

Māori demography

On the right we present the proportion of the New Zealand population that is Māori, how the population is aged-structured, and give population projections for the future.

We also present measures for neighbourhood deprivation experienced by Māori, followed by socioeconomic indicators and racial discrimination.

Data is sourced from the 2001, 2006 and 2013 censuses, Statistics New Zealand, and from the 2006/07, 2011/12 and 2016/17 New Zealand Health Survey (NZHS), Ministry of Health.



Māori population distribution

In 2013, Māori made up **16 percent** of the New Zealand population. **Females** made up **51 percent** of the Māori population, and **males 49 percent**.

The Māori population is **youthful**. In 2013, **34 percent** of Māori were aged **under 15 years**. The **median age** of Māori was **24 years**.

Life expectancy at birth was **73 years** for Māori males and **77 years** for Māori females in 2013.

These patterns **did not change** much over time.



Māori population projection

Between 2015 and 2030, the Māori population is projected to grow by **16 percent**. This is a **slightly faster rate** than the **non-Māori** population.



Higher proportions of Māori than non-Māori lived in more deprived areas

In 2013, **24 percent** of Māori lived in the **most deprived** areas, compared with **7 percent** of non-Māori.

In 2013, **4 percent** of Māori lived in the **least deprived** areas, compared with **12 percent** of non-Māori.

These patterns **did not change** much over time.



Māori were less advantaged than non-Māori across all socioeconomic indicators

Māori adults had **lower** rates of **school completion** and **higher** rates of **unemployment** than non-Māori.

More Māori adults than non-Māori had a **personal income of less than \$10,000**, and **received income support**.

Māori were **more likely** than non-Māori to **live in households without any telecommunications** (including internet access) and **without motor vehicle access**.

More Māori than non-Māori lived in **rented accommodation** and **crowded households**.

These patterns **did not change** much over time.



Racial discrimination

Over time, Māori adults aged 15 and over were **more likely** than non-Māori to report **experiencing any types of racial discrimination**, including experiencing any types of **ethnically motivated attacks** (physical or verbal) and experiencing any **unfair treatment** on the basis of ethnicity in health, housing and work situations.