

Workshop on Data and Information on Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Minorities in the Philippines
27 – 28 January 2025, Manila, Philippines

Indigenous Data in Aotearoa New Zealand: A blueprint for the future?

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AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND CONTEXT

- 1840 Te Tiriti o Waitangi | The Treaty of Waitangi
- Demography: Māori descent nearly 20% of the total Aotearoa NZ population
- Ethnicity collected across most government data collections
- Ethnic disparities are systemic, embedded & intergenerational


ETHNIC GROUP

7 Which ethnic group do you belong to?


☐ New Zealand European

☐ Māori

☐ Samoan

 Cook Islands Maori

☐ Tongan

 Niuean

☐ Chinese

☐ Indian

other, eg *DUTCH, JAPANESE, TOKELAUAN*. Please state:

MĀORI CENSUS INDICATORS

MĀORI DESCENT

2018 Census English form – online

Are you descended from a Māori (that is, did you have a Māori birth parent, grandparent or great-grandparent, etc)?

[? Show Help](#)

☐ yes

☐ no

☐ don't know

2018 Census English form – paper

11 Are you descended from a Māori (that is, did you have a Māori birth parent, grandparent or great-grandparent, etc)?

☐ yes

☐ don't know

☐ no

→ go to **12**

→ go to **14**

MĀORI CENSUS INDICATORS

TRIBAL (IWI) AFFILIATION

2018 Census English form – paper

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

See the Guide Notes for a list of iwi.

☐ yes ➔ go to **13**

☐ no ➔ go to **14**

13 Give the name(s) and region(s) of your iwi (tribe or tribes):

iwi:	
region:	
iwi:	
region:	
iwi:	
region:	

LANGUAGE

15 In which language(s) could you have a conversation about a lot of everyday things?

Mark the space or spaces which apply to you.

Remember to mark English if you can have a conversation in English.

☐ English

☐ Māori

☐ Samoan

☐ New Zealand Sign Language

☐ other language(s), eg *GUJARATI, CANTONESE, GREEK.*

Print the language(s):

or ☐ none, eg too young to talk

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES COUNTED IN CENSUS

	1990	2000	2010
(i) Countries with at least one Indigenous Peoples that also held a Census	128	130	122
(ii) % of (i) that we located a Census form for	116	120	113
% of (ii) that enumerated Indigenous Peoples in some way	39 (33.6%)	55 (45.8%)	51 (45.1%)

Data source: Ethnicity Counts project, Tahu Kukutai & Victor Thompson.
Table: Mullane-Ronaki, M. (2017). *Indigenising the national census? A global study of the enumeration of Indigenous Peoples, 1985-2014*. University of Waikato Masters Thesis. (Table 5.1).
Note: Number of countries with at least one Indigenous Peoples, n=150

ETHNICITY DATA IN GLOBAL CONTEXT

	Census round		
No. of ethnicity q asked	Per cent		
	1990	2000	2010
None	33.3	24.0	21.8
One	36.1	32.3	29.6
Two	17.2	26.0	32.5
Three or more	14.4	17.7	17.1
No. of countries	180	192	169

Data from Ethnicity Counts project, Tahu Kukutai & Victor Thompson.

The disastrous 2018 Census

Political Roundup: The absolute debacle of the 2018 Census



By Bryce Edwards

Columnist · NZ Herald · 6 Mar, 2019 09:37 AM ⌚ 10 mins to read

TE AO MĀORI

'They didn't listen' - Iwi leader on botched census

12:10 pm on 14 August 2019

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**365 days and still counting:
Census 2018 results nowhere to
be seen**

**Māori electorate seat at risk due
to Census 2018 debacle**

A silver lining: The Mana Ōrite Agreement

- The 2019 Mana Ōrite (equal authority) relationship agreement between Statistics New Zealand and the Data Iwi Leaders Group of the National Iwi (Tribal) Chairs Forum provides for a shared work programme to advance tribal data priorities and aspirations. Te Kāhui Raraunga, a charitable trust, is the operational arm of Data ILG.
- Purpose: “... to help create a future that benefits te orange whānui o Aotearoa by realising the potential of data to make a **sustainable positive difference** to outcomes for iwi, hapū and whānau.”
- “Mana Ōrite determines that respective views be heard, considered, and afforded equal explanatory power. This means both parties acknowledge and accept each other’s unique perspectives, knowledge systems and world views as being **equally valid** to decisions made under the relationship.”

Source: Data ILG (2019). *Mana Ōrite relationship agreement*. <https://www.stats.govt.nz/about-us/what-we-do/mana-orite-relationship-agreement/>

Iwi (tribal)-led data collection & analytics

In response to the flawed 2018 Census, Te Kāhui Raraunga developed a programme under the Mana Ōrite agreement to implement iwi-led census collections for the 2023 Census.

‘Te Mana Whakatipu’ is an iwi-led data collection and data analytics capability and capacity development programme. The programme has two key components:

1. Iwi leading a significant field data collection operation – Census 2023
2. Build iwi Māori capacity and capability to undertake data analytics (He Ara Pūkeko)

Census 2023

	Toitū Tairāwhiti	Ōhūa	Te Whānau a Apanui
Geographical Area	Central Gisborne	Far North	Tribal boundary of Te Whānau a Apanui
No. of dwellings collected (approx.)	13,000	11,000	1,100

Source: Selwyn, K. & Balthus, B. (2024). Growing data ‘doers’. In *Indigenous Data Sovereignty Masterclass Workbook*. Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. <https://www.maramatanga.ac.nz/>

Data and Statistics Act 2022

4 Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi

In order to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to give effect to the principles of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi, this Act—

- (a) imposes duties on the Statistician as set out in [section 14](#):
- (b) sets out in [section 15](#) the principles of the engagement with Māori provided for under [sections 19, 35, and 91](#):
- (c) provides in [section 17](#) the ability for the Statistician to delegate the Statistician's functions and powers:
- (d) in [section 19](#), requires the Statistician to engage with Māori when preparing a draft multi-year data and statistical programme:
- (e) in [section 35](#), requires the Statistician to engage with Māori before determining the manner of taking, and the data to be collected in, a census of population and dwellings:
- (f) in [section 91](#), requires the Statistician to engage with Māori when setting a standard:
- (g) provides, in [Part 5](#), criteria and requirements (for those authorising access to data for research under that Part) that are designed to reflect Māori interests in the use of data for research.

Other Māori-led data initiatives in Aotearoa NZ

DATA AS A TOOL FOR DELIBERATION, SUSTENANCE AND WELLBEING

He whata kai, he whata
kōrero, inā he
māramatanga



NEW

Census 2023 Release

All Māori
2023 Census >

All of New Zealand
2023 Census >

Te Whata
Tribal data platform

<https://tewhata.io/>

June 04, 2024

**World-first data storage infrastructure
solution built by Iwi Māori, for Iwi Māori**

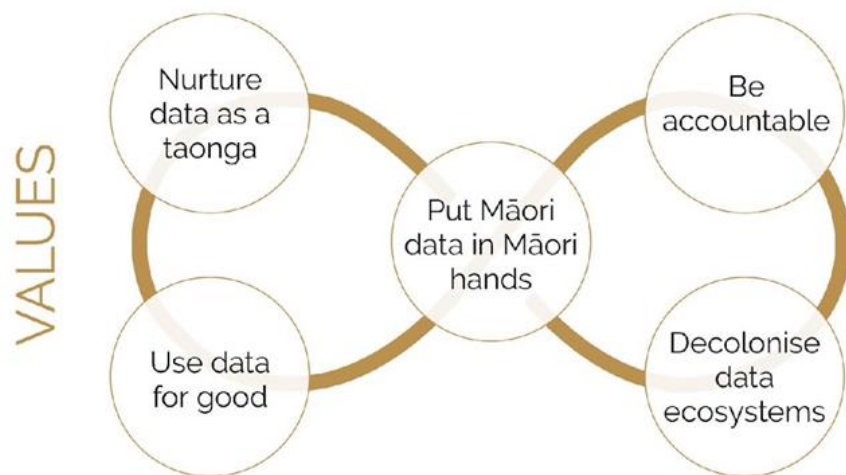


Te Pā Tūwatawata has already created new job opportunities, with rangatahi Ngaire Rapana and Mika Haitana employed as junior network engineers, working alongside national and global experts.

Te Pā Tūwatawata
Tribal data infrastructure

Māori Data Governance Model

VISION: Tuia te korowai o Hine-Raraunga - *Data for self-determination*



This vision enables iwi, hapū and Māori organisations, businesses and communities to pursue their own goals for cultural, social, economic and environmental wellbeing and to address inequities.

Desirable outcomes:

- The right services, at the right time, in the right way
- Better shared and autonomous decision-making
- A trusted and safe data ecosystem
- Data to drive Māori economies
- Supporting whānau to flourish
- Reaffirming and strengthening connections to identity and place

Māori authority over Māori data

DATA POU



For more on the Model and various tribal data initiatives, visit Te Kāhui Raraunga - <https://www.kahuiraraunga.io/>

Appendix 1: Māori data governance assessment tool

POU 1: DATA CAPACITIES AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT		Not met (1)	Part met (2)	Met (3)
1.1: Supports anti-racist data practice	Data practices do not: -blame Māori directly or indirectly for poorer outcomes -misrepresent aggregated data -interpret data outside of its social and/or cultural context		✓	
1.2: Supports Māori data and digital expertise and leadership	Has invested in/supported the development of Māori data expertise and leadership	✓		
SECTION NOTES/COMMENTS: There were some discussions about underlying inequities, and assumptions from public health officials such as Māori and Pasifika having less use/ability to use smartphones, but then no or limited attempt to overcome those inequities (e.g. translation of the app in Te Reo, provision of smartphone vouchers, etc.) This limited ability to participate meaningfully amongst Māori, even though ethnicity was not a specific/discriminatory factor in the design of the app. There is no written evidence in the documents available of specific efforts to support Māori data expertise and leadership, with the notable exception of the COVIDCard trial conducted in conjunction with Te Arawa, Ngongotaha (although this was not directly part of NZCTA, it was part of the broader COVID-19 digital contact tracing response).				
POU 2: DATA INFRASTRUCTURE		Not met	Part met	Met
2.1: Data infrastructure/system works for Māori [Māori must be part of decision-making]	Māori are involved in shared decision-making and decisions affecting Māori data	✓		
2.2: Data infrastructure/system is distributed or decentralised	Supports decentralised or distributed data systems (i.e., no single source of control and decision-making is distributed)		✓	
2.3: Data infrastructure/system is sustainable and future focused	Data infrastructure is sustainable & future-proofed to meet evolving needs			✓
SECTION NOTES/COMMENTS: The Privacy Impact Assessment includes a list of those consulted in that document, none were Māori groups and there is no specific mention of Māori in the document. The app itself has a decentralised data model, where information such as QR code scans, manual entries, and Bluetooth keys are stored on the device itself. Data not needed by the Ministry of Health is not given to them, and data about potential exposure events is pushed out to the devices for local matching. However, an individual who is a confirmed case of COVID-19 may be asked by contact tracers to upload the data from their app to MOH's central servers, which would be centralised data collection, and there is only a single				

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A Māori data governance assessment of the NZ COVID Tracer app

Research | [Open access](#) | Published: 16 July 2024
Volume 4, article number 32, (2024) [Cite this article](#)

A simple audit tool that operationalises the Māori Data Governance Model into 24 criteria that can be readily assessed as ‘met’, ‘partially met’ or ‘not met’.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s44155-024-00092-2>

Future of the Census???

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[Home](#) > [Consultations](#) > Modernising our approach to the 2028 Census

Modernising our approach to the 2028 Census

08 May 2024, 12:00pm



We are inviting you to have your say on what the census could look like in Aotearoa New Zealand from 2028 and beyond.

Submissions for the Modernising our approach to the 2028 Census consultation closed at 5pm on Wednesday 19 June 2024.