26,400) outnumber Cook Island Maori males (25,800), making up 51 percent of the population. Females make up the majority of Cook Island Maori aged 65 years and over – a reflection of their longer life expectancy.

Figure 1.2



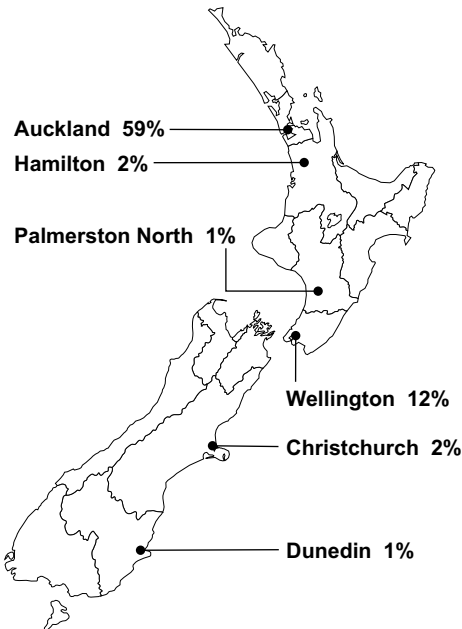
Source: Statistics New Zealand

## Place of birth

- New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori accounted for 70 percent of the Cook Island Maori population in New Zealand in 2001, a similar proportion to 1996 (69 percent). In 1991, 60 percent of Cook Island Maori people living in New Zealand were New Zealand-born.
- In 2001, 95 percent of overseas-born Cook Island Maori in New Zealand gave the Cook Islands as their birthplace.
- Between 1996 and 2001, the New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori population grew more quickly than the overseas-born Cook Island Maori population (14 percent compared with 10 percent).
- The New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori population has a much younger age structure than the overseas-born Cook Island Maori population. In 2001, 55 percent of the New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori population were under the age of 15 years, whereas 12 percent of the overseas-born population were under 15 years.
- Two percent of New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori people were aged between 45 and 64 years in 2001, whereas 29 percent of the overseas-born population were in this age group.

Figure 1.3

**Geographical Distribution of Cook Island Maori Population, 2001**  
By urban area



Source: Statistics New Zealand

**Geographical distribution**

- In 2001, 87 percent of all Cook Island Maori lived in the main urban areas (populations of 30,000 or more) – almost unchanged from 1996.
- The greatest concentration of the Cook Island Maori community in 2001 was in the Auckland urban area – 59 percent (up from 56 percent in 1996).
- The next largest concentration of Cook Island Maori was in the Wellington urban area (12 percent in 2001 and 1996).
- More than one-third (34 percent) of the Cook Island Maori population lived in southern Auckland. Outside of Auckland, 6 percent lived in Porirua and 3 percent in Lower Hutt.
- The largest Cook Island Maori community in the South Island in 2001 was in the Christchurch urban area, with 1,200 or 2 percent of all Cook Island Maori.

**Duration of residence**

- The majority (60 percent) of Cook Island Maori born overseas had been living in New Zealand for more than 20 years at the time of the 2001 Census.
- Three percent of the overseas-born Cook Island Maori population had been in New Zealand for less than one year in 2001 – a similar level to 1996 (4 percent).

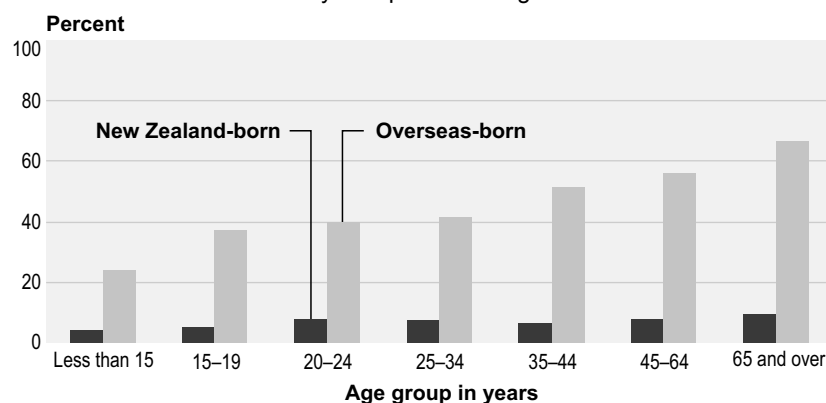
**2. Language**

**Cook Island Maori**

- In 2001, 18 percent of Cook Island Maori people (with a language) were able to hold an everyday conversation in Cook Island Maori – the same proportion as in 1996.
- A higher proportion of the overseas-born Cook Island Maori population was able to speak Cook Island Maori (48 percent of those with a language) than the New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori population (5 percent of those with a language). This pattern held across all age groups, as shown in figure 2.1.
- The proportion of the New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori population able to speak Cook Island Maori in 2001 was unchanged from 1996 (5 percent of those with a language).
- Among the New Zealand-born population, those aged 65 years and over were most likely to be able to speak Cook Island Maori (9 percent) – as figure 2.1 illustrates.

Figure 2.1

**Cook Island Maori Population Able to Speak Cook Island Maori, 2001**  
By birthplace and age



Source: Statistics New Zealand

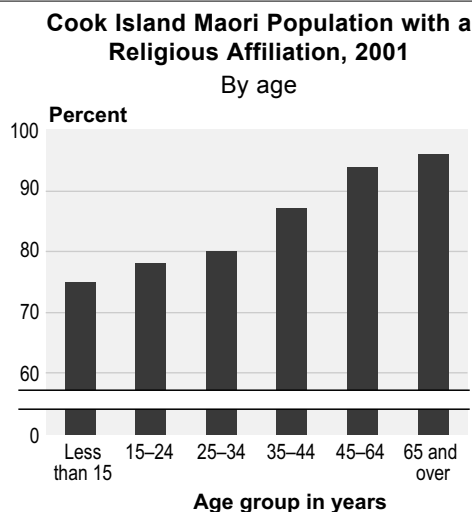
### English

- English was the most widely spoken language among the Cook Island Maori population. In 2001, 2 percent of Cook Island Maori (of those with a language) were unable to speak English – down one percentage point from 1996.
- In 2001, the majority (83 percent) of Cook Island Maori people unable to speak English were born overseas. Of those born overseas and unable to speak English, nearly two-thirds (64 percent) had been in New Zealand for more than 10 years.
- Eighty-one percent of Cook Island Maori who could not speak English were over 20 years of age in 2001.

### 3. Religion

- In 2001, 77 percent of Cook Island Maori people reported an affiliation with a Christian religion. The most common religious affiliation was Presbyterian (43 percent of those with an affiliation), followed by Catholic (19 percent) and Latter-day Saints (6 percent).
- Higher proportions of Cook Island Maori people in older age groups reported having a religious affiliation than their younger counterparts, as figure 3.1 shows. In 2001, 94 percent of Cook Island Maori aged between 45 and 64 reported a religious affiliation, whereas the equivalent proportion for those aged between 25 and 34 years was 80 percent.
- Overseas-born Cook Island Maori were more likely to report a religious affiliation than New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori (93 percent and 75 percent respectively). The older age structure of the overseas-born population may be a contributing factor.
- In 2001, 21 percent of the Cook Island Maori population stated they had no religious affiliation. Among the Pacific population, the equivalent figure was 12 percent. By comparison, almost a third of the New Zealand population stated they had no religious affiliation in 2001.

Figure 3.1



Source: Statistics New Zealand

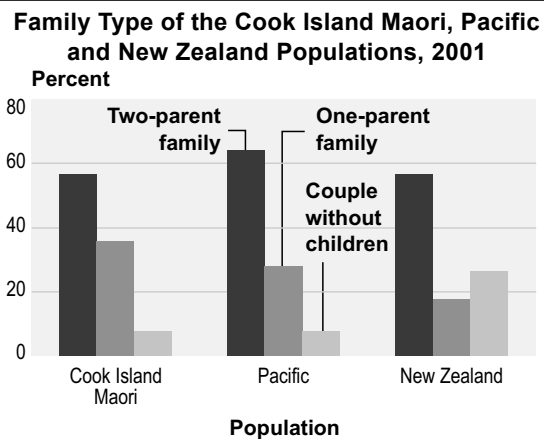
## 4. Families and households

### Families

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

- In 2001, Cook Island Maori were more likely to live in a family situation (81 percent) than the New Zealand population (75 percent).
- A two-parent family with children remains the most common family type for Cook Island Maori people, as figure 4.1 illustrates. Of those living in a family in 2001, 57 percent were in a two-parent family – a drop of 4 percentage points since 1991. By comparison, 65 percent of the Pacific population and 57 percent of the New Zealand population were living in a two-parent family in 2001.
- More than a third (36 percent) of Cook Island Maori living in a family were in a one-parent family – 3 percentage points higher than in 1991. By comparison, 28 percent of the Pacific population and 17 percent of the New Zealand population were living in a one-parent family in 2001.
- The proportion of Cook Island Maori people living as a couple without children increased slightly from 6 percent (of those living in families) in 1991 to 8 percent in 2001. The equivalent proportions in 2001 for the Pacific and New Zealand populations were 8 percent and 26 percent respectively, with the older age structure of the national population a contributing factor to this difference.

Figure 4.1



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- The proportion of dependent Cook Island Maori children living in two-parent families decreased from 60 percent in 1991 to 57 percent in 2001. Conversely, the proportion of dependent Cook Island Maori children living in one-parent families rose from 40 percent in 1991 to 43 percent in 2001.
- In 2001, 27 percent of Cook Island Maori people were living in extended family situations – down from 31 percent in 1996. By comparison, 29 percent of the Pacific population and 8 percent of the New Zealand population were living in extended families in 2001.

- The average (mean) size of families with at least one Cook Island Maori member changed little between 1991 (3.7 percent) and 2001 (3.6 percent). The average family sizes for the Pacific and New Zealand populations in 2001 were 3.6 and 3.0 respectively.

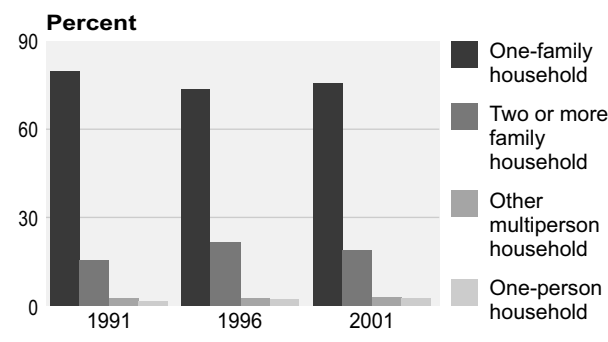
**Households**

A household is defined as either one person who lives alone or two or more people who usually reside together and share facilities such as eating, cooking and bathroom facilities.

- Three-quarters (76 percent) of Cook Island Maori were living in one-family households in 2001 – down from 80 percent in 1991.
- Following the national trend, the proportion of Cook Island Maori people living in households with two or more families rose in the first part of the decade from 16 percent in 1991 to 21 percent in 1996, before declining slightly to 19 percent in 2001. The proportion of the Pacific and New Zealand populations living in households with two or more families in 2001 was 20 percent and 5 percent respectively.
- In 2001, the overseas-born Cook Island Maori population (21 percent) was more likely to live in households with two or more families than the New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori population (18 percent).
- Approximately 2 percent of Cook Island Maori people were living in one-person households in 2001 – the same proportion as the Pacific population overall. The equivalent figure for the New Zealand population was 9 percent.
- In the decade to 2001, the average (mean) size of households with at least one Cook Island Maori member remained steady at 4.1. The average household size for the New Zealand population in 2001 was 2.7.

Figure 4.2

**Cook Island Maori Population by Household Type, 1991–2001**



Source: Statistics New Zealand

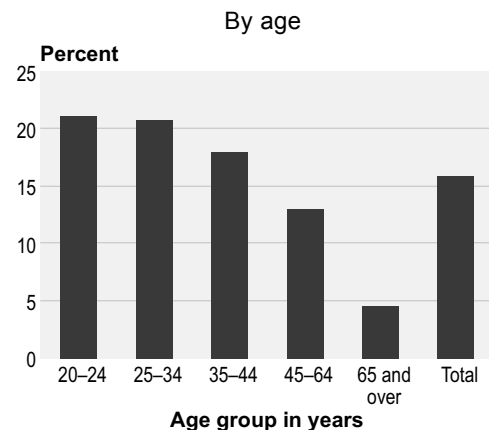
**5. Education**

The adult Cook Island Maori population includes all those aged 15 years and over.

- In 2001, 54 percent of Cook Island Maori adults held a formal educational qualification – 10 percentage points below the equivalent figure of 64 percent for the Pacific population.
- Thirty-eight percent of the adult Cook Island Maori population listed a school qualification as their highest qualification in 2001, while a further 16 percent held a post-school qualification. Thirty-two percent of the New Zealand adult population also held a post-school qualification in 2001.
- Young Cook Island Maori adults are more likely to hold a post-school qualification than their older counterparts, as figure 5.1 illustrates. In 2001, 21 percent of Cook Island Maori people aged 20–24 years held a post-school qualification, declining at each successive age group to 9 percent of those aged 65 years and over.

Figure 5.1

**Cook Island Maori Population with a Post-school Qualification, 2001**



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- Cook Island Maori females were more likely than Cook Island Maori males to have a school qualification as their highest qualification (39 percent and 36 percent respectively). A higher proportion of Cook Island Maori females also held a post-school qualification (18 percent compared with 14 percent).
- New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori were more likely than those born overseas to hold a school qualification as their highest qualification (42 percent compared with 32 percent). A higher proportion of those born in New Zealand also held a post-school qualification (19 percent and 12 percent, respectively).
- Of the overseas-born Cook Island Maori population, 56 percent had no formal qualifications, compared with 39 percent of New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori. The older age structure of the overseas-born Cook Island Maori population may be a contributing factor.

- Young Cook Island Maori adults are less likely to be without a formal qualification than their older counterparts. In 2001, 34 percent of Cook Island Maori aged 20–24 years and 37 percent of those aged 25–34 years were without any formal qualifications, compared with 49 percent of those aged 35–44 years and 60 percent of those aged 45–64 years.

## 6. Labour force

### Labour force participation

The labour force consists of adults (aged 15 years and over) employed or unemployed and actively seeking employment.

- Nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of Cook Island Maori adults were participating in the labour force at the time of the 2001 Census – slightly higher than in 1996 (62 percent). Labour force participation rates among the Pacific (65 percent) and New Zealand populations (67 percent) were similar to those of the Cook Island Maori population.
- The New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori population had a higher rate of labour force participation (69 percent) than the overseas-born Cook Island Maori population (60 percent) in 2001.
- Cook Island Maori men were more likely to participate in the labour force than Cook Island Maori women in 2001 (71 percent and 59 percent respectively) – a pattern repeated across all five-year age groups.

- Labour force participation among the Cook Island Maori population is lower than among the New Zealand population across all age groups, as figure 6.1 shows.

### Employment

The employment rate is the proportion of the adult population (aged 15 years and over) who are employed in either full-time or part-time paid work.

- At the time of the 2001 Census, 53 percent of the Cook Island Maori adult population were employed – continuing the upward trend from 51 percent in 1996 and 42 percent in 1991. In 2001, a similar proportion of the Pacific population was employed (55 percent), while the employment rate for the New Zealand population was higher at 62 percent.
- The employment rate for the Cook Island Maori population rose from 78 percent of the New Zealand employment rate in 1991 to 85 percent in 2001, as can be seen in figure 6.2.
- New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori (55 percent) had a higher employment rate than those born overseas (51 percent) in 2001.
- Cook Island Maori men (60 percent) had a higher employment rate than Cook Island Maori women (47 percent) in 2001 – a consistent pattern across all age groups.
- In 2001, employment rates among Cook Island Maori people were highest among those aged 40–44 years (70 percent) and 45–49 years (69 percent).

Figure 6.1

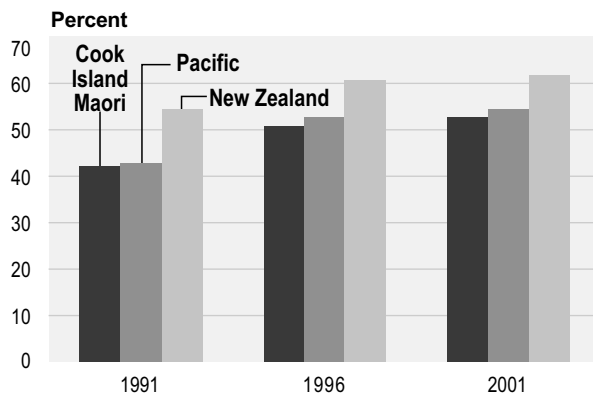
Labour Force Participation for the Cook Island Maori and New Zealand Populations, 2001



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Figure 6.2

**Employment Rates for the Cook Island Maori, Pacific and New Zealand Populations, 1991–2001**



Source: Statistics New Zealand

**Unemployment**

The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force who are unemployed, available for work and actively seeking employment.

- A total of 3,500 Cook Island Maori adults, or 18 percent of the Cook Island Maori labour force, were unemployed at the time of the 2001 Census. The unemployment rate for the Pacific population was 16 percent – more than double that for the New Zealand population in 2001 (7 percent).
- There was little change in the Cook Island Maori unemployment rate between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses (down one percentage point). However, unemployment among the Cook Island Maori population remains lower than at the beginning of the decade (22 percent in 1991).

- New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori were more likely to be unemployed (21 percent) than their overseas-born counterparts (15 percent) in 2001 – with the younger age profile of the New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori population a possible contributing factor.
- Cook Island Maori women had a higher rate of unemployment (20 percent) than Cook Island Maori men (16 percent) in 2001.
- Unemployment rates among the Cook Island Maori population were higher than for the New Zealand population across all age groups, as figure 6.3 illustrates.

**Occupation**

- In 2001, the most common occupations for employed Cook Island Maori adults were plant and machine operators and assemblers (19 percent), service and sales workers (17 percent), clerks (16 percent) and elementary occupations (15 percent).
- In the decade to 2001, Cook Island Maori people were increasingly employed in 'white collar' occupations. The proportion of Cook Island Maori adults employed as technicians and associate professionals increased by 3 percentage points between 1991 and 2001 to 9 percent, while those employed as service and sales workers rose 4 percentage points to 17 percent in 2001. Conversely, the proportion of Cook Island Maori adults employed as trades workers, and plant and machine operators and assemblers, and in elementary occupations, declined between 1991 and 2001, as figure 6.4 illustrates.
- New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori were more likely than their overseas-born counterparts to be employed in 'white collar' occupations such as legislators, administrators and managers (7 percent and 4 percent respectively), technicians and associate professionals (10 percent and 6 percent) and service and sales workers (19 percent and 14 percent).

Figure 6.3

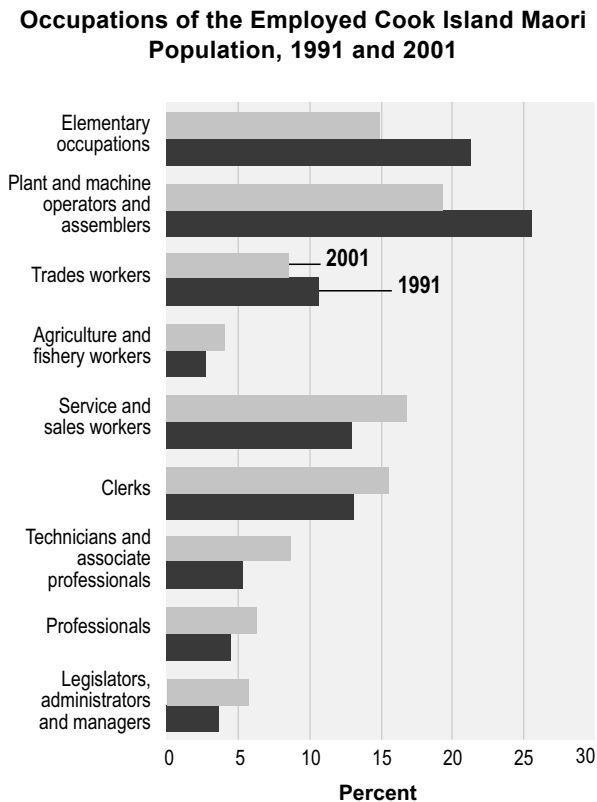
**Unemployment Rates for the Cook Island Maori and New Zealand Populations, 2001**

By age



Source: Statistics New Zealand

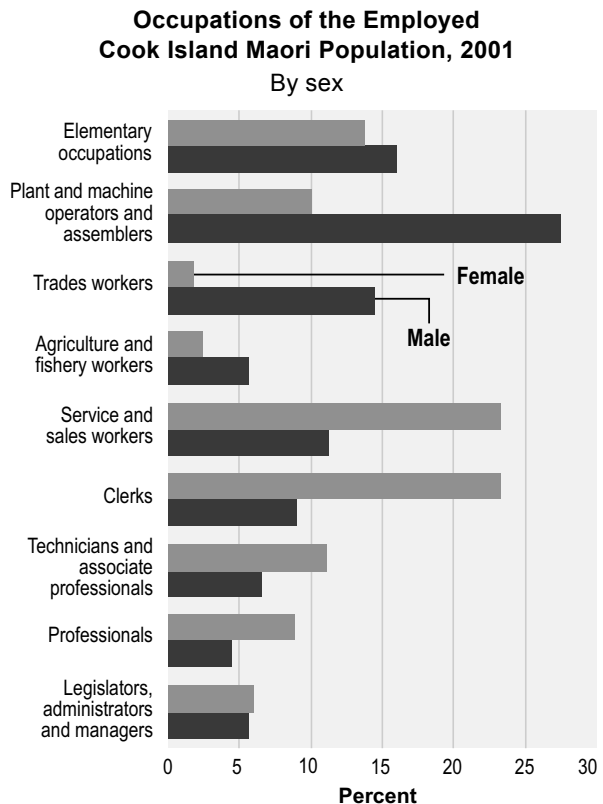
Figure 6.4



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- Cook Island Maori born overseas were more likely than their New Zealand-born counterparts to be employed as plant and machine operators and assemblers (26 percent and 15 percent respectively) and in elementary occupations (19 percent and 12 percent).
- There were considerable occupational differences between the sexes, as shown in figure 6.5. In 2001, Cook Island Maori women were more likely than Cook Island Maori men to be employed in 'white collar' occupations – such as professionals, technicians and associate professionals, service and sales workers and clerks. Conversely, Cook Island Maori men were more likely to be employed as trades workers and as plant and machine operators and assemblers. (See figure 6.5.)
- As increasing numbers of the Cook Island Maori population gain formal qualifications, young Cook Island Maori people are becoming less likely to be employed in 'blue collar' jobs. In 2001, Cook Island Maori aged 25–34 years were more likely than those aged 35–44 years to be employed as clerical workers and less likely to be employed as plant and machine operators and assemblers.

Figure 6.5



Source: Statistics New Zealand

### Industry

- Just over a quarter (26 percent) of employed Cook Island Maori adults worked in the manufacturing industry in 2001. As figure 6.6 shows, retail trade, and property and business services were the next most common industries – each employing 10 percent and 9 percent respectively of Cook Island Maori adults.
- Cook Island Maori born overseas are more likely than their New Zealand-born counterparts to work in manufacturing (34 percent and 20 percent respectively).
- New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori were more likely than those born overseas to work in retail trade (12 percent and 7 percent respectively), but similar proportions worked in property and business services (10 percent and 9 percent respectively).

Figure 6.6

Industries of the Employed Cook Island Maori Population, 2001			
By birthplace			
Industry	Place of Birth		Total Cook Island Maori
	New Zealand	Overseas	
	Percent		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4	3	4
Mining	0	0	0
Manufacturing	20	34	26
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	0
Construction	6	5	6
Wholesale trade	6	6	6
Retail trade	12	7	10
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	8	6	7
Transport and storage	6	4	5
Communication services	3	2	3
Finance and insurance	3	2	3
Property and business services	10	9	9
Government administration and defence	4	3	4
Education	5	6	5
Health and community services	5	7	6
Cultural and recreational services	3	1	2
Personal and other services	4	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand

### Self-employment

- Two percent of employed Cook Island Maori adults were employers in 2001, while 4 percent were self-employed without employees – the same proportions as those for the employed Pacific population in 2001. By comparison, employers and the self-employed made up 8 percent and 13 percent respectively of the employed New Zealand population.

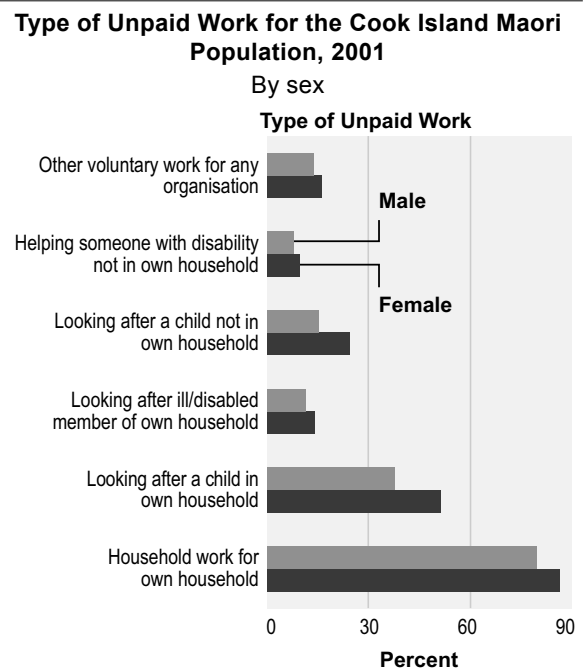
## 7. Unpaid work

- In 2001, 85 percent of Cook Island Maori adults reported involvement in unpaid or voluntary activities in the four weeks preceding the census – either inside or outside the home. This work included household work, looking after a child or ill person, as well as working for a community group.
- New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori were more likely to be involved in unpaid work than overseas-born Cook Island Maori (87 percent compared with 83 percent).
- In 2001, 85 percent of Cook Island Maori women and 77 percent of Cook Island Maori men reported participation in household work (including cooking, repairs and gardening), as figure 7.1 shows.
- Looking after a child in the home was the next most common category (50 percent of Cook Island Maori women

and 37 percent of Cook Island Maori men) – with the relatively youthful Cook Island Maori population being a contributing factor.

- Cook Island Maori women were more likely to participate in all categories of unpaid work than Cook Island Maori men, as can be seen in figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1



Source: Statistics New Zealand

## 8. Income

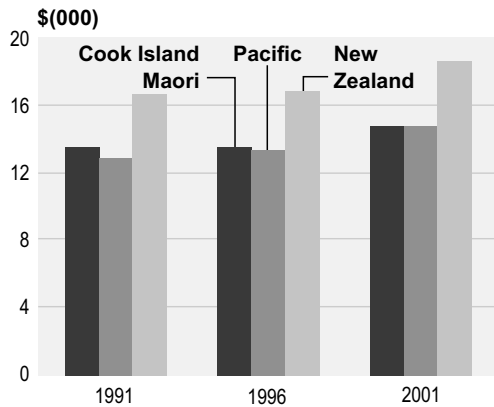
### Median annual income

Includes income from all sources – including income support.

- The Cook Island Maori adult population had a median annual income of \$14,800 in the year to March 2001 – the same as the median annual income of the Pacific adult population. The median annual income for the New Zealand adult population was \$18,500.
- The median annual income of Cook Island Maori adults who were in employment in the week preceding the 2001 Census was \$23,900 – equivalent to 86 percent of that of the New Zealand population (\$27,700).
- The real median annual income (adjusted for inflation to 2001 dollars) of Cook Island Maori people increased by 10 percent from \$13,500 in 1991 to \$14,800 in 2001. Over the same period, the real median annual income of the Pacific population and the New Zealand population increased by 16 percent and 11 percent respectively.

Figure 8.1

**Median Annual Personal Income of the Cook Island Maori, Pacific and New Zealand Populations, 1991–2001**



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- New Zealand-born and overseas-born Cook Island Maori had similar median annual incomes (\$14,900 and \$14,800 respectively) in 2001.
- In 2001, the median annual income of Cook Island Maori women was equivalent to 74 percent of that of Cook Island Maori men (\$13,300 compared with \$17,900). The gap between the sexes narrows for those in employment – with the median annual income of employed Cook Island Maori women equating to 82 percent of that of employed men (\$21,300 compared with \$26,000).
- Figure 8.2 shows that Cook Island Maori women were proportionately more likely to be in income bands under \$20,001, while Cook Island Maori men were more likely to be in bands of \$20,001 and over.

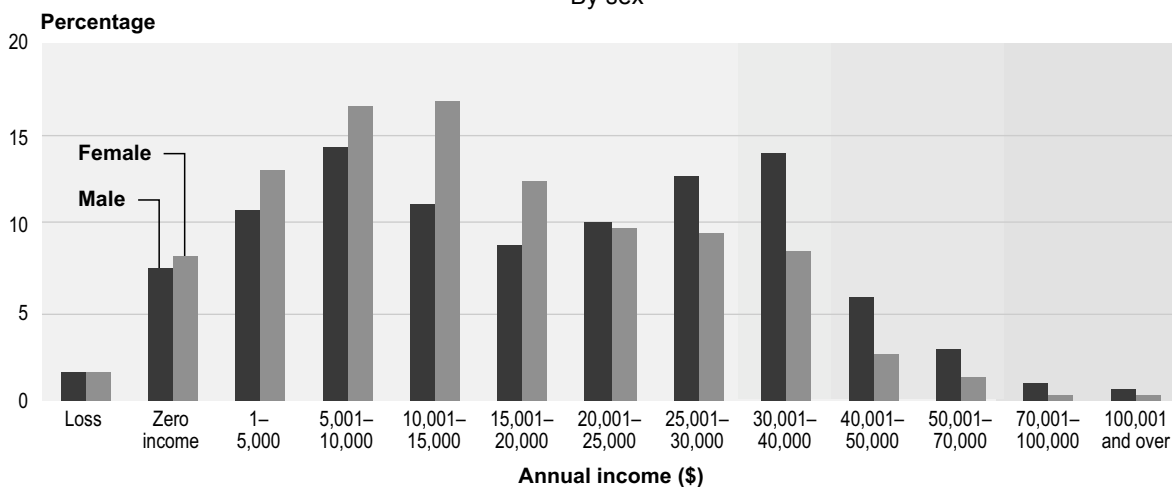
**Income sources**

- Wages and salaries were received by 56 percent of Cook Island Maori adults in the year to March 2001. The equivalent proportions among the Pacific and New Zealand populations were similar, at 58 percent and 57 percent respectively, as figure 8.3 shows.
- Income from self-employment or a self-owned business was received by 4 percent of Cook Island Maori adults – the same proportion as the Pacific population in 2001. By comparison, 17 percent of the New Zealand population received income from this source.
- Four percent of Cook Island Maori received income from interest, dividends, rent or investments in 2001 – the same as the Pacific population. Just over a quarter (26 percent) of the New Zealand population received income from these sources in 2001.
- Thirty-eight percent of Cook Island Maori received some form of income support at some stage during the 12 months prior to the 2001 Census. 'Income support' refers to monetary support from the government, excluding ACC payments and New Zealand Superannuation.
- New Zealand-born and overseas-born Cook Island Maori were equally as likely to have received income support in 2001 (both 38 percent). The comparable figures for the Pacific and New Zealand populations were 33 percent and 19 percent respectively.
- Cook Island Maori women (44 percent) were more likely to have received income support than Cook Island Maori men (31 percent) in 2001.

Figure 8.2

**Annual Personal Income of the Cook Island Maori Population, 2001**

By sex

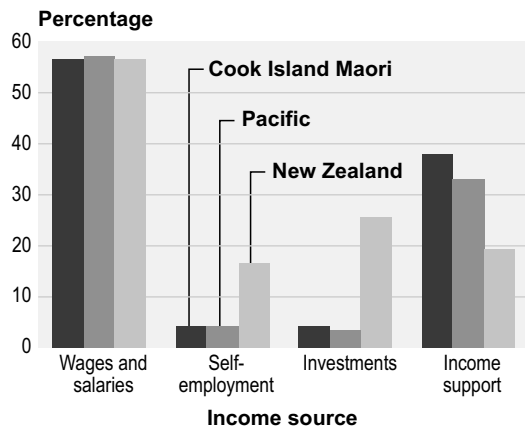


Note: Ranges of income group vary.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Figure 8.3

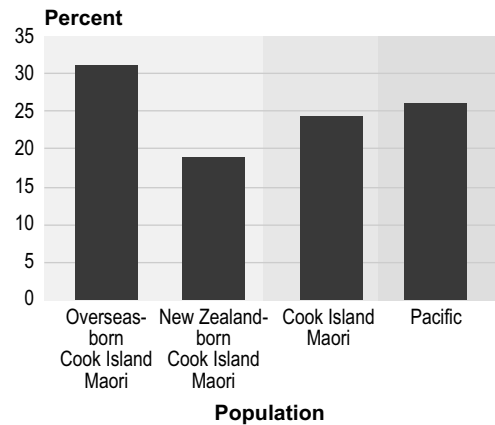
**Sources of Annual Personal Income of the Cook Island Maori, Pacific and New Zealand Populations, 2001**



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Figure 9.1

**Home Ownership among the Cook Island Maori Population, 2001**  
By birthplace



Source: Statistics New Zealand

## 9. Housing

### Tenure

- In 2001, 24 percent of Cook Island Maori aged 15 years and over stated that they owned or partly owned their own home – slightly below the level of 26 percent for the Pacific population. The comparable figure for the New Zealand population was 55 percent.
- Cook Island Maori women (25 percent) were slightly more likely than Cook Island Maori men (23 percent) to own the home in which they lived.
- Cook Island Maori in the older age groups had a higher home ownership rate than their younger counterparts. In 2001, 48 percent of Cook Island Maori aged between 45 and 64 years owned their own home, whereas among those aged between 25 and 44 years the equivalent proportion was 26 percent.
- Cook Island Maori born overseas were more likely to own their own home (31 percent) than New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori (19 percent). The older age structure of the overseas-born Cook Island Maori population is a contributing factor to this difference.

### Rental housing

- The proportion of Cook Island Maori people living in rental accommodation increased from 53 percent in 1991 to 57 percent in 1996 and to 63 percent in 2001. Conversely, the proportion of the Cook Island Maori population living in dwellings owned (with or without a mortgage) by a member of the household decreased from 47 percent in 1991 to 43 percent in 1996 and to 37 percent in 2001.
- The trend away from home ownership mirrors the national situation, with the proportion of the New Zealand population living in rental housing increasing from 25 percent in 1991 to 33 percent in 2001.
- Among those Cook Island Maori living in rental accommodation, 49 percent were in Housing New Zealand accommodation in 2001 – down from 57 percent in 1996.
- Proportionately more overseas-born Cook Island Maori people living in rental housing were in Housing New Zealand accommodation than those born in New Zealand (59 percent and 44 percent respectively).
- Of those Cook Island Maori living in rented accommodation in 2001, nearly half (49 percent) were living in households paying less than \$150 a week in rent. The comparable proportion for the New Zealand population was 38 percent.
- The levels of weekly rent paid by Cook Island Maori people are similar to the Pacific population, as figure 9.2 shows.

Figure 9.2



<sup>1</sup> Households with at least one Cook Island Maori member. <sup>2</sup> Households with at least one Pacific member. Source: Statistics New Zealand

## 10. Access to amenities

### Motor vehicles

- Cook Island Maori experienced an improvement in motor vehicle access in the decade from 1991. In 2001, 81 percent of Cook Island Maori lived in households with access to a motor vehicle – up from 75 percent in 1996 and from 72 percent in 1991. The comparable proportions for the Pacific and New Zealand populations in 2001 were 86 percent and 93 percent respectively.
- New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori were more likely to live in households with motor vehicle access (83 percent) than overseas-born Cook Island Maori (79 percent).

### Telecommunications

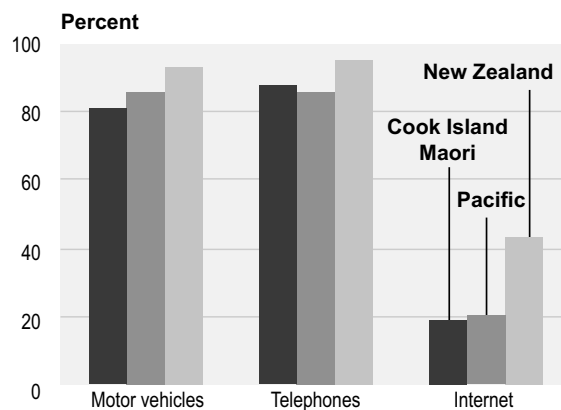
- In 2001, 88 percent of Cook Island Maori people lived in households with access to a telephone – a similar proportion to the Pacific population (87 percent). Among the New Zealand population, household telephone access was 95 percent.
- The New Zealand-born and overseas-born Cook Island Maori populations in New Zealand had the same levels of household telephone access in 2001 (both 88 percent).
- Nineteen percent of Cook Island Maori lived in households with access to the Internet in 2001 – a similar level to

that of the Pacific population (20 percent). The corresponding proportion for the New Zealand population was 43 percent.

- New Zealand-born Cook Island Maori were more likely to live in households with Internet access (22 percent) than overseas-born Cook Island Maori (15 percent).

Figure 10.1

Access to Amenities among the Cook Island Maori, Pacific and New Zealand Populations, 2001



Source: Statistics New Zealand

## Do you require more information from the 2001 Census?

Statistics New Zealand has gathered a vast amount of information from the 2001 Census. We can provide detailed information on New Zealanders, how we live and what we do. The census is a valuable resource for the community, business, planners, and government.

For example, you can access New Zealand's population and dwellings information by:

<i>sex</i>	<i>education/qualifications</i>	<i>number of occupants</i>
<i>age</i>	<i>income</i>	<i>home ownership</i>
<i>birthplace</i>	<i>occupation</i>	<i>number of rooms</i>
<i>ethnic group</i>	<i>industry</i>	<i>means of heating</i>
<i>language</i>	<i>hours worked</i>	<i>number of motor vehicles</i>
<i>marital status</i>	<i>means of travel to work</i>	... to name just a few.

Detailed information is available in a variety of electronic and print formats.

### ***Census on [www.stats.govt.nz](http://www.stats.govt.nz)***

Statistics New Zealand's website is a key delivery channel for census information. It incorporates a comprehensive catalogue of products and services, and allows you access to a range of census information. Much of this will be free, including *Community Profiles* – information covering each area unit (suburb), city or district and region.

### ***Census publications***

An extensive range of electronic census publications will be available by June 2002 including: Population and Dwellings Statistics, National Summary, Regional Summary, Incomes, Māori, Education, Population Structure and Internal Migration, Ethnic Groups, Work, Housing, Families and Households, Iwi, People Born Overseas, Pacific Peoples, Asian People and Electoral Profile.

These publications are available free on the Statistics New Zealand website: [www.stats.govt.nz](http://www.stats.govt.nz). They can also be purchased in hard copy format.

### ***Customised data services***

If you have census information needs that cannot be met by any of our standard products and services, a customised data service is available to meet your specific requirements. This service includes tables, graphs, maps, spreadsheets and databases.

For more information on the 2001 Census please contact your nearest Statistics New Zealand office.

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