

# He Raraunga Hāpori

Building an evidence base of wellbeing for Māori communities

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# Outline



- Whakapapa of He Raraunga Hāpori
- Our approach
- Population indicators
- Service mapping
- Case study: StoryMaps for Pōkeno
- Māori data sovereignty: Challenges
- Key learnings



# He Raraunga Hāpori

- 1/3 projects under He Pā Harakeke Thriving Regions NI Programme (BBHTC Science Challenge):
  - Supports **development and regeneration** of regional settlements
  - Specific focus on supporting **Māori communities – Pōkeno**
  - Build an evidence base **about Māori wellbeing** in the regions
- Data focused:
  - Developing hāpori (community) social indicators
  - Mapping of social services
  - StoryMaps – narrative focused



# Research Questions

- How do the needs and aspirations of mana whenua compare to **regional level indicators of Māori wellbeing** and future demographic change?
- What are the **range of services that exist for mana whenua** and how does the provision of services compare to the needs and aspirations identified above?
- How can demographic and spatial analysis (incl GIS Story Maps) **be effectively used to give voice to mana whenua** and empower them in their discussions with local and central government?

# Approaches



## Data driven

- Indicators of thriving regions
  - How do we know if regions are thriving?
  - How can we align indicators with a Te Ao Māori perspective?
- Mapping services for thriving regions
  - How do services support thriving regions?
  - How can we examine this from a Te Ao Māori perspective?

## Community driven

- StoryMap 1 – Our Story
  - Outlines the history and demographic changes in Pōkeno
  - Makes the case for a marae in Pōkeno
- StoryMap 2 - 'Ko wai mātou?'
  - Whānau in Pōkeno to share their stories
  - Key places of significance to mana whenua and wider hāpori

# Population indicators



- 10 'Golden Triangle' towns
  - Paeroa, Pōkeno, Te Kauwhata, Rāhui-Pōkeka, Whaingaroa, Te Aroha, Waharoa-Peria, Putāruru, Katikati, Te Puke
- Te Pae Mahutonga + Community Capitals framework
- 18 indicators
  - Census
  - Te Kupenga
  - Electoral commission
  - Māori Land Court
- Updated with more recent data
- Expanded Te Kupenga indicators

# Pop Indicators: Pōkeno



## Taiao

- 0 ha Māori land ownership in Pōkeno (111 ha within 5km of Pōkeno SA2)
- 42% Gathered traditional Māori food
- 20% Gathered materials for traditional Māori practices
- 27% Took care of Māori sites of importance
- 35% Cared for the health of the natural environment

## Te Oranga

- 405 = population of Māori ethnicity (170% increase since 2013)
- 24% in top personal income bracket (\*NB should be treated with caution as although incomes have increased with inflation and a higher minimum wage, the top income bracket has remained static since 2006 census)
- 53% home ownership (23 percentage point increase since 2013)
- 20% involved in volunteer activities (2 percentage point increase since 2013)
- 30% managers or professionals (13 percentage point increase since 2013)
- 66% voter turnout (2020 general election - Hauraki-Waikato electorate)

## Toiora

- 56% never smoked (13 percentage point increase since 2013)
- 71% in employment (12 percentage point increase since 2013)
- 19% succeeding in education (13 percentage point increase since 2013)

## Mauriora

- Iwi affiliation data from Census 2018 not of suitable quality
- 15% te reo Māori use (7 percentage point decrease since 2013)
- 84% knowledge of pepeha (6 percentage point decrease since 2013)
- 67% connection to ancestral marae as tūrangawaewae strong or very strong (4 percentage point decrease since 2013)

# Service Mapping



## Taiao

- Māori land ownership
- freshwater (% 'green' quality)
- % pre-human wetlands remaining
- % landcover = Indigenous vegetation

## Te Oranga

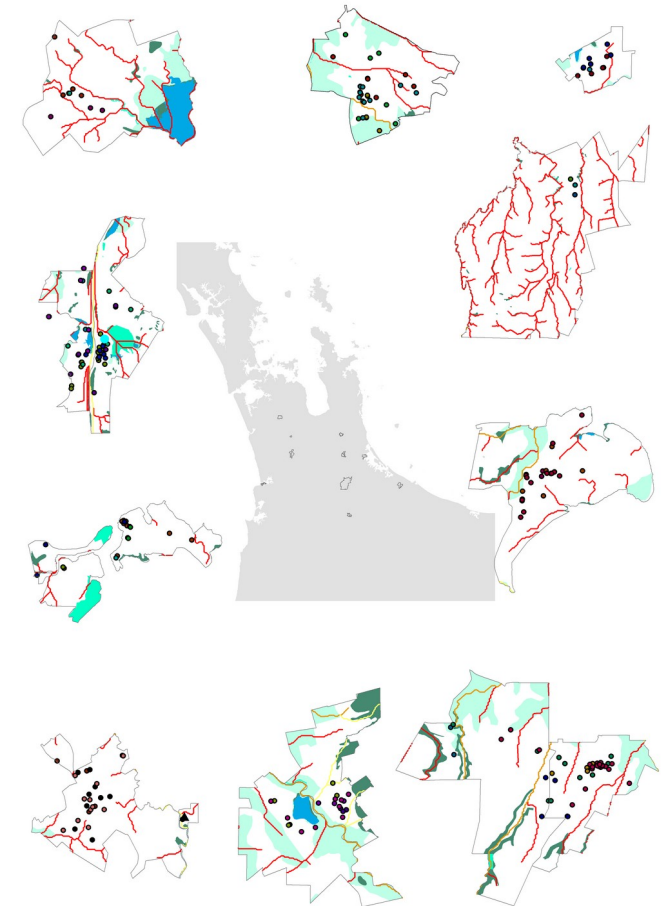
- Public Housing Waitlist
- Employment services
- Māori wards in local govt (number direct mana whenua representation on council)
- Social services
- Private sector services

## Toiora

- Health services
- Kaupapa Māori health services
- Travel time (mins) to metropolitan hospital
- Education services

## Mauriora

- Māori medium education services
- Marae





# Service Mapping: Pōkeno



## Taiao

- 0ha Māori land ownership (111ha within 5km)
- 21km Freshwater (0% 'green' quality)
- 48% Pre-human wetlands remaining
- 13% Landcover = Indigenous vegetation

## Te Oranga

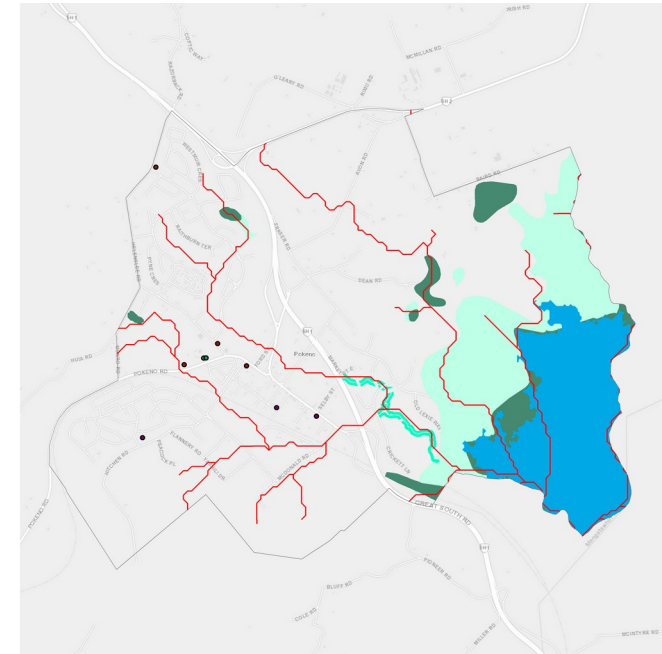
- Public Housing Waitlist (\*NB: Waikato District) = 270
- 0 Employment services
- 2 Māori wards (0 direct mana whenua representation on council)
- 1 Social service ('Kids afterschool')
- 2 Private sector/'core' services (Countdown, NZPost)

## Toiora

- 4 Health services
- 0 Kaupapa Māori health services
- 34mins to metropolitan hospital
- 5 Education services

## Mauriora

- 0 Māori medium education services
- 0 Marae





# StoryMaps: Amplifying aspirations

- Interactive & multimedia digital stories
- More inclusive & engaging
- Process fostered connection between mana whenua and settler families
- But key questions around Māori Data Sovereignty
  - Proprietary software
  - Data storage and access
  - Who has control of the map?
  - Indigenous data infrastructure & alternatives required



# StoryMaps



## Our Story

Te Haukainga me ngaa Mana Whenua o Pookeno

29 March 2022

**Mookau ki runga; Taamaki ki raro**

Mookau (near Awakino) to the top, Taamaki Makaurau (Auckland) to the bottom

**Pare Hauraki, Pare Waikato**

The boundaries of Hauraki, the boundaries of Waikato

**Ko Mangatoatoa ki waenganui**

To Mangatoatoa that resides in between

**Te Kaokaoroa o Paateretere**

To the place called 'the long armpit of Paateretere.

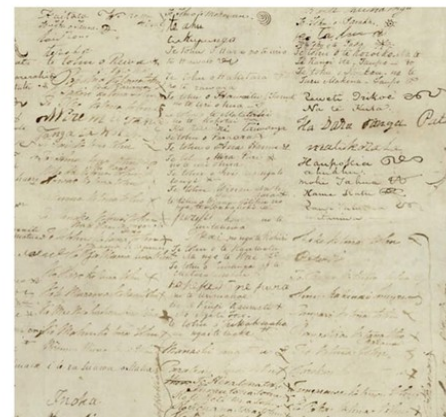


Scene Viewer

## History - Making Mana Whenua Invisible

### Pre colonisation

Ngaati Naho and Ngaati Tamaoho were the hapuu that occupied Pookeno and surrounding areas in pre-colonial times. The Taamaki isthmus, lower Waikato river and Hauraki Plains are all areas that were densely occupied by Maori in pre-European times (WDC, 2016).



### Colonisation, Paakehaa settlement, and Pookeno's growth as a service centre

Shortly after invasion, land in Pookeno was surveyed and auctioned to settlers. It was advertised as 'The City of the Waikato' and as suitable for 'Homes for Military Settlers and Traders. There was no visible mana whenua presence in the infrastructure of Pookeno. Street names and signs were in English, and conjured images of the British Isles. In the 1900s Pookeno was largely a service town and fuel stop, with links to agricultural communities in neighbouring areas









## STORIES OF POKENO

### THE STORY OF A TYPICAL HELENSLEE SETTLER FAMILY OF POKENO

The Dane / Dean family arrived in Pokeno in January 1865 having sailed from Glasgow on the sailing ship Helenslee. The family was made up of the matriarch Mary, three of her sons, one of their wives, her daughter and two of her grandchildren. Other family members came later that year on the Matoaka. The Helenslee and Matoaka passengers were participants in the Auckland Provincial immigration scheme.

The Dane / Dean family consider their historical home Enniskillen, County Fermanah, Northern Ireland. This is because the family can trace their ancestry there back to the days of Paul Dane and Gustavus Hamilton two prominent revolutionaries and the Inniskilling (17th century spelling) militia they helped form and lead for a time, which went on to play a note worthy part in winning the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. This was the decisive military engagement of a civil war that settled the issue of whether Parliament or the King would have ultimate power in England and some say changed the course of history. The civil war ruined Paul Dane and Gustavus Hamilton financially and their family fortunes never recovered.

Paul Dane



Gustavus Hamilton and Inniskilling militia



Fast forward five generations and you get to William and Mary Dane my great great grand parents. Mary is buried at the Old Soldiers Cemetery on Helenslee road as Mary Dean.

When my father finished secondary school he worked for a time in the laboratory of the family flax mill. Those were troubled times for the flax industry as the country was only just starting to recover from the "Great Depression." and the flax industry was in decline due to the fact that ships with sails were no longer being built and rope made out of flax was being superseded by rope made from synthetic fibre. My father worked on alternative products that could be made from flax fibre and developed one product, a cellophane like material that he hoped would find a use as a wrap for butter as it protected butter from sunlight damage. The wrap was a success at this but for some reason ( probably cost of production ) it was never adopted commercially and by the late 1930's my grandfather's company had to close down. As a result the wetland between Pokeno and Mercer and around Kopuku that was all flax in earlier times was abandoned and reverted to unsightly willows over the next 40 years.



Bob my father and his two brothers were sports mad when they were young. They were great friends and in the same age group as the McRobbie brothers. Between these two families they could field almost half a rugby team and over that period the Pōkeno rugby team was one of the strongest in Franklin. They once played in a South Auckland regional tournament where they won the exclusive right to wear a black jersey when playing South Auckland club matches.



# Māori Data Sovereignty: Challenges

Keeping MDS at front-of-mind when:

- Collecting data for StoryMaps
- Retrieving data from IDI
- Disseminating data e.g. Journal articles



# Key Learnings

- Demography/Geography as a tool of colonisation, land alienation, exclusion, extractive research
- Data quality, appropriateness, accessibility
- Wellbeing – holistic and integrated
- Community directing while still addressing research questions
- Prioritising community impact over publications



# Kia ora

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