



RANGITĀNE Tū Mai Rā

THE STATE OF OUR NATION
IN 2023





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Purpose

1. This report provides an overview of the demographic profile, socio-economic circumstances and cultural strengths and aspirations of Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people in 2023. We intend that this information is used to support our long-term planning and service provision to whānau. It is based on Census data (in particular, from Census 2023), administrative data collected by government agencies and data and kōrero held by Rangitāne organisations.

Who is Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā?

2. Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā is the post settlement governance entity for Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua. It was established in 2014 to administer the Treaty Settlement assets returned to Rangitāne.
3. For the purposes of this report, “Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people” refers to the descendants of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua¹. These people affiliate to various Rangitāne hapū (and other whakapapa lines) and have established institutions including Marae, Rūnanga and Whenua Māori Trusts to administer their interests.
4. For the avoidance of doubt, this report does not present information about Rangitāne o Manawatū or Rangitāne o Wairau. Taihoa ka whai hononga ki ō tātau whanaunga o Rangitāne nui tonu.

¹ Further information about the definition of Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā is set out in the Deed of Settlement at https://www.tearawhiti.govt.nz/assets/Treaty-Settlements/FIND_Treaty_Settlements/Rangitane-o-Wairarapa/DOS_documents/Rangitane-o-Wairarapa-Deed-of-Settlement-6-August-2016.pdf

Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Population in 2023

5. There are three primary sources of data about the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā population: Census 2023; the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā database; and administrative data collected by government agencies.

Census 2023

6. Census 2023 collected data about iwi affiliation. For Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people, it provided three options for people to identify their affiliation to Rangitāne and our hapū, viz:

- Rangitāne (Te Mātau-a-Māui/Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa);
- Rangitāne o Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua; and
- Te Hika o Pāpāuma.

Table 1. Rangitāne Populations recorded in Census 2023

Rangitāne	Population	Female	Male	Another Gender	Growth since 2013 ²
Te Matau-ā-Māui/ Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa	3180	1688 53.1%	1469 46.2%	22 0.7%	43.4% ³ (2217 people)
Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua	1338	696 52%	633 47.3%	6 0.4%	N/A
Te Hika o Pāpāuma	393	216 55%	174 44.3%	-	N/A
Total Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā population	4911	2600	2276	28	N/A

NB Some figures do not add up to 100% because of rounding and small numbers of respondents.

² Information about iwi affiliation has been collected over several Censuses. However, there were major technical issues in Census 2018 which meant that no iwi data was produced. Therefore, Census 2013 provides the next best point of comparison. Data about affiliation to Rangitāne o Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua and Te Hika o Pāpāuma in 2013 was not reported, therefore there is no basis for comparison.

³ The significant growth of Rangitāne Te Matau-ā-Māui/Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa between 2013 and 2023 is likely to have been driven by the completion of the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Treaty Settlement in 2017, that is, more people with Rangitāne whakapapa chose to identify with Rangitāne following settlement (as opposed to natural population growth).

Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Database

7. As at October 2024, there are 5605 people registered on the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā database. Some 2688 people affiliated to Rangitāne o Wairarapa, 2804 people affiliated with Rangitāne o Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua and 238 people affiliated with Te Hika o Pāpāuma.
8. We have not sought to reconcile the Census 2023 results with the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā database because there are some important methodological differences (for example, the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā database includes whānau who reside in Australia and other countries, while the Census only collects information about the New Zealand Resident population). In addition, it is possible that whānau may choose to affiliate with Rangitāne in some circumstances and to not affiliate with Rangitāne in other circumstances.

Some General Population Observations

9. It is likely that there are whānau in Wairarapa and Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua with Rangitāne whakapapa who have chosen not to affiliate with Rangitāne (either by omission or by deliberate decision).
10. For completeness, it is useful to note the Census 2023 populations of Rangitāne o Manawatū (2874 people) and Rangitāne o Wairau (3072 people).

Age Profile of the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Population

11. Census 2023 provides information about the age profile of Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people. Demographically speaking, we have a 'young' population, with an average median age of 28.1 years (as compared to the national median age of 38.1 years and a local median age in the Wairarapa and Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua region of 44.6 years).⁴



⁴ The overall Māori population is gradually 'aging' over time, that is, the median age is increasing across Census periods. It is likely that this trend holds true for Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people.

Table 2. Age Profile of Rangitāne Populations in Census 2023

Rangitāne	Population	Under 15 years	15-29 years	30-64 years	65+ years
Te Matau-ā-Māui/ Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa	3180	897 28.2%	760 23.9%	1256 39.5%	264 8.3%
Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua	1338	430 32.1%	318 23.8%	483 36.1%	108 8.1%
Te Hika o Pāpāuma	393	119 30.5%	78 19.8%	159 40.5%	33 8.4%
Total Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā population	4911	1446 29.5%	1156 23.5%	1898 38.6%	405 8.25%

NB Some figures do not add up to 100% because of rounding and small numbers of respondents.

- The young age profile of Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people has a number of significant implications in terms of, among other things: education; employment and income opportunities in the short- and medium-term; position within community; and future planning.

Household Structures

- Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people lived in three main household types in 2023: (a) couple with child/ren (56.9%); one parent with child/ren (27.8%) and (c) couple only (ie no children) (15.1%)⁵.
- Some 25% of Rangitāne people in households with child/ren lived with one child. Another 26.5% lived in households with two children, 19.8% lived in households with three children and 14.1% lived in households with four or more children. The average number of children within Māori households nationally has been declining over the last 50 years, and this trend is likely to be true for Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people.
- These households tended to be one-family household (75.3%). Some 12% of Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people lived in two-family households, 6.2% lived in single person households and 5.3% lived in multi-person households (eg, flatting). This was influenced by age, with young people (16-29 years) being more likely to live in multi-person households and older people (65 years +) more likely to live by themselves.

⁵ Household data describes households with at least one Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā person (that is, other household members may or may not be affiliated to Rangitāne).

Where do Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people live?

16. Census data provides information about the resident population of New Zealand. It tells us where Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people who live in New Zealand are located. The Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā database tells us about where registered Rangitāne members live across the world.

Census 2023 Data

17. The Census data indicates that Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people are clustered in and around our traditional rohe, that is, 30% live in Wairarapa and Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua and 28% live in nearby Wellington, Manawatū and Hawkes Bay. There is also a significant number of Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people in Auckland (8.7%)⁶.
18. In particular, our people were concentrated in the Masterton District Council (16.4%) and the Tararua District Council areas (10.9%)⁷.
19. It is noteworthy that the overall Māori population in both Masterton and Tararua Districts (that is, Rangitāne and other whānau) is young, rapidly growing and now a substantial proportion of the overall community. Māori were 22.6% of the overall Masterton District Council population in 2023 (6267 people, up from 21.2% in 2018) and 26.8% of the Tararua District Council population in 2023 (4419 people, up from 24.6% in 2018). These populations were highly urbanised. In 2018, some 86% of Māori in the Masterton District Council region lived in Masterton township, with particular concentrations in 'McJorow Park', 'Solway South' and 'Lansdowne East'⁸. In the Tararua District Council area, some 41% of the overall Māori population lived in Dannevirke township, while 14.2% lived in Pahiatua and 9% lived in Woodville
20. Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people have high levels of domestic mobility, that is, only 40% of our people lived in the same residence in 2023 as in 2018. This has particular implications for how we maintain our connections with whānau. We need to constantly update our database to ensure that we have up-to-date contact details for whānau, and it is sensible to put more emphasis on electronic communication.

⁶ In this section, and hereafter, we have aggregated information for Rangitāne Te Matau-ā-Māui/Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa, Rangitāne o Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua and Te Hika o Pāpāuma people. Where there are significant differences between these populations, these are discussed in the text.

⁷ It is noteworthy that people who identified as Rangitāne Te Matau-ā-Māui/Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa were concentrated in the Wairarapa region (25%) as opposed to Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua (4.2%). On the other hand, people who identified as Rangitāne o Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua were concentrated in Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua (25.6%). This leads me to speculate that Rangitāne people in Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua were much more likely to identify with Rangitāne o Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua rather than Rangitāne Te Matau-ā-Māui/Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa.

⁸ These names refer to Census Area Units (CAUs) within Masterton and can be approximated to suburbs. Maps of the CAUs are available at <https://statsnz.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=6f49867abe464f86ac7526552fe19787>

Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Database

21. The Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā database indicates that 467 Rangitāne people live in Australia (8.3% of our total registered members).

Home Ownership and Amenities

22. Census 2023 data indicates that most Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people do not own the homes that they live in (that is, approximately 66%).
23. However, this is significantly influenced by the youthful age profile of the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā population. For Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people who owned their own homes, some 73% were aged 30-64 years⁹.

Renting

24. For Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people who rented their homes, between 35%-40% lived in households paying over \$500 rent per week. On the other hand, between 17.5%-20% of households paid rent of less than \$200. Rents were slightly lower for Rangitāne o Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua people.

Table 1. Rangitāne Populations recorded in Census 2023

% of Rangitāne Households	Under \$200	\$200-\$299	\$300-\$399	\$400-\$499	\$500-\$599	\$600-\$699	\$700-\$799	\$800+
Te Matau-ā-Māui/ Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa	17.5%	8.9%	15.1%	19%	20%	11.9%	4%	4.2%
Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua	19.9%	10.9%	19.9%	13.5%	16.7%	10.3%	5.1%	3.2%
Te Hika o Pāpāuma	8.3%	16.7%	8.3%	33.3%	19.4%	8.3%	5.6%	2.8%

Housing Quality

25. Nearly all Rangitāne people (99%) could access basic household amenities such as cooking facilities, electricity, safe drinking water, heating etc. However, 34.3% of us lived in households that were sometimes or always damp and 21% lived in houses that were “crowded” (that is, one or more extra bedrooms were needed)¹⁰.

⁹ Census data does not provide information about mortgage arrangements or debt levels for whānau who own or partially own their homes.

¹⁰ NB these rates (dampness and crowding) were slightly lower for Rāngitāne o Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua and Te Hika o Pāpāuma.

Income and Employment Status of Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Whānau

Personal Income

26. Most Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people aged 15+ reported personal income of less than \$50,000 per annum in Census 2023. There was some variation across the different Rangitāne populations.¹¹

Table 4. Personal Income from all sources in Census 2023 for Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people aged 15+

Rangitāne	\$0-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$100,000	\$100,000+
Te Matau-ā-Māui/ Hawkes Bay/ Wairarapa	61.1%	29.9%	9.2%
Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua	56.9%	33.9%	9.9%
Te Hika o Pāpāuma	55%	33.9%	9.9%

27. It is useful to consider the household income of Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā households (that is, the total income earned by all people in the household). This provides a broader picture of household income which offsets the potential impact of the youthful nature of the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā population on personal income.

Table 5. Household Income from all sources in Census 2023 for households with Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people aged 15+

Rangitāne	\$0-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$100,000	\$100,000-\$150,000	\$150,000-\$200,000	\$200,000+
Te Matau-ā-Māui/ Hawkes Bay/ Wairarapa	13.9%	25.4%	22.6%	17.7%	21.1%
Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua	14.1%	26.6%	22.3%	16.5%	20.5%
Te Hika o Pāpāuma	16.1%	25%	26.8%	12.5%	19.6%

11 This is likely to be a function of the youthful profile of the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā population. However, Census data about income is not disaggregated by age.

28. Most Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people derived the majority of their personal income from wages as employees (approximately 70%). Some people were self-employed or business owners (approximately 11%), some people derived income from New Zealand Superannuation (approximately 11%) and some people derived income from other government benefits. This highlights the importance of employment and employment planning in our development over the next 10-15 years. It will be particularly important to address high levels of youth unemployment and support 'within work' professional development for the Rangitāne workforce.

Employment Status

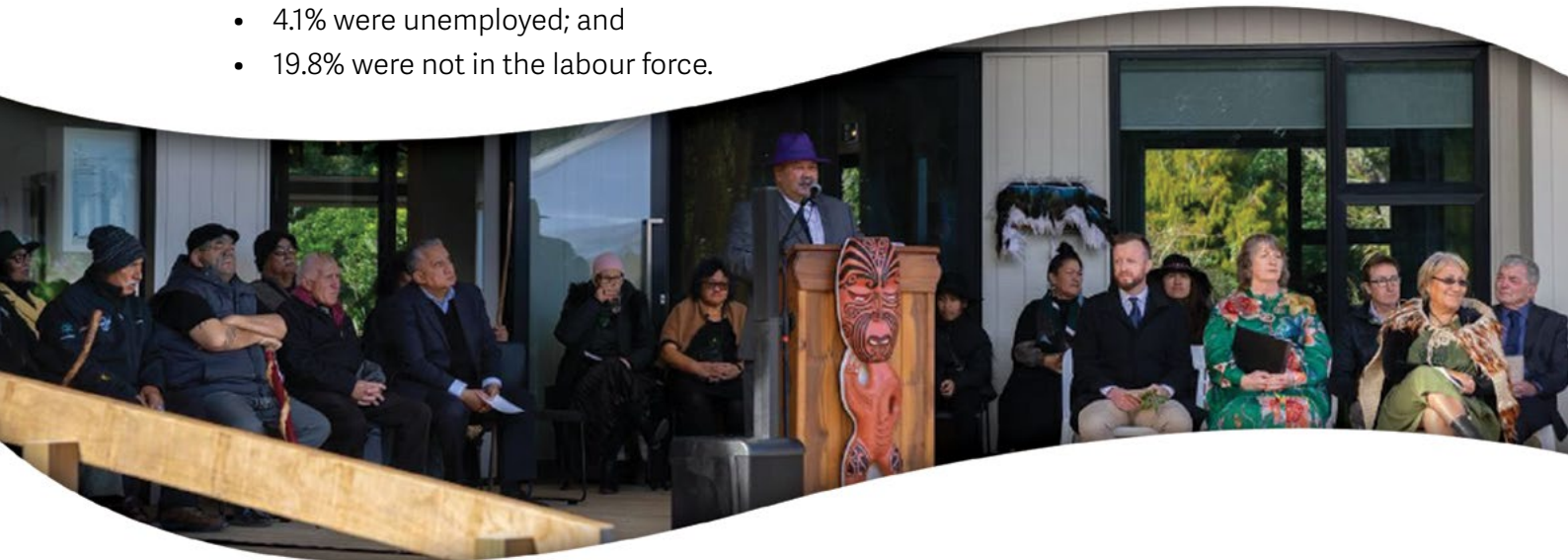
29. There are four broad employment status categories: 'employed full-time'; 'employed part-time'; 'unemployed' and 'not in labour force'.

30. In 2023, most Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people were employed full-time (52.8%), some were employed part-time (12.9%); some were unemployed (4.5%) and some were not in the labour force (29.9%)¹².

31. There was a significant age and gender difference in terms of employment patterns. Young people (15-29 years old) were more likely to be in part-time work (16%), unemployed (6.7%) or not in the labour force (33.6%). Older people, aged 65+, tended to be not in the labour force (66%). In terms of gender, 68% of the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people who worked part-time were women, 59% of unemployed people were women and 58% of people not in the labour force were women¹³.

32. For the main working age population (aged 30-64 years), the pattern was:

- 65% were employed full-time;
- 11.5% were employed part-time;
- 4.1% were unemployed; and
- 19.8% were not in the labour force.



¹² This data does not include information about "underutilization", that is, the number of Rangitāne people who are available for and seeking further work.

¹³ Employment and unemployment are subject to higher levels of volatility than other metrics reported in this report (especially for young people). Because of this, it is worthwhile tracking employment and unemployment trends over an extended period. At the time of writing, New Zealand is entering a period of increasing unemployment, which is likely to have direct impacts on Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people.

Occupation Types and Industry

33. Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people in the workforce worked across a number of occupation types in 2023.

Table 6. Occupation Types of Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people in the workforce

Occupation Type	Rangitāne Te Matau-ā-Māui/ Hawkes Bay/ Wairarapa	Rangitāne o Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua	Te Hika o Pāpāuma
Managers	15.2%	15.8%	17.7%
Professionals	25.3%	27.4%	27.4%
Technicians and Tradespeople	12%	11.2%	4.8%
Community & Personal Service Workers	11.8%	11.2%	6.5%
Clerical and Administration Workers	10.8%	9.3%	14.5%
Sales Workers	6.8%	6.6%	8.1%
Machinery Operators and Drivers	5.8%	5.6%	6.5%
Labourers	12.2%	13%	14.5%

34. The top five industries where Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people worked were: education and training (13%); health care and social assistance (12.8%); public administration and safety (10.6%); manufacturing (8.8%) and construction (8.4%). On the other hand, few Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people worked in information media and telecommunications (0.8%); rental, hiring and real estate (1.2%) and financial and insurance services (1.6%).

Unpaid Work

35. Many Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people undertake unpaid voluntary work in 2023: some 65% undertook two or more unpaid activities.

Education

36. Census 2023 collected data about the qualifications of Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people aged 15+.

- 14.1% of Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people had no formal qualifications.
- 41.3% had Level 1-3 qualifications (certificates).
- 22% had Level 4-6 qualifications (diplomas).
- 22.3% had a Bachelors Degree or higher.



Ministry of Education Data

37. The Ministry of Education publishes administrative data disaggregated by iwi at its Education Counts website. This data is organised differently from Census data, and therefore is not directly comparable with Census data or information from our database (in particular, the education data has a category of 'Rangitāne, not otherwise defined' that includes Rangitāne learners from across Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua, Wairarapa, Manawatū and Wairau, as well as categories for Rangitāne Te Matau-ā-Māui/Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua). However, it provides some insights into overall trends for Rangitāne learners¹⁴.

38. Overall, there were 1749 Rangitāne learners in 2023, comprised of Rangitāne, not otherwise defined (1254 learners), Rangitāne Te Matau-ā-Māui/Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa (397 learners) and Rangitāne o Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua (98 learners).

39. There were particular concentrations of Rangitāne learners in a small number of schools, in particular: Mākoura College (55 learners); Dannevirke High School (36 learners); Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Wairarapa (36 learners); Wairarapa College (31 learners); and Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua (27 learners)¹⁵. Otherwise, Rangitāne learners were thinly spread across a large number of schools.

40. Some 13.8% of Rangitāne learners participated in Māori Medium Education (248 learners); while 33.6% (603 learners) participated in Māori Language as a Subject learning and 52.5% (941 learners) did not participate in any Māori language learning.

41. In 2023, some 203 Rangitāne learners finished schooling. Of these learners, 21% left school with no formal qualifications, 12.3% left with NCEA Level 1, 25.6% left with NCEA Level 2 and 40.3% left with NCEA Level 3 or above. Rangitāne girls were much more likely to achieve higher school qualifications than Rangitāne boys, while learners who left before they turned 17 were much more likely to have no formal qualifications. This pattern of results has worsened slightly over the last five years. Some 47% of these learners went on to further study in the following year, with 33% attending public institutions (Universities, Wānanga and Te Pūkenga) and 14% attending private training establishments.

¹⁴ See <https://www.educationcounts.gov.nz/topics/dashboards-and-infographics/dashboards/iwi-education>.

¹⁵ There is detailed information about the performance of these individual schools for Māori learners generally. We will examine the data and trends in further reporting.

Health

42. Census 2023 collected limited data about health matters. It did report that approximately 11.6% of Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people were living with a disability and that smoking levels had reduced significantly between 2013 (26%) and 2023 (13%).
43. There is some data available about the health of Māori people living in the catchment of the former Wairarapa District Health Board¹⁶. This data is not disaggregated by iwi, and does not include whānau living in Tāmaki-nui-ā-Rua.
44. Within these limitations, it seems likely that this data provides some overview of health trends for Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people. It is possible to note that Māori within the catchment of the former Wairarapa District Health Board experienced the following outcomes.
- **Acute Bed Days.** Māori people experienced 299 acute bed days (per 1000 people) in 2023, up from 260 in 2022. This compares with 404 acute bed days for non-Māori and non-Pacific people (per 1000 people) in the catchment and a national average of 440 days for all people (per 1000 people).
 - **Acute Readmissions.** Māori people had acute readmissions rates of 10.9% in the 2023/24 financial year, up from 7.8% in 2022/23. This compares with 10.6% for non-Māori and non-Pacific people in the catchment and a national rate of 12.5%.
 - **Babies in Smokefree Homes.** Some 50.7% of Māori babies lived in smokefree homes at six weeks post-birth in 2023, compared with 75.7% of non-Māori and non-Pacific babies in the catchment.
 - **Ambulatory Sensitive Hospital (ASH) Admissions.** The Māori ASH rate in 2023/24 was 5813 per 100,000 people, compared with 3102 per 100,000 people for non-Māori, non-Pacific people. There is information about the top reasons for ASH admissions for Māori children aged 0-4 years and Māori adults aged 45-64 years.

Te Whare Taiao o Rangitāne.



Table 5. Top 5 Reasons for Māori Ambulatory Sensitive Hospital Admissions in the Wairarapa Catchment, with standardised rate per 100,000 population

Māori aged 0-4 in Wairarapa Catchment	Rate per 100,000 population	Māori aged 45-65 in Wairarapa Catchment	Rate per 100,000 population
Asthma (1714)	1714	Angina and Chest Pain	1406
Upper and ENT Respiratory Issues	952	Cellulitis	782
Gastroenteritis / Dehydration	857	Myocardial Infarction	749
Dental Issues	667	COPD	682
Lower Respiratory Infection	476	Gastroenteritis / Dehydration	443



Cultural Strengths and Aspirations

Te Reo Māori

45. Census 2023 data indicates that approximately 32% of Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people could hold conversations in te Reo Māori about lots of everyday topics. This is substantially higher than the national rate for all Māori people of 18.6%.
46. Young people reported high levels of te reo Māori knowledge, with 29.5% of under 15 year olds reporting te reo Māori skills, 30.4% of 15-29 year olds, 35.1% of 30-64 year olds and 28.6% of people aged 65+.

Hapū Affiliation

47. The Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā database collects information about hapū affiliation. The top five hapū identified by Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā people are:
- Ngāti Hāmua (1740 people registered with Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā);
 - Ngāti Mutuahi (939 people registered with Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā);
 - Ngāti Pakapaka (581 people registered with Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā);
 - Ngāti Moe (303 people registered with Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā); and
 - Ngāti Parakiore (189 people registered with Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā)¹⁷.



¹⁷ NB, people are able to register with more than one Rangitāne hapū).

