

## Annex 1: Tokelau

1. Reference should be made to previous New Zealand reports for the situation in Tokelau. For further information, reference should be made to the report to Parliament by the Administrator of Tokelau and to the working papers issued each year by the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonisation.

2. Tokelau is a non-self-governing territory and has been administered by New Zealand since 1926. There are an estimated 8676 (2018 NZ census) Tokelauans living in New Zealand. The 1647 (2019 census) people of Tokelau live in villages on three small atolls separated from each other by 60-100kms of ocean. Its nearest neighbour is Samoa, located approximately 500 kilometres to the south. Each atoll is a circular set of low lying islets around a central lagoon. The total land area is 12 square kilometres of sand and coral, there is virtually no soil, and edible vegetation is mainly restricted to coconut and breadfruit trees.

3. In each village, the focus is on caring for individual members of the community in a communal manner. One of the main tenets of Tokelauan society is “inati” or sharing and cooperation between the whole community. There is a cohesive social structure based on family and the principle of sharing, reinforced by a consensual style of decision-making around a male hierarchical base.

4. Whilst the majority of the population on the three villages of Tokelau are made up of Tokelauans, presently there are also a small number of other ethnicities, including Tuvaluans, Samoans, I-Kiribati and Fijians. Due to the homogeneity of its people and the inclusiveness of Tokelauan society, racial discrimination is rare.

5. With the support of New Zealand and the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonisation, Tokelau held referenda on self governance in 2006 and 2007. Both referenda failed by a small margin to reach the threshold for constitutional change. Following these referenda, there was agreement between New Zealand and Tokelau that deliberations on constitutional change would be set aside while priority effort was given to improvement of economic and social services on the atolls. In reality, Tokelau is governed on a daily basis by Taupulega (village elders) on each of the atolls.

6. Tokelau is currently developing a new Tokelau National Strategic Plan 2021-2026 to guide decision making for a five-year period. The Interim Tokelau National Strategic Plan 2020-2021 focussed on good governance, human development, infrastructure development, sustainability and climate change. It also included a commitment to protect the unique local language and culture.

7. Tokelau continues to consider what further steps it might take in light of the obligations accepted by New Zealand on its behalf under the Convention.

8. Tokelau's Constitution includes these provisions: that individual human rights for all people in Tokelau are those stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and the rights of individuals shall be exercised having proper regard to the duties of other individuals, and to the community to which the individual belongs. Those provisions suggest Tokelau should be well equipped to address how it would, following any act of self-determination, give local effect to its human rights commitments. The Council for the Ongoing Government is the designated forum to which individuals can address any complaints should they feel their human rights have been denied. To date there has been no complaint in relation to breach of human rights.

9. Tokelau is assured of the continuing interest and support of the New Zealand Government in its development of self government practices in various settings. The statement also emphasises that the State seeks to treat all faith communities and those who profess no religion equally before the law, and that New Zealand has no official or established religion. It encourages education about our diverse religious and spiritual traditions, respectful dialogue, and positive relationships between Government and faith communities.

## Annex 2: Glossary of Māori terms

**Hapū:** A hapū is a division of a Māori iwi often translated as 'subtribe'. Membership is determined by genealogical descent; a hapū is made up of a number of whānau (extended family) groups

**Hui:** Meeting

**Hui a whānau** is when outsider expertise is called in to assist whānau to work a plan or to gain good information and or insight concerning levels of support to help in making their plan real

**Iwi:** The traditional Māori tribal hierarchy and social order made up of hapū and whānau with a founding ancestor and territorial (tribal) boundaries. Iwi are the largest everyday social units in Māori populations.

**Kaihautū:** Māori co-leader

**Kaitiakitanga:** Stewardship

**Kaiwhakatara:** A respected senior practitioner role to support the reinvigoration of the entire family group conference process

**Kanohi ki te kanohi:** Face-to-face

**Kaupapa:** Topic, policy, matter for discussion, plan, purpose, scheme, proposal, agenda, subject, programme, theme, issue, initiative

**Kaumātua:** Adult, elder, elderly man, elderly woman, old man - a person of status within the whānau

**Kawenata:** Covenant, agreement or treaty

**Kīngitanga:** The Kīngitanga was established by Māori chiefs in 1858 with the aim of uniting Māori under a single sovereign and continues to advance matters of political, social, environmental, spiritual and economic importance to iwi and hapū.

**Kōhanga reo:** development and language revitalisation initiative grounded in Māori cultural principles and ideals. It facilitates the growth and development of mokopuna (children) through the transmission of Māori language, knowledge and culture

**Kuia:** A female elder

**Kura:** Primary school

**Kaupapa:** topic, policy, matter for discussion, plan, purpose, programme, theme, issue, or initiative.

**Mana:** Prestige and status

**Marae:** Is the central area of a Māori community, a place where the local people (tangata whenua) can meet to conduct many of their familiar and sacred events

**Mihi:** Greeting

**Mokopuna:** Young person

**Oranga:** Survivor, food, livelihood, welfare, health, living.

**Pākehā:** New Zealander of European descent

**Pepeha:** Introduction

**Puna kōhungahunga:** Early learning

**Rahui:** Bans on the taking of resources or the entering into zones within a territory

**Rangatahi:** Younger generation or youth

**Taiao:** world, Earth, natural world, or environment

**Talanoa** (*Fijian and used across the Pacific*): A process of inclusive, participatory and transparent dialogue

**Tamariki Māori:** Māori children

**Tangata whenua:** People of the land

**Te ao Māori:** The Māori world

**Te Reo Māori (te reo):** The Māori language

**Tikanga:** Correct procedure, custom, habit, lore, method, manner, rule, way, code, meaning, plan, practice, convention, protocol - the customary system of values and practices that have developed over time and are deeply embedded in the social context

**Tuituia:** A recently introduced assessment tool for Statutory Social Work Child Protection that is based on Māori philosophical beliefs about care

**Whakapapa:** Genealogy, lineage or descent

**Wānanga:** Tertiary school characterised by teaching and research that maintains, advances, and disseminates knowledge and develops intellectual independence, and assists the application of knowledge regarding ahuatanga Māori (Māori tradition) according to tikanga Māori (Māori custom)

**Whānau:** Whānau is a wider concept than just an immediate family made up of parents and siblings - it links people of one family to a common tupuna or ancestor. However it is commonly used in many contexts as the Māori term for family or extended family

**Whānau hui** is specifically where the family control their time with each other

**Whare:** House, building, residence, dwelling, shed, hut, habitation

**Wharekura:** Secondary school

### Annex 3: Commercial & Financial Redress for signed Treaty Settlement Deeds between 2016 and 9 September 2021

<i>N (total)</i>	<i>Iwi (Tribe)</i>	<i>Date deed signed</i>	<i>Commercial and financial redress (expensed value*)</i>
80	Rāngitane o Wairarapa-Tamaki Nui-ā-Rua	6/08/2016	\$32 500 000
81	Ahuriri Hapū	2/11/2016	\$19 500 000
82	Te Wairoa	26/11/2016	\$100 000 000
83	Ngāti Tamaoho	30/04/2017	\$10 300 000
84	Ngāti Tūwharetoa	8/07/2017	\$77 612 740
85	Ngāti Hei	17/08/2017	\$8 500 000
86	Ngāti Rangī	10/03/2018	\$17 000 000
87	Hauraki Collective	2/08/2018	\$1 116 514
88	Te Patukirikiri	7/10/2018	\$3 000 000
89	Ngāti Hinerangi	4/05/2019	\$8 100 000
90	Moriori	14/02/2020	\$18 000 000
91	Ngāti Rangitīhi	5/12/2020	\$11 334 820
92	Ngāti Maru (Taranaki)	27/02/2021	\$30 000 000
93	Ngāti Paoa	20/03/2021	\$23 500 000
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$2 309 080 118</b>

\* Total Expensed Settlement Value is defined as Financial and Commercial Redress and generally does not include the value of gifted and cultural redress. The total amount includes all settlements between 1990 to 9 September 2021.

## **Annex 4: Statistical Information**

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<sup>1</sup> For Tables 11-13, standard counting rules when calculating ethnicity percentage exclude those that are ‘Not recorded’. Including this group where the ethnicity is not known presents an incorrect picture of the actual ethnicity breakdown. Consequently, they are excluded from these tables.

<sup>2</sup> Source: <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/housing/index.html#LatestresultsndashnbspDecember20201>

Ethnicity data is self-identified and multiple ethnicities may be chosen by an individual as fits their preference or self-concept. Multiple selected ethnicities are then prioritised into a hierarchy. The Māori ethnicity has the highest priority in this hierarchy, followed by Pacific peoples. NZ European has the lowest priority. This is to ensure that smaller ethnic groups do not get overwhelmed by the larger ethnic groups. A single ethnicity is assigned to an individual based on this hierarchy. Ethnic groups do not currently align with Statistics New Zealand ethnicity groupings.

<sup>3</sup> Notes: From 2007, Special Benefits were superseded by Temporary Additional Support for most clients Disability Allowance may be paid to the recipient for any member of the household, including dependents. The table shows ethnicity of the recipient, who is not necessarily the person the Allowance is paid for. Ethnicity data is self-identified and multiple ethnicities may be chosen by an individual as fits their preference or self-concept. Multiple selected ethnicities are then prioritised into a hierarchy. The Māori ethnicity has the highest priority in this hierarchy, followed by Pacific peoples. NZ European has the lowest priority. This is to ensure that smaller and politically significant ethnic groups do not get overwhelmed by the larger ethnic groups. A single ethnicity is assigned to an individual based on this hierarchy. Ethnic groups do not currently align with Statistics New Zealand ethnicity groupings.

**Table 14 - Number of children for whom child-care assistance payments are made as at the end of June 2015 to June 2021**

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**Table 1 - Recidivism Index – 12 Months follow-up (percentages) for 2019/20**

	Released from Prison		Beginning community sentence	
	Re-imprisoned	Re-sentenced	Imprisoned	Re-sentenced
<b>European</b>	21.0	33.4	5.2	19.8
<b>Māori</b>	29.2	42.6	7.9	24.8
<b>Pacific Peoples</b>	21.9	33.2	4.9	17.0
<b>Other (inc. Asian)</b>	12.3	19.3	3.6	13.7

**Table 2 - Recidivism Index – 24 Months follow-up (percentages) for 2019/20**

	Released from Prison		Beginning community sentence	
	Re-imprisoned	Re-sentenced	Imprisoned	Re-sentenced
<b>European</b>	35.6	55.2	9.4	36.6
<b>Māori</b>	45.8	65.8	14.9	44.0
<b>Pacific Peoples</b>	35.0	54.3	8.9	32.4
<b>Other (inc. Asian)</b>	27.1	43.1	5.8	25.4

**Table 3 - Ethnicity of individuals who started at least one programme in prison (percentages) (July 2019 –June 2020)<sup>4</sup>**

	Started at least one programme in prison	Completed at least one programme in prison
<b>European</b>	32.4	32.5
<b>Māori</b>	56.0	56.4
<b>Pacific Peoples</b>	8.7	8.7
<b>Other (inc. Asian)</b>	2.9	2.3

<sup>4</sup> For Tables 11-13, standard counting rules when calculating ethnicity percentage exclude those that are 'Not recorded'. Including this group where the ethnicity is not known presents an incorrect picture of the actual ethnicity breakdown. Consequently, they are excluded from these tables.

**Table 4: Proportion of offenders in an At Risk Unit by ethnicity on 30 June (2007/08-2019/20)**

Ethnicity	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
European	36%	39%	38%	34%	38%	37%
Māori	54%	52%	54%	56%	52%	55%
Pacific	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	5%
Other (incl. Asian)	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%

**Table 5: Ethnic breakdown of New Zealand Police constabulary (i.e. not including non-sworn officers and civilian staff)**

	Māori	Pacific	Asian	Other
30/06/2017	968	427	248	46
31/05/2021	1,234	630	499	124
% increase	27%	48%	101%	170%

**Table 6: Ethnic breakdown of Commissioned Officers (inspectors and above) within New Zealand Police:**

	Māori	Pacific	Asian
30/06/2017	32	11	4
31/05/2021	48	13	6
Increase	16	2	2
% Increase	50.0%	18.2%	50.0%

Table 7: Progress so far on the Act's three primary measures of child poverty <sup>5</sup>

Measures		Baseline year (2017/18)	First year (2018/19)	Second year (2019/20)	Change (17/18 to 19/20)
<b>Before-housing-cost measure of low income (BHC50)</b>	Rate (%)	16.5	13.5	13.8	-2.7
	Children	183,400	153,200	157,800	-25,600
<b>After-housing-cost measure of low income (AHC50)</b>	Rate (%)	22.8	18.3	18.4	-4.4
	Children	253,800	207,700	210,500	-43,300
<b>Material Hardship</b>	Rate (%)	13.3	13.2	11.3	-2.0
	Children	147,600	149,400	129,600	-18,000

Table 8: Percentage of children in poverty in 2019/20 disaggregated by ethnicity across the three primary measures

Measures	% of all Māori children	% of all Pacific children	% of New Zealand children overall
<b>BHC50 at 2019/20</b>	17.1	19.1	13.8
<b>AHC50 at 2019/20</b>	21.1	19.1	18.4
<b>Material Hardship at 2019/20</b>	19.5	26.1	11.3

<sup>5</sup> 1. Improvements in data and an increase in the sample size of the HES have allowed for disaggregation of poverty rates by ethnicity, from 2018/19. Disaggregation shows the disparity between the rates of poverty among Māori and Pacific children, and rates for New Zealand children overall.

**Table 9: Percentage of main applicants on the public housing register, by ethnic group, 2015 to 20206**

Year	Māori	Pacific peoples	Other	Unknown <sup>7</sup>	NZ European
Dec 15	41.6	15.3	16.6	0.9	25.7
Dec 16	45.2	12.8	15.9	1.2	24.9
Dec 17	44.9	14.3	14.4	2.1	24.3
Dec 18	46.2	14.2	13.4	2.5	23.6
Dec 19	48.2	13.4	12.6	3.3	22.5
Dec 20	49.6	12.8	11.2	3.4	23.0

**Table 10: Percentage of people living in owner-occupied (or held in a family trust) dwellings, by ethnic group<sup>8</sup>**

Year	Māori	Pacific Peoples	Asian	MELAA	Other	European	Total
2006	45.2	36.6	60.6	36.9	77.4	71.4	66.6
2013	43.1	33.1	58.4	35.7	72.3	70.1	64.0
2018	47.2	35.1	58.9	37.5	67.3	70.6	64.3

**Table 11: Percentage of people living in rental dwellings, by ethnic group<sup>9</sup>**

Year	Māori	Pacific Peoples	Asian	MELAA	Other	European	Total
2006	50.2	58.1	34.6	59.5	19.6	24.8	29.4
2013	53.3	63.9	37.1	61.4	24.9	26.8	32.6
2018	50.0	62.6	37.5	60.1	30.2	26.4	32.6

<sup>6</sup> Source: <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/housing/index.html#LatestresultsndashnbspDecember20201>

Ethnicity data is self-identified and multiple ethnicities may be chosen by an individual as fits their preference or self-concept. Multiple selected ethnicities are then prioritised into a hierarchy. The Māori ethnicity has the highest priority in this hierarchy, followed by Pacific peoples. NZ European has the lowest priority. This is to ensure that smaller ethnic groups do not get overwhelmed by the larger ethnic groups. A single ethnicity is assigned to an individual based on this hierarchy. Ethnic groups do not currently align with Statistics New Zealand ethnicity groupings.

<sup>7</sup> As reporting of ethnicity is voluntary, "unknown" indicates applicants that have decided not to disclose their ethnicity.

<sup>8</sup> Total response ethnicity data is used, this includes all people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or as one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they are counted once in each applicable group. The MELAA ethnic group includes people of Middle Eastern, Latin American and African ethnicities. Source: Census 2006 2013 2018 Tenure by Ethnicity - Datasets - data.govt.nz - discover and use data; Changes in home-ownership patterns 1986–2013: Focus on Māori and Pacific people | Stats NZ

<sup>9</sup> ibid

**Table 12: Percentage of people living in a warm, dry home, by ethnic group<sup>10</sup>**

Year	Māori	Pacific peoples	Asian	MELAA/ Other	European	Total
2017/18	46.1	45.0	69.4	64.0	66.6	62.5
2018/19	50.2	41.0	65.7	58.2	67.7	63.7

**Table 13 - Number of clients receiving Accommodation Supplement (AS), number receiving Disability Allowances (DA) and number receiving Special Benefit or Temporary Additional Support (SpB/TAS) as at end of June 2015 to June 2021<sup>11</sup>**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Accommodation Supplement</b>	<b>289,536</b>	<b>287,766</b>	<b>284,571</b>	<b>284,688</b>	<b>300,741</b>	<b>348,756</b>	<b>351,912</b>
<b>Māori</b>	85,299	85,200	84,591	85,227	91,242	106,299	107,457
<b>NZ European</b>	128,025	120,363	118,449	117,792	122,142	138,063	137,928
<b>Other</b>	51,357	54,435	53,073	52,662	54,825	63,078	64,155
<b>Pacific Island</b>	17,994	19,632	19,080	19,254	20,949	25,083	26,340
<b>Unspecified</b>	6,861	8,136	9,381	9,747	11,583	16,233	16,032
<b>Disability Allowance</b>	<b>240,420</b>	<b>236,604</b>	<b>234,492</b>	<b>232,917</b>	<b>231,951</b>	<b>233,883</b>	<b>235,218</b>
<b>Māori</b>	37,515	37,197	37,257	37,344	37,296	38,709	39,591

<sup>10</sup> Percentages calculated as a proportion of the estimated total population, rather than limited to those who answered the question. We do not believe this significantly changes the results in this instance. Total response ethnicity data is used, this includes all people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or as one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they are counted once in each applicable group. The MELAA ethnic group includes people of Middle Eastern, Latin American and African ethnicities. Source: 2017/18 Household Economic Survey available from Household Economic Survey 2017-18 Warm and Dry - Datasets - data.govt.nz - discover and use data and 2018/19 Household Economic Survey available from Household Economic Survey 2018-19 Warm and Dry, including Māori households - Datasets - data.govt.nz - discover and use data Customised report and licensed by Stats NZ for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence.

<sup>11</sup> Notes: From 2007, Special Benefits were superseded by Temporary Additional Support for most clients Disability Allowance may be paid to the recipient for any member of the household, including dependents. The table shows ethnicity of the recipient, who is not necessarily the person the Allowance is paid for. Ethnicity data is self-identified and multiple ethnicities may be chosen by an individual as fits their preference or self-concept. Multiple selected ethnicities are then prioritised into a hierarchy. The Māori ethnicity has the highest priority in this hierarchy, followed by Pacific peoples. NZ European has the lowest priority. This is to ensure that smaller and politically significant ethnic groups do not get overwhelmed by the larger ethnic groups. A single ethnicity is assigned to an individual based on this hierarchy. Ethnic groups do not currently align with Statistics New Zealand ethnicity groupings.

<b>NZ European</b>	127,272	122,973	123,225	123,861	124,638	125,613	126,915
<b>Other</b>	35,082	38,733	38,628	38,739	38,823	39,636	40,227
<b>Pacific Island</b>	10,353	10,704	10,611	10,587	10,554	10,803	10,935
<b>Unspecified</b>	30,198	26,997	24,771	22,380	20,637	19,119	17,547
<b>Special Benefits/Temporary Additional Support</b>	<b>61,266</b>	<b>63,744</b>	<b>67,317</b>	<b>60,945</b>	<b>65,727</b>	<b>87,834</b>	<b>82,905</b>
<b>Māori</b>	17,055	17,811	19,353	17,445	19,158	26,766	26,433
<b>NZ European</b>	29,961	29,727	30,813	27,264	28,905	36,678	34,275
<b>Other</b>	10,284	11,280	11,817	11,001	11,574	15,282	13,899
<b>Pacific Island</b>	2,940	3,615	3,807	3,732	4,230	5,892	5,655
<b>Unspecified</b>	1,026	1,311	1,527	1,506	1,860	3,213	2,643

**Table 14 - Number of children for whom child-care assistance payments are made as at the end of June 2015 to June 2021**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Childcare Subsidy</b>	<b>31,965</b>	<b>29,304</b>	<b>29,001</b>	<b>25,215</b>	<b>22,353</b>	<b>15,630</b>	<b>20,091</b>
<b>Māori</b>	10,782	10,308	10,563	9,393	8,481	5,469	7773
<b>NZ European</b>	13,476	11,346	10,518	8,688	7,347	5,598	6264
<b>Other</b>	4,881	4,659	4,434	3,810	3,558	2,583	3051
<b>Pacific Island</b>	2,067	2,112	2,211	2,010	1,695	1,023	1551
<b>Unspecified</b>	762	879	1,275	1,314	1,272	960	1443
<b>Out of school care and recreation</b>	<b>14,394</b>	<b>13,419</b>	<b>13,989</b>	<b>12,507</b>	<b>10,719</b>	<b>7,503</b>	<b>8,490</b>

subsidy							
<b>Māori</b>	3,954	3,834	4,275	3,870	3,321	2,229	2652
<b>NZ European</b>	6,903	5,961	5,964	5,283	4,431	3,216	3330
<b>Other</b>	2,199	2,208	2,184	2,001	1,803	1,302	1563
<b>Pacific Island</b>	1,035	1,134	1,245	1,059	906	567	690
<b>Unspecified</b>	306	279	324	294	258	195	252

**Table 15 – Number of Orphans Benefit (OB) and Unsupported Child Benefit (UCB) caregivers receiving payments as at end of June 2015 to June 2021**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Unsupported Child Benefit</b>	<b>8,874</b>	<b>9,504</b>	<b>10,002</b>	<b>10,632</b>	<b>11,490</b>	<b>12,372</b>	<b>12,927</b>
<b>Māori</b>	4,068	4,425	4,740	5,085	5,646	6,234	6,591
<b>NZ European</b>	3,396	3,480	3,588	3,735	3,882	4,041	4,107
<b>Other</b>	453	558	570	600	633	672	744
<b>Pacific Island</b>	549	624	651	705	759	792	843
<b>Unspecified</b>	411	417	453	504	567	636	642
<b>Orphan Benefit</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>264</b>
<b>Māori</b>	117	111	102	111	126	114	114
<b>NZ European</b>	75	81	78	81	81	72	69
<b>Other</b>	33	30	36	33	30	33	33
<b>Pacific Island</b>	36	42	42	42	33	36	33
<b>Unspecified</b>	15	15	18	9	12	15	12

**Notes:** UCB is Unsupported Child's Benefit. OB is Orphan's Benefit

*This table shows a count of caregivers. One caregiver may have more than one Orphan's Benefit or Unsupported Child Benefit child in their care.*

**Table16 - Number of children for whom Child Disability Allowances are paid as at end of June 2015 to June 2021**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Child disability allowances</b>	<b>34,587</b>	<b>35,106</b>	<b>35,934</b>	<b>37,095</b>	<b>38,427</b>	<b>40,809</b>	<b>42,876</b>
<b>Māori</b>	8,001	8,277	8,601	9,060	9,471	10,266	10,707
<b>NZ European</b>	18,525	17,940	17,973	18,210	18,507	19,086	19,632
<b>Other</b>	4,902	5,442	5,595	5,766	5,985	6,381	6,819
<b>Pacific Island</b>	1,908	2,154	2,178	2,199	2,292	2,556	2,700
<b>Unspecified</b>	1,251	1,296	1,590	1,860	2,175	2,520	3,024

**Notes:** *This table shows a count of children for whom Childcare Disability Allowance is paid. A client can receive Childcare Disability Allowance for more than one child.*

Table 17 - Working age main benefits, by ethnicity, as at the end of June

<p><b>Notes for June 2015-2021 :</b></p> <p><i>DPB is Domestic Purposes Benefit</i>  <i>EB is Emergency Benefit</i>  <i>IB is Invalid's Benefit</i>  <i>IYB is Independent Youth Benefit</i>  <i>SB related is Sickness benefit and Sickness Benefit Hardship</i>  <i>UB related is Unemployment Benefit and Unemployment Benefit Hardship</i>  <i>UBT related is Unemployment Benefit Training and Unemployment Benefit Training Hardship</i>  <i>UHS is Unemployment Benefit Student Hardship</i>  <i>WB is Widow's Benefit</i>  <i>YP/YPP is Youth Payment and Young Parent Payment</i></p>	<p><b>June 2015-2021</b></p> <p><i>EMA is Emergency Maintenance Allowance</i>  <i>JS(HCD) is Jobseeker Support (Health Condition and Disability)</i>  <i>JS(WR) is Jobseeker Support (Work Related)</i>  <i>JSSH is Jobseeker Support Student Hardship</i>  <i>SLP(O) is Supported Living Payment (Overseas)</i>  <i>SLP(C) is Supported Living Payment (Carers)</i>  <i>SLP(HCD) is Supported Living Payment (Health Condition and Disability)</i>  <i>SPS is Sole Parent Support</i>  <i>YP is Youth Payment</i>  <i>YPP is Young Parent Payment</i></p>
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## As at end of June 2015-2021

Year	Ethnic Group	EB	EMA	JS(HCD)	JS(WR)	JSSH	SLP(O)	SLP(C)	SLP(HCD)	SPS	YP	YPP	TOTAL
2015	Māori	561	588	15,570	25,734	105	570	3,249	19,950	32,517	921	660	100425
	NZ European	435	75	25,596	22,902	123	1,257	2,760	45,342	22,827	702	300	122319
	Other	4,221	231	9,363	8,286	117	1,737	969	12,366	6,249	99	45	43,683
	Pacific Island	558	186	3,528	5,052	39	543	1,503	4,299	6,696	93	141	22638
	Unspecified	192	12	1,008	1,395	3	1,833	171	1,230	954	102	42	6942
<b>Subtotal June 2015</b>		<b>5,967</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>55,062</b>	<b>63,372</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>5,937</b>	<b>8,652</b>	<b>83,187</b>	<b>69,240</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>296,004</b>
2016	Māori	432	477	15,384	26,595	123	552	3,234	20,022	31,038	891	579	99,327
	NZ European	339	51	24,012	21,399	84	1,170	2,634	43,509	19,752	621	246	113,817
	Other	3,996	222	9,651	8,745	120	1,725	1,050	13,293	6,537	90	51	45,480
	Pacific Island	489	168	3,603	5,250	33	594	1,551	4,524	7,023	84	123	23,442

Year	Ethnic Group	EB	EMA	JS(HCD)	JS(WR)	JSSH	SLP(O)	SLP(C)	SLP(HCD)	SPS	YP	YPP	TOTAL
	Unspecified	228	21	1,305	2,406	9	1,824	180	1,365	1,071	126	63	8,598
<b>Subtotal June 2016</b>		<b>5,487</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>53,952</b>	<b>64,389</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>5,868</b>	<b>8,649</b>	<b>82,713</b>	<b>65,427</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>290,664</b>
2017	Māori	393	384	16,287	27,150	102	531	3,300	20,133	28,857	741	924	98,802
	NZ European	297	39	24,486	20,283	63	1,137	2,622	43,110	18,081	504	363	110,985
	Other	3,591	207	9,750	8,346	93	1,686	1,071	12,912	6,072	87	66	43,881
	Pacific Island	396	132	3,762	4,980	21	594	1,476	4,413	6,465	51	177	22,467
	Unspecified	312	66	1,722	2,427	9	1,821	213	1,962	1,182	192	195	10,101
<b>Subtotal June 2017</b>		<b>4,989</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>56,010</b>	<b>63,186</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>5,766</b>	<b>8,682</b>	<b>82,533</b>	<b>60,636</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>286,221</b>
2018	Māori	336	312	17,100	29,055	93	471	3,279	20,124	27,951	690	912	99,411
	NZ European	252	27	24,981	20,238	78	846	2,598	42,795	17,139	462	318	109,416
	Other	3,150	174	9,813	8,430	81	1,107	1,089	12,624	5,946	63	54	42,477
	Pacific Island	366	135	3,924	5,466	24	498	1,431	4,335	6,264	57	180	22,500
	Unspecified	381	84	1,740	2,232	30	1,209	243	2,535	1,272	246	261	9,972
<b>Subtotal June 2018</b>		<b>4,488</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>57,558</b>	<b>65,421</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>8,643</b>	<b>82,419</b>	<b>58,563</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>296,004</b>
2019	Māori	264	297	18,549	34,161	84	447	3,282	20,343	28,203	579	816	107,025
	NZ European	234	24	26,100	22,428	75	828	2,604	42,735	17,010	432	288	112,758
	Other	2,904	171	10,209	9,312	102	1,026	1,041	12,318	6,063	54	30	43,230
	Pacific Island	333	144	4,236	6,741	33	489	1,419	4,305	6,411	84	183	24,378
	Unspecified	534	102	2,109	2,868	9	1,119	264	3,243	1,578	207	267	12,300
<b>Subtotal June 2019</b>		<b>4,266</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>61,203</b>	<b>75,504</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>3,912</b>	<b>8,610</b>	<b>82,941</b>	<b>59,265</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>299,691</b>

Year	Ethnic Group	EB	EMA	JS(HCD)	JS(WR)	JSSH	SLP(O)	SLP(C)	SLP(HCD)	SPS	YP	YPP	TOTAL
2020	Māori	591	273	20,508	50,412	96	459	3,405	20,802	30,045	762	777	128130
	NZ European	543	27	28,368	38,865	96	825	2,658	42,834	18,132	456	273	133077
	Other	3,213	186	10,935	16,491	111	969	1,122	12,195	6,750	63	33	52068
	Pacific Island	429	138	4,602	11,322	27	468	1,452	4,344	7,146	72	171	30171
	Unspecified	885	126	2,448	7,122	30	1,083	294	4,005	1,962	138	252	18345
<b>Subtotal June 2020</b>		<b>5,661</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>66,858</b>	<b>124,209</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>3,807</b>	<b>8,934</b>	<b>84,177</b>	<b>64,032</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>36,1794</b>
2021	Māori	331	255	24,645	47,394	81	453	3,471	21,102	30,723	759	810	130,024
	NZ European	289	30	33,780	32,643	129	792	2,760	42,741	18,384	465	243	132,256
	Other	3,013	174	12,756	14,829	126	909	1,164	12,081	7,050	66	36	52,204
	Pacific Island	305	111	5,859	11,400	33	471	1,449	4,317	7,488	72	171	31,676
	Unspecified	996	117	2,877	4,845	18	969	297	4,584	2,328	126	177	17,334
<b>Subtotal June 2021</b>		<b>4,935</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>79,917</b>	<b>111,111</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>3,594</b>	<b>9,138</b>	<b>84,825</b>	<b>65,970</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>363,492</b>

**Table 18 - Children and young people in out of home placements, by primary ethnic group**

<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>June 2016</b>	<b>June 2017</b>	<b>June 2018</b>	<b>June 2019</b>	<b>June 2020</b>	<b>June 2021</b>
<b>Māori</b>	2,534	2,804	2,961	3,125	2,765	2,344
<b>Māori and Pacific</b>	472	521	560	564	510	451
<b>Pacific peoples</b>	1,104	1,117	1,221	1,255	1,186	1,103
<b>New Zealand European and other</b>	274	268	289	318	295	256
<b>Not specified</b>	10	6	7	6	11	12
<b>Total children and young people</b>	<b>4,394</b>	<b>4,716</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>5,268</b>	<b>4,766</b>	<b>4,166</b>

**Table 19 - Children and young people in the custody of the Chief Executive, by primary ethnic group**

<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>June 2016</b>	<b>June 2017</b>	<b>June 2018</b>	<b>June 2019</b>	<b>June 2020</b>	<b>June 2021</b>
<b>Māori</b>	3,079	3,378	3,774	3,803	3,475	2,974
<b>Māori and Pacific</b>	575	641	720	595	591	565
<b>Pacific peoples</b>	342	328	364	367	357	323
<b>New Zealand European and other</b>	1316	1361	1507	1664	1522	1377
<b>Not specified</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total children and young people</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>5,708</b>	<b>6,365</b>	<b>6,429</b>	<b>5,945</b>	<b>5,239</b>

**Table 20 - Admissions to Youth Justice residences, by primary ethnic group**

<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>June 2016</b>	<b>June 2017</b>	<b>June 2018</b>	<b>June 2019</b>	<b>June 2020</b>	<b>June 2021</b>
Māori	623	585	520	509	581	468
Māori and Pacific	78	137	105	102	91	63
Pacific peoples	84	75	78	56	61	37
New Zealand European and other	123	92	94	107	120	101
Not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total children and young people</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>669</b>

**Table 21 - Admissions to care and protection residences, by primary ethnic group**

<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>June 2016</b>	<b>June 2017</b>	<b>June 2018</b>	<b>June 2019</b>	<b>June 2020</b>	<b>June 2021</b>
Māori	76	74	60	63	29	28
Māori and Pacific	17	S	S	10	S	S
Pacific peoples	6	S	S	6	S	S
New Zealand European and other	30	29	14	20	8	S
Not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total children and young people</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>50</b>

**Table 22: Key step in care and protection pathway for distinct children and young people (Māori and non-Māori)**

<b>Key step in care and protection pathway for distinct children and young people (Māori and non-Māori)</b>	<b>Financial year 2019</b>	<b>Financial year 2020</b>
<b><i>Distinct reports of concern</i></b>	Māori – 30,160	Māori – 29,499
	Non-Māori – 32,510	Non-Māori – 30,732
<b><i>Distinct referrals for Assessment</i></b>	Māori – 18,692	Māori – 16,787
	Non-Māori – 16,344	Non-Māori – 19,018
<b><i>Distinct Family Group Conferences</i></b>	Māori – 4,096	Māori – 3,870
	Non-Māori – 2,395	Non-Māori – 2,233
<b><i>Distinct entries into care</i></b>	Māori – 1,220	Māori – 874
	Non-Māori – 672	Non-Māori – 619
<b><i>Distinct tamariki in care (at 30 June)</i></b>	Māori – 4,424	Māori – 4,179
	Non-Māori – 2,023	Non-Māori – 1,900
<b><i>Distinct exits from care</i></b>	Māori – 1,220	Māori – 1,133
	Non-Māori – 594	Non-Māori – 633