

Statistical Standard for Iwi

Rationale

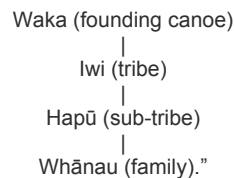
Statistics on the size and demographic characteristics of Iwi affiliates are needed

- to allow the Crown and Iwi to monitor the performance of Treaty of Waitangi obligations
- to assist in allocating resources and funds to Iwi
- to assist Iwi in planning social and economic developments
- to assist Waitangi Tribunal decisions on land ownership, fishing rights, etc
- to assist central, regional and local government agencies planning and providing services to Iwi in areas such as housing, health, social welfare and special assistance programmes
- to assist local government in the administration of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Definition

The concept of Iwi has changed over time. The definition given in the 1989 discussion paper Towards a Standard Classification of Iwi (Māori tribes) was adopted for the purposes of developing this standard, viz.

“The Iwi today is the focal economic and political unit of the traditional Māori descent and kinship based hierarchy of:



This standard is prepared for statistical purposes only. It is not meant to be read as a final list of Iwi. Statistics New Zealand will amend the list of Iwi from time to time.

Operational issues

In deciding whether or not a tribal group will be classified as an Iwi consideration is given to:

- whether the group has been separately categorised in earlier Iwi or tribal classifications
- whether the group has been identified by respondents in previous surveys or censuses
- whether there is a history of the group operating as a separate Iwi in a business or resource management capacity, with legal and/or administrative recognition as such
- whether historical and genealogical tradition identify the group as distinctive
- whether the group (as hapū of a larger Iwi) is moving to acquire or petition for Iwi status.

In addition, Statistics New Zealand will consult with the larger Iwi to obtain its view on the group's position in relation to the five criteria listed above.

Population size is not a major determinant in deciding whether to treat a group as a separate category in the classification of Iwi.

Although regional variations in dialect have been noted among speakers of te reo Māori, linguistic differentiation is not a criterion for defining classification categories.

Explanatory notes

Recommendation 6 of the Report of the Review Committee on Ethnic Statistics (1988) states "... the Departments of Statistics [now Statistics New Zealand] and Māori Affairs [now Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development)] develop a standard classification of tribal affiliation ...".

The classification has been entitled Iwi, rather than tribe, as more appropriate to the categories being classified. Affiliation is not included in the title. The classification is used for coding Iwi affiliation but it could also be used for other purposes, e.g. recording asset ownership by Iwi.

In 1991, in accordance with the requirements of the Runanga Iwi Act 1990, Census of Population and Dwellings asked people of Māori ancestry "What is the main Iwi (tribe) you belong to?" and "What other Iwi (tribes) do you have strong ties with?" Ranking Iwi into main and other is meaningless and, to many Māori, offensive; such a hierarchical concept should be avoided when collecting information on people's affiliation to Iwi.

The Runanga Iwi Act was repealed in 1991.

Classification criteria

The classification criteria are as described in the Operational issues section.

Classification

Iwi is a hierarchical classification with two levels.

Level 1 represents Iwi region (rohe) and is to be used for summary purposes only, and does not imply any future or present confederation of Iwi. Level 2 shows individual Iwi.

Level 1 has 14 categories and level 2 has 128 categories – excluding residual categories.

Within level 1 there are categories that allow for respondents who:

- state an Iwi, the name of which is common to more than one region, but do not specify the region
- give a geographic area without specifying an Iwi
- respond with a hapū that is affiliated to more than one Iwi
- respond with a waka or Iwi confederation
- do not know the name of their Iwi
- refuse to answer the question
- give a response that cannot be identified as a specific Iwi or region
- give a response that does not meet the definition of an Iwi
- do not answer the question.

The residual categories are defined in the Glossary.

Classification	Iwi – New Zealand Standard Classification
Abbreviation	Iwi
Version	V6.0
Effective date	3 July 2009

Coding process

To date, most Iwi data has been collected via a written response. Respondents are also asked to give the Iwi region. Regional information is used when an Iwi name is common to more than one region and to assist with difficult to code responses. A codefile is used to code responses.

A codefile is a comprehensive list of probable survey responses and the classification categories to which they are coded. Besides names of Iwi the codefile contains common spelling variations; older and traditional Iwi names; marae and meeting house names; ancestor names; hapū, waka and geographic landmarks which are specific to one Iwi; regional information to distinguish individual Iwi that share common names.

Multiple responses

Where respondents are asked to name the Iwi they affiliate with, multiple responses should be expected. When more than the maximum number of responses is given there is no hierarchy for determining which Iwi affiliations should be captured; answers should be captured in the order in which they are given.

Waka or Iwi confederation

If a respondent names a waka or an Iwi confederation, rather than an Iwi, choose from among the level 1 code 20 'Iwi not named, but waka or Iwi confederation known' categories.

Iwi name common to more than one region

Although there are no legally defined Iwi geographic boundaries it is generally agreed that Iwi boundaries overlap. If a respondent names an Iwi which is common to more than one region, but the regional information they give is insufficient to confidently assign their affiliation to a particular Iwi, use one of the level 1 code 21 'Iwi named but region unspecified' categories.

If a respondent names an Iwi which is common to more than one region, but does not name the region, use one of the level 1 code 21 'Iwi named but region unspecified' categories.

Hapū affiliated to more than one Iwi

If a respondent names a hapū, the name of which is common to more than one Iwi, code to 2200 'Hapū affiliated to more than one Iwi'.

Questionnaire module

Requirements

Data on Iwi affiliation is best collected through a self-completion questionnaire or in a face-to-face interview. Unless interviewers are fluent speakers in te reo Māori collecting information by telephone is likely to be difficult.

Nineteen percent of respondents to the 1996 Census of Population and Dwellings Iwi question stated that they did not know the name of their Iwi so providing a tick box for this option will speed processing.

As some Iwi names are common to more than one region, to enable the correct Iwi code to be assigned, information must be sought on both the Iwi and the region where the Iwi is tangata whenua.

Sufficient room must be provided on the questionnaire for respondents to be able to supply both the Iwi name and the region.

Example

The questionnaire module below is an example that meets the requirements documented in this statistical standard. Other questionnaire modules may vary in format but should conform to the requirements contained in this statistical standard.

15 Do you know the name(s) of your iwi (tribe or tribes)?

A list of iwi can be found on the back of the Guide Notes.

yes. Mark your answer and print the name and home area, rohe or region of your iwi below: ↓

no → mark your answer and go to 16

Iwi	
Rohe (iwi area)	
Iwi	
Rohe (iwi area)	
Iwi	
Rohe (iwi area)	
Iwi	
Rohe (iwi area)	
Iwi	
Rohe (iwi area)	

Standard output

Iwi

The standard output variable categories are the same as the two level hierarchical classification categories. The residual categories may be output separately or combined. Where a combination item of residuals is to be used in output, this item should be labelled 'not elsewhere included' and should have a footnote indicating its composition.

The residual categories are defined in the Glossary.

Iwi profiles

Iwi Profiles' data are derived from the Census of Population and Dwellings. From the 1996 Census there were 38 profiles produced, one for each Iwi (or group of Iwi) with a population of at least 1,000. There are two types of profiles, full and part profiles.

Full profiles distinguish between Iwi members living in the Iwi region and those living outside the Iwi region. From 1996 data 22 full profiles were produced, each with an Iwi population of more than 5,000.

Part profiles do not distinguish between the Iwi population living in the Iwi region and those living outside it. From 1996 data 16 part profiles were produced, each with an Iwi population of between 1,000 and 5,000.

Profiles were also produced following the 1991 Census.

Published Iwi profiles belong to the individual Iwi, not to Statistics New Zealand.

As the production of a full or part profile depends upon the population counts at the time of the Census, and because changes to the Iwi classification will impact on the composition of the profiles, details of profiles by Iwi are not included in this standard.

Related classifications and standards

New Zealand

The New Zealand Standard Classification of Iwi is not linked to any other standard classification.

International

Neither this standard nor this classification is based on any international standard or classification or on the standard of any other country.

Glossary

Residual categories

Not further defined (nfd)

A 'not further defined' (nfd) category is a type of residual category that appears within a hierarchical classification for responses that cannot be coded to the most detailed level of the classification but can be coded to a higher level of the classification. These categories never appear within classifications as stand-alone descriptors, but are combined with descriptors, often taken from a higher level in the classification.

Don't know

Use of this category is discretionary. The use of a category capturing don't know responses is most applicable to household surveys where don't know may be a legitimate response to certain questions.

Refused to answer

This category is **only** used when it is known that the respondent has purposefully chosen not to respond to the question. Use of this residual category in processing is optional. Its use is most applicable in face-to-face or telephone interviews, but may be used in self-completed questionnaires if the respondent has clearly indicated they refuse or object to answering the question.

Response unidentifiable

This category is used when there is a response given, but:

- the response is illegible, or
- it is unclear what the meaning or intent of the response is – this most commonly occurs when the response being classified contains insufficient detail, is ambiguous or is vague, or
- the response is contradictory, for example, both the yes and no tick boxes have been ticked, or
- the response is clear and seemingly within the scope of the classification, but can not be coded because no suitable option (particularly other residual category options such as 'not elsewhere classified' or 'not further defined') exists in the classification or codefile.

Response outside scope

This category is used for responses that are positively identified (that is, the meaning and the intent are clear) but which clearly fall outside the scope of the classification/topic as defined in the standard.

Not stated

This category is **only** used where a respondent has not given any response to the question asked, that is, it is solely for non-response.

References

Statistics New Zealand (1993) Proposed New Zealand Standard Classification of Iwi 1993, Wellington.

Department of Statistics (1989). Towards a Standard Classification of Iwi (Māori tribes): A discussion paper, Wellington.

Department of Statistics (1988). Report of the Review Committee on Ethnic Statistics, Wellington.