Māori Descent and Iwi Affiliation Data Protocols

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This document is available at health.govt.nz

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1 Purpose

This document sets out the agreed standard protocols for collecting and recording Māori descent and iwi affiliation in the health and disability system.

The Ministry of Health recognises the rights and interests of Māori in the collection, ownership and application of data. In the spirit of partnership, we are actively working together to understand our obligations and responsibilities with respect to Māori data sovereignty and governance. This document respects the importance of collecting Māori descent and iwi affiliation data.

Collecting Māori descent and iwi affiliation information in a way that is accessible, connected and relevant to Māori, addresses findings of the **Waitangi Tribunal in Hauora: Report on Stage One of the Health Services and Outcomes Kaupapa Inquiry** (Wai 2575), supports delivery of **Whakamaua: Māori Health Action Plan 2020–25** (*Whakamaua*), and follows recommendations of the **Health and Disability System Review** in terms of improving equity of health outcomes for Māori.

A comprehensive iwi affiliation data set will drive equity-led decisions, better inform the measurement of outcomes, and help us meet our obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi. As a central government organisation, the Ministry of Health is not just a major producer of official statistics about Māori, but also plays a critical role in enhancing understanding of the value and uses of iwi data within a Te Tiriti context.

The Data Iwi Leaders Group was originally established in 2016 in response to the increasing need for iwi to better harness the potential of data to enable iwi development and to advance data and digital kaupapa with the Crown. The Data Iwi Leaders Group aims to ensure full, free access and control over data about and for iwi, to empower iwi development.

Ongoing engagement between the Ministry of Health and Data Iwi Leaders Group since 2018 has led to an understanding of the importance of having more relevant and representative statistics for iwi, including the collection of Māori descent and iwi population data.

The protocols have been developed in partnership between the Ministry of Health, Stats NZ, Data Iwi Leaders Group, Ministry of Education and Te Puni Kōkiri.

2 Scope

The protocols define procedures for the collection, recording and output of Māori descent and iwi affiliation data in the New Zealand health and disability system.

The protocols define a set of minimum requirements that apply across the system to collecting, recording and using iwi affiliation data. Integration of these protocols into the health and disability system will assist in the ongoing process of improving the quality, accuracy and consistency of iwi affiliation data.

This document is based on and is consistent with the **Iwi Statistical Standard and Classification** published by Stats NZ.

The purpose of collecting Māori descent and iwi affiliation data is laid out in section **3 Background**. Section **6 Output of Māori descent and iwi affiliation data** explains how the data will be used.

The individuals and groups in the health and disability system to which these protocols apply are:

- person/people – health and disability service users, specifically people of Māori descent
- employees of health and disability organisations – for example, for health workforce statistics
- populations of people, for example tāngata whaikaha Māori (Māori disabled).

The users of these protocols in the health and disability system include:

- collectors and processers of Māori descent and iwi affiliation data, including health and disability planners and professionals
- users of Māori descent and iwi affiliation data, such as for research, service development, equity planning and performance management
- health and disability data and digital systems providers.

In this document, the person giving their Māori descent or iwi affiliation is referred to as the respondent.

Ethnicity, ancestry, country of origin, nationality and religion are not addressed under these protocols. Ethnicity data is subject to **HISO 10001:2017 Ethnicity Data Protocols**.

3 Background

3.1 Te Tiriti o Waitangi Framework

The Ministry of Health's **Te Tiriti o Waitangi Framework** provides an updated expression of the Crown's Te Tiriti obligations in the context of the health and disability system. The Ministry of Health has a responsibility to contribute to the Crown meeting its obligations under Te Tiriti.

Meeting our obligations under Te Tiriti is necessary to realise the overall aims of **He Korowai Oranga: Māori Health Strategy** and achieve outcomes for the entire health and disability system. This includes a desire to see all New Zealanders living longer, healthier and more independent lives. These Te Tiriti obligations underpin *Whakamaua*, which sets the government's direction for Māori health advancement.

3.2 Purposes of collecting Māori descent and iwi affiliation data

Whakamaua outlines the high-level outcome of iwi, hapū, whānau and Māori communities being able to exercise their authority to improve their health and wellbeing. Enabling the collection of high-quality Māori descent and iwi affiliation data in the health and disability system is an important component in allowing the system to meet its Te Tiriti obligations as outlined in *Whakamaua*. The sharing of health and disability data with iwi, hapū and Māori communities will support them in achieving their goals and aspirations through informed decision-making.

3.3 Definition of iwi affiliation

This definition of iwi from the **Iwi Statistical Standard and Classification** is used by the health and disability sector.

- An iwi, or Māori tribe, is one of the largest kinship groupings and is generally made up of several hapū that are all descended from a common ancestor. Hapū are clusters of whānau where the whānau is usually an extended family grouping consisting of children, parents, often grandparents, and other closely related kin.

- For statistical purposes, an iwi is defined as a whakapapa-based kinship grouping that generally has several hapū and one or more active marae, and a recognised structure that represents the interests of the iwi, such as a rōpū whakahaere, committee or board.

Different definitions of iwi are used in different contexts. The definition above is used for gathering and reporting iwi and iwi-related information and statistics.

An inclusive approach is used to include iwi and other iwi-related groups (whakapapa-based kinship groupings) in the statistical standard, which aims to capture the dynamic and changing nature of iwi and iwi-related groups and provide a standard approach for grouping and reporting on them.

For statistical purposes, Māori descent is a biological concept. There is an important relationship between Māori descent and iwi. Only people who have Māori descent should report their iwi, but this is not always the case. Some people prefer not to acknowledge Māori descent but instead identify only with specific iwi or hapū (Robson and Reid 2001). Some people also prefer not to provide this information to the Crown.

There are key elements of the definition provided by Stats NZ in the statistical standard and associated documents that need to be reflected in the health and disability systems and processes covered by these protocols. The three key elements are that:

- iwi affiliation must be self-identified

- people may identify with more than one iwi

- iwi affiliation may change over time.

The protocols operationalise the statistical standard and provide further information that is specific to the health and disability system.

3.4   Ensuring data quality

The protocols are being introduced to provide a standardised process for Māori descent and iwi affiliation data collection, recording and output across the health and disability system.

It is important that Māori descent and iwi affiliation data from the health and disability system is collected in the same way as data in the census (collected by Stats NZ). Health statistics frequently use census population figures in calculations. For example, rates of hospitalisation are calculated by using hospital data as the numerator and census-based data as the denominator. The ability to compare data is known as numerator and denominator consistency. This consistency allows the comparison of health data by iwi that is collected in different health and disability settings. However, the statistical standard notes that a respondent may give a different response depending on the context. When this is acknowledged, a decision on the denominator source needs to be made on a case-by-case basis. The objective of improving Māori descent and iwi affiliation data quality is to ensure that when such data is used, it has the same relevance and meaning for the people we are collecting the data from and throughout the health and disability sector, and that this common meaning leads to improved health outcomes for Māori.

Achieving this goal requires the implementation of a standardised process that is used by all collectors, recorders (including data entry staff, administrators, clerks, health

professional interviewers and researchers who use the classification to record iwi affiliation responses) and users of Māori descent and iwi affiliation data. To meet the requirements of the protocols in this document the respondents must easily understand why information is collected and for what purpose. Each step of the process must be undertaken in a standardised manner and be resourced to support people offering their information and the people who are collecting this information.

The data process includes three discrete steps: collection, recording and output. Information systems, organisational processes and contracts must ensure that the minimum requirements in the protocols are met at each step, with resourcing that matches the task and outlines the accountabilities clearly.

It is recognised that some organisations will only collect and record Māori descent and iwi affiliation data, while other organisations will only output data. Each step of the process may be audited for compliance with the protocols, and data quality improvements made based on issues identified.

Audit activities include feedback, review, education and training.

4 Protocols for collecting Māori descent and iwi affiliation data

This section details the processes for collecting Māori descent and iwi affiliation data from a person's perspective. In most cases, collection means presenting an electronic or paper form containing the standard Māori descent and iwi affiliation questions for the respondent to complete. Data collectors in the health and disability system can often be administrators, clerks and health professionals. Respondents giving Māori descent and iwi affiliation information tend to be patients, consumers and clients, as well as members of the health workforce when filling in human resources forms.

4.1 The relationship between Māori descent and iwi affiliation

There is an important relationship between Māori descent and iwi affiliation. Only respondents who have Māori descent should report their iwi. Māori descent is used to demonstrate a person's whakapapa. Whakapapa connects Māori to their tīpuna (ancestors), to the natural environment (eg, mountains, waters or tribal lands) and to each other. It binds the kinship groupings of iwi, hapū and whānau together. For this reason, Māori descent needs to be collected with iwi affiliation. The relationship between the two questions is as follows.

a. Respondents who indicate they have Māori descent should be asked the iwi affiliation question.

b. Respondents who indicate they do not have Māori descent should not be asked the iwi affiliation question. This is done to reduce the burden on people who are unlikely to belong to an iwi.

c. Respondents who do not know whether they have Māori descent should be asked the iwi affiliation question. This is because some people may suspect they are descended from Māori but not know their biological ancestry, such as when there has been an adoption in the family or there is a long line of descent from a single Māori ancestor. These people may not want to definitively say 'no' to a question

about Māori descent and should have the opportunity to provide iwi affiliation information.

d. While only people who have Māori descent should report their iwi, this is not always the case. Some people prefer not to acknowledge Māori descent but instead identify only with specific iwi or hapū (Robson and Reid 2001). Some people also prefer not to provide this information to the Crown.

e. It is important to document any linking (routing) between the questions.

4.2　Standard Māori descent and iwi affiliation questions

The standard set of Māori descent and iwi affiliation questions for the health and disability system follows the questions specified by Stats NZ. The questions are in English and Te Reo Māori. To maintain consistency and comparability of responses, the requirements below must be met.

1. Māori descent

a. The wording of the question must be 'Are you descended from Māori (that is, did you have a Māori birth parent, grandparent or great-grandparent, etc)?' 'He tūpuna Māori ōu?'

b. The response options must all be presented and in the following order: 'Yes', 'Don't know' and 'No'. Do not add more response options. If possible, list the options vertically.

c. The routing instructions must all be present. People who select 'Yes' or 'Don't know' must continue to the iwi affiliation question. People who select 'No' must be routed away from the iwi affiliation question.

d. To avoid undercounting, all valid iwi responses must be counted, even if a person has marked 'no' to Māori descent or has not recorded an answer. In general, each collection needs to provide information about the processes they use for comparison and integration.

e. The following guidance must be included with the question or in an accompanying note. 'If you are of Cook Islands Māori descent, mark 'no' unless you are also of New Zealand Māori descent.' If this guidance is not provided, the question must be changed to refer to 'New Zealand Māori'.

2. Iwi affiliation

a. The wording of the question must be 'Do you know the name(s) of your iwi (tribe or tribes)?' 'Kei te mōhio koe ko wai tō iwi, ō iwi rānei?'

b. The response options must all be present and in the following order 'Yes' and 'No'. Do not add more response options. If possible, list the options vertically.

c. The routing instructions must all be present. People who select 'Yes' must be instructed to 'give your iwi and their rohe/region (if known)'. 'Tuhia mai (t)ō iwi,

me te rohe o (t)aua iwi (mehemea e mōhiotia ana) ki raro nei'. People who select 'No' must be routed to the next question.

d. Space must be provided to collect the name and the region (rohe) of each iwi. Rohe is needed because some iwi names are common to more than one region. For these iwi, rohe is used to determine the correct category in the iwi classification. Rohe will not be stored separately once the correct iwi category is identified.

e. Enough space must be provided for people to enter the full name(s) and region(s) of their iwi.

f. Any collection mechanism must allow a minimum of six iwi names and regions to be collected. If possible (eg, in electronic forms), collection should be able to capture as many responses as the person wants to give.

4.2.2   Reference list of iwi names

Some collections use a reference list of iwi names to guide respondents. This can help but it may also influence what people report. For this reason, any list provided should include a statement like: 'This list is for guidance only and may not include all iwi or iwi-related groups.'

If using a reference list, it must be referred to in the iwi affiliation question with a statement like: 'See the guide notes for help.' This statement should appear between the wording of the question and the response options.

As an example, section **5.1.1 Iwi and iwi-related groups classification** contains the reference list of iwi names from the guide notes used for the 2018 Census. The Bilingual Guide Note contains this information in English and Te Reo Māori. It is available from **the Stats NZ Store House**.

4.3   Collecting Māori descent and iwi affiliation data

The respondent must identify their own Māori descent and iwi affiliation regardless of collection method. This process is called self-identification. Proof is not required.

The collector must not guess, complete or correct the Māori descent or iwi affiliation questions on behalf of the respondent. The collector must not ask the respondent to identify a single iwi they most identify with (eg, 'main' or 'most important' iwi).

The generic process outlined below describes the basic steps involved in collecting Māori descent and iwi affiliation in four different situations: self-completion using an electronic or paper form, verbal response, assisted response and trusted delegate response.

4.3.1   Self-completion

1. **Electronic collection**

   a. Present the respondent with the page that contains the Māori descent and iwi affiliation questions to complete.

   b. Ensure that the standard Māori descent and iwi affiliation questions are used. The question wording, response options and routing must be as specified in section **4.2 Standard Māori descent and iwi affiliation questions**.

   c. The routing between the Māori descent and iwi affiliation questions must be obvious to the respondent. This approach means respondents can make an informed decision about how to answer, given that the relationship between Māori descent and iwi affiliation is not always straightforward.

   d. Any collection mechanism must allow a minimum of six iwi names and rohe to be collected, and ideally be able to capture as many responses as the respondent wants to give. The ability to provide multiple iwi names and regions must be obvious and should not require any extra effort from the respondent. This includes not having to click a button to add more response fields to enter multiple iwi.

   e. If possible, embed an 'as-you-type' list into the response field for the iwi affiliation question. This list auto-suggests iwi names as the respondent begins typing, to reduce response burden and speed up processing. The as-you-type list should be **insensitive** to macrons. This is needed so that people can select their iwi from the suggested list regardless of their own use of macrons.

   f. The list of iwi provided is neither exhaustive nor definitive. To support the process of self-identification and to inform future updates to this list, people must be able to freely type their iwi if it is not included in the list. Fields used for people to freely type their iwi must support the macrons used in many iwi names. Such entries will form the basis of future updates to the list.

2. **Paper form**

   a. Give or send the respondent the form that contains the Māori descent and iwi affiliation questions to complete. To meet accessibility requirements, paper forms should use a minimum font size of 12pt, high colour contrast, white space around text, and avoid using watermarks that affect readability.

   b. Collect the form.

   c. Check that the Māori descent and iwi affiliation questions have been completed.

   d. If the questions have not been filled in, check the respondent has not missed them by mistake. If the respondent doesn't want to state their Māori descent or iwi affiliation, ask them to confirm that they meant to leave the questions blank.

4.3.2   Verbal response

Collecting Māori descent and iwi affiliation verbally (eg, by telephone) is acceptable but not recommended. This is because of concerns about the quality of data and potential sensitivity of the questions in this format, as discussed below.

First, accurate verbal collection of iwi affiliation requires the collector to both recognise and record the iwi name correctly. Recognition requires that the collector understands the pronunciation of words in Te Reo Māori and identifies the correct iwi name when hearing it. Recording requires that the collector then enters the iwi name correctly (eg, with the correct macrons), by either writing it themselves or selecting it from a list. The need for collectors to recognise and record iwi names correctly is complicated by the large number of iwi, the similarity between many iwi names, and the potential limitations of Te Reo Māori literacy in the general population in New Zealand.

Second, questions about Māori descent and iwi affiliation are potentially sensitive for people to answer. For example, some people prefer not to acknowledge Māori descent but instead identify only with specific iwi or hapū. Some people also prefer not to provide Māori descent and iwi affiliation information to government agencies. Collecting this information verbally could therefore produce a complex situation for the collector and the respondent.

Despite these concerns, verbal collection should be accommodated if needed by a disabled respondent who prefers this method.

4.3.3   Assisted response

If the respondent has an impairment that affects their ability to complete the questions, they should be provided with an alternative way of answering that better meets their needs. For example, people who have low vision may require a large-print paper form or an electronic form that is compatible with screen readers. If possible, any alternative should be in a format of their choice.

Verbal collection should be an option for people requiring assistance to respond, but collectors should be skilled in receiving Māori descent and iwi affiliation information verbally, where possible, given the concerns outlined in section **4.3.2**. If needed, the New Zealand Relay Service can enhance this collection process for deaf respondents by providing translation to and from New Zealand Sign Language.

4.3.4   Trusted delegate response

If the respondent is unable to complete the questions, it is desirable to collect Māori descent and iwi affiliation data using a trusted delegate in the following way.

1. **Newborns and children**

   For newborn or child respondents, the parent/guardian(s) must always be given the opportunity to complete the Māori descent and iwi affiliation questions as detailed in this protocol.

2. **Incapacity**

   If there is no one accompanying the respondent who could otherwise fill out the form themselves, either:

   - locate the next of kin and ask them to provide a trusted delegate response, or

   - wait until the respondent can complete the questions.

   If possible, the respondent will identify and give consent for a particular person to provide Māori descent and iwi affiliation information on their behalf. This person may not necessarily be their next of kin.

4.4 Confirming Māori descent and iwi affiliation data

Confirmation normally involves displaying electronically or printing out the respondent's data and asking them to confirm that it is correct.

Alternative ways of confirming should be provided if needed by disabled respondents, such as reading out the information verbatim to them. If possible, any alternative should be in a format of their choice.

People and systems involved in confirming Māori descent and iwi affiliation data need to be aware that a respondent's previous actual responses to the iwi affiliation question may not always match the response that is recorded, after it has been coded to the classification. This must be made clear to respondents.

4.5 Correcting Māori descent and iwi affiliation data

The requirements of the **Privacy Act 2020**, the **Health Information Privacy Code 2020**, and the **Health Information Governance Guidelines** apply to Māori descent and iwi affiliation data, including the provisions relating to correction of personal information.

- A person has a right to ask an organisation or business to correct information about them if they think it is wrong.

- If an organisation does not agree that the information needs correcting, an individual can ask it to attach a statement of correction to its records.

If systems record only the iwi affiliation codes and descriptions from the classification, rather than the actual response received, it will help to provide a note when presenting a respondent's recorded iwi affiliation that says: 'Your iwi may not be recorded as you provided it because we group some iwi responses together using the Stats NZ classifications system.'

4.6 Frequency of collecting Māori descent and iwi affiliation data

Generally, a respondent's descent and iwi affiliation endures over time. However, both can change as people learn more about their whakapapa. To ensure high quality data, people must have regular opportunities to provide or update their Māori descent and iwi affiliation responses.

Follow this guide to the frequency of collection.

1. If there is no recorded Māori descent or iwi affiliation data, the respondent should have the opportunity to provide this data or be given information on where and how they can provide it.

2. If the Māori descent or iwi affiliation data has not been updated in the last three years (from the day of contact with the respondent), the respondent should have the opportunity to confirm and/or update their data or be given information on where and how they can confirm or update it.

5 Classifying, coding and recording Māori descent and iwi affiliation data

This section details how Māori descent and iwi affiliation data provided by a respondent is classified, coded and recorded. The recording process uses the standard classification to identify the appropriate codes and then stores the identified codes.

If possible, information systems should allow collectors to enter iwi affiliation directly as provided by respondents, and automatically identify the code to record it without the need for manual classification.

5.1 Māori descent and iwi affiliation classifications

The recording process in the health and disability sector uses the **Iwi Statistical Standard and Classification** and the Māori descent classification. The current versions are **Iwi and iwi-related groups statistical classification v2.0** and *Māori descent version 1.0.0*. Stats NZ reviews the classifications periodically, for example after the census.

5.1.1 Iwi and iwi-related groups classification

The iwi and iwi-related groups statistical classification is a hierarchical structure with two levels.

Level 1 has 15 broad categories. The first 11 categories group iwi according to rohe/geographical boundaries. The last four categories are for when geographical boundaries are unclear or unknown, or when a response cannot be coded to a specific iwi, specifically a category for:

- confederations and waka
- when iwi are named, but the region is not known
- when hapū are affiliated to more than one iwi
- when the region is known, but the iwi is not named.

Level 2 is the detailed level, listing iwi and iwi-related groups that sit under the Level 1 categories. Rohe is represented in the first two digits of the level 2 iwi code. The classification also has five residual categories for the following responses:

- 4444 don't know
- 5555 refused to answer
- 7777 other (for in-scope responses that can't be coded above)
- 8888 responses outside scope (unrelated to an iwi or iwi-related groups)
- 9999 non-responses/not stated.

The following tables are copied from the **Iwi and iwi-related groups statistical classification v2.0** maintained by Stats NZ.

Level 1

Code	Descriptor
01	Te Tai Tokerau/Tāmaki-makaurau (Northland/Auckland) Region Iwi
02	Hauraki (Coromandel) Region Iwi
03	Waikato/Te Rohe Pōtae (Waikato/King Country) Region Iwi
04	Te Arawa/Taupō (Rotorua/Taupō) Region Iwi
05	Tauranga Moana/Mātaatua (Bay of Plenty) Region Iwi
06	Te Tai Rāwhiti (East Coast) Region Iwi
07	Te Matau-a-Māui/Wairarapa (Hawke's Bay/Wairarapa) Region iwi
08	Taranaki Region Iwi
09	Whanganui/Rangitīkei (Wanganui/Rangitīkei) Region Iwi
10	Manawatū/Horowhenua/Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Manawatū/Horowhenua/Wellington) Region Iwi
11	Te Waipounamu (South Island) Region Iwi
12	Rēkohu/Wharekauri (Chatham Islands) Region Iwi
20	Confederations and Waka, iwi not named
21	Iwi named, region not known
22	Hapū affiliated to more than one iwi
23	Region known, iwi not named
44	Don't know
55	Refused to answer
77	Response unidentifiable
88	Response outside scope
99	Not stated

Level 2

Code	Descriptor
0101	Te Aupōuri
0102	Ngāti Kahu
0103	Ngāti Kurī
0104	Ngāpuhi
0105	Ngāpuhi ki Whaingaroa-Ngāti Kahu ki Whaingaroa
0106	Te Rarawa
0107	Ngāi Takoto
0108	Ngāti Wai
0109	Ngāti Whātua (not Ōrākei or Kaipara)
0110	Te Kawerau ā Maki
0111	Te Uri-o-Hau
0112	Te Roroa
0113	Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara
0114	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
0115	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
0116	Ngāti Hine (Te Tai Tokerau)
0117	Te Paatu
0118	Ngāti Manuhiri
0119	Ngāti Rehua
0120	Ngāti Torehina ki Mata-ure ō Hau
0201	Ngāti Hako
0202	Ngāti Hei
0203	Ngāti Maru (Hauraki)
0204	Ngāti Paoa
0205	Patukirikiri
0206	Ngāti Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora
0207	Ngāti Pūkenga ki Waiau
0208	Ngāti Rāhiri Tumutumu
0210	Ngāti Tamaterā
0211	Ngāti Tara Tokanui
0212	Ngāti Whanaunga
0213	Ngāti Huarere

Level 2

Code	Descriptor
0301	Ngāti Haua (Waikato)
0302	Ngāti Maniapoto
0303	Raukawa (Waikato)
0304	Waikato
0305	Ngāti Te Ata
0306	Ngāti Hīkairo
0307	Rereahu
0308	Ngāti Tiipa
0309	Ngāti Korokī Kahukura
0310	Ngāti Tamaoho
0311	Te Ākitai-Waiohua
0312	Tainui Awhiro
0313	Ngāti Hinerangi
0401	Ngāti Pikiao (Te Arawa)
0402	Ngāti Rangiteaorere (Te Arawa)
0403	Ngāti Rangitihi (Te Arawa)
0404	Ngāti Rangiwewehi (Te Arawa)
0405	Tapuika (Te Arawa)
0406	Ngāti Tarāwhai (Te Arawa)
0407	Tūhourangi (Te Arawa)
0408	Uenuku-Kōpako (Te Arawa)
0409	Waitaha (Te Arawa)
0410	Ngāti Whakaue (Te Arawa)
0411	Ngāti Tūwharetoa (ki Taupō)
0412	Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa (Te Arawa)
0413	Ngāti Mākino
0414	Ngāti Kearoa / Ngāti Tuarā
0415	Ngāti Rongomai (Te Arawa)
0501	Ngāti Pūkenga
0502	Ngāi Te Rangi
0503	Ngāti Ranginui
0504	Ngāti Awa
0505	Ngāti Manawa
0506	Ngāi Tai (Tauranga Moana/Mātaatua)

Code	Descriptor
0507	Tūhoe
0508	Whakatōhea
0509	Te Whānau-ā-Apanui
0510	Ngāti Whare
0511	Ngā Pōtiki ā Tamapahore
0512	Te Upokorehe
0513	Ngāti Tūwharetoa ki Kawerau
0601	Ngāti Porou
0602	Te Aitanga-a-Māhaki
0603	Rongowhakaata
0604	Ngāi Tāmanuhiri
0605	Te Aitanga ā Hauiti
0701	Rongomaiwahine (Te Māhia)
0702	Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa
0703	Ngāti Kahungunu ki Heretaunga
0704	Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa
0706	Rangitāne (Te Matau-a-Māui/Hawke's Bay/Wairarapa)
0707	Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Whanganui-a-Orotu
0708	Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tamatea
0709	Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tamakinui a Rua
0710	Ngāti Pāhauwera
0711	Ngāti Rākaipaaka
0712	Ngāti Hineuru
0713	Maungaharuru Tangitū
0714	Rangitāne o Tamaki nui ā Rua
0715	Ngāti Ruapani ki Waikaremoana
0716	Te Hika o Pāpāuma
0717	Ngāti Hinemanu (Heretaunga)
0801	Te Atiawa (Taranaki)
0802	Ngāti Maru (Taranaki)
0803	Ngāti Mutunga (Taranaki)
0804	Ngā Rauru
0805	Ngāruahine
0806	Ngāti Ruanui

Code	Descriptor
0807	Ngāti Tama (Taranaki)
0808	Taranaki
0809	Tangāhoe
0810	Pakakohi
0901	Ngāti Apa (Rangitīkei)
0902	Te Ati Haunui-a-Pāpārangi
0903	Ngāti Haua (Taumarunui)
0904	Ngāti Hauiti (Rangitīkei)
0905	Ngāti Whitikaupeka (Rangitīkei)
0906	Ngāi Te Ohuake (Rangitīkei)
0907	Ngāti Tamakōpiri (Rangitīkei)
0908	Ngāti Rangi (Ruapehu, Whanganui)
0909	Uenuku (Ruapehu, Waimarino)
0910	Tamahaki (Ruapehu, Waimarino)
0911	Tamakana (Ruapehu, Waimarino)
0912	Ngāti Hinemanu (Rangitīkei)
1001	Te Atiawa (Te Whanganui-a-Tara/Wellington)
1002	Muaūpoko
1003	Rangitāne (Manawatū)
1004	Ngāti Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatū)
1005	Ngāti Toarangatira (Te Whanganui-a-Tara/Wellington)
1006	Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai
1007	Ngāti Tama ki Te Upoko o Te Ika (Te Whanganui-a-Tara/Wellington)
1008	Ngāti Kauwhata
1009	Ngāti Tukorehe
1101	Te Atiawa (Te Waipounamu/South Island)
1102	Ngāti Koata
1103	Ngāti Kuia
1104	Kāti Māmoe
1107	Rangitāne (Te Waipounamu/South Island)
1108	Ngāti Rārua
1109	Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu
1110	Ngāti Tama ki Te Tauihu
1111	Ngāti Toarangatira (Te Waipounamu/South Island)

Code	Descriptor
1112	Waitaha (Te Waipounamu/South Island)
1113	Ngāti Apa ki Te Rā Tō
1201	Moriori
1202	Ngāti Mutunga (Wharekauri/Chatham Islands)
2001	Tainui, iwi not named
2002	Te Arawa, iwi not named
2003	Tākitimu, iwi not named
2004	Aotea, iwi not named
2005	Mātaatua, iwi not named
2006	Mahuru, iwi not named
2007	Māmari, iwi not named
2008	Ngātokimatawhaorua, iwi not named
2009	Nukutere, iwi not named
2010	Tokomaru, iwi not named
2011	Kurahaupō, iwi not named
2012	Muriwhenua, iwi not named
2013	Hauraki / Pare Hauraki, iwi not named
2014	Tūranganui a Kiwa, iwi not named
2015	Te Tauihu o Te Waka a Māui, iwi not named
2016	Tauranga Moana, iwi not named
2017	Horouta, iwi not named
2018	Mōkai Pātea, iwi not named
2101	Te Atiawa, region not known
2102	Ngāti Haua, region not known
2103	Ngāti Maru, region not known
2104	Ngāti Mutunga, region not known
2105	Rangitāne, region not known
2106	Ngāti Raukawa, region not known
2107	Ngāti Tama, region not known
2108	Ngāti Toa, region not known
2109	Waitaha, region not known
2110	Ngāti Apa, region not known
2111	Ngāi Tai, region not known
2112	Ngāti Kahungunu, region not known

Code	Descriptor
2113	Ngāti Tūwharetoa, region not known
2201	Hapū affiliated to more than one iwi
2301	Te Tai Tokerau/Tāmaki-makaurau Region, iwi not named
2302	Hauraki Region, Iwi not named
2303	Waikato/Te Rohe Pōtae Region, iwi not named
2304	Te Arawa/Taupō Region, iwi not named
2305	Tauranga Moana/Mātaatua Region, iwi not named
2306	Te Tai Rāwhiti Region, iwi not named
2307	Te Matau-a-Māui/Wairarapa Region, iwi not named
2308	Taranaki Region, iwi not named
2309	Whanganui/Rangitīkei Region, iwi not named
2310	Manawatū/Horowhenua/Te Whanganui-a-Tara Region, iwi not named
2311	Te Waipounamu/Wharekauri Region, iwi not named
4444	Don't know
5555	Refused to answer
7777	Other (or response unidentifiable)
8888	Response outside scope
9999	Not stated

5.2   Protocol requirements for recording iwi affiliation

These are the requirements.

1. The iwi and iwi-related groups classification must be used to record iwi affiliation data.

2. Iwi affiliation data must be recorded at level 2.

3. Information systems must be capable of recording a minimum of six responses.

5.3   How to record iwi affiliation

Iwi data is captured in the classification categories. There are, however, potential difficulties with placing iwi in the correct category, such as:

- differences in spelling

- other concepts such as waka, a hapū or geographic markers

- different prefixes

- older or traditional iwi names.

This section provides information on some of the common problems and points to consider when classifying responses to a question on iwi.

5.3.1 Determining the right code

Use the following diagram as a general guide to coding a response to the correct category.
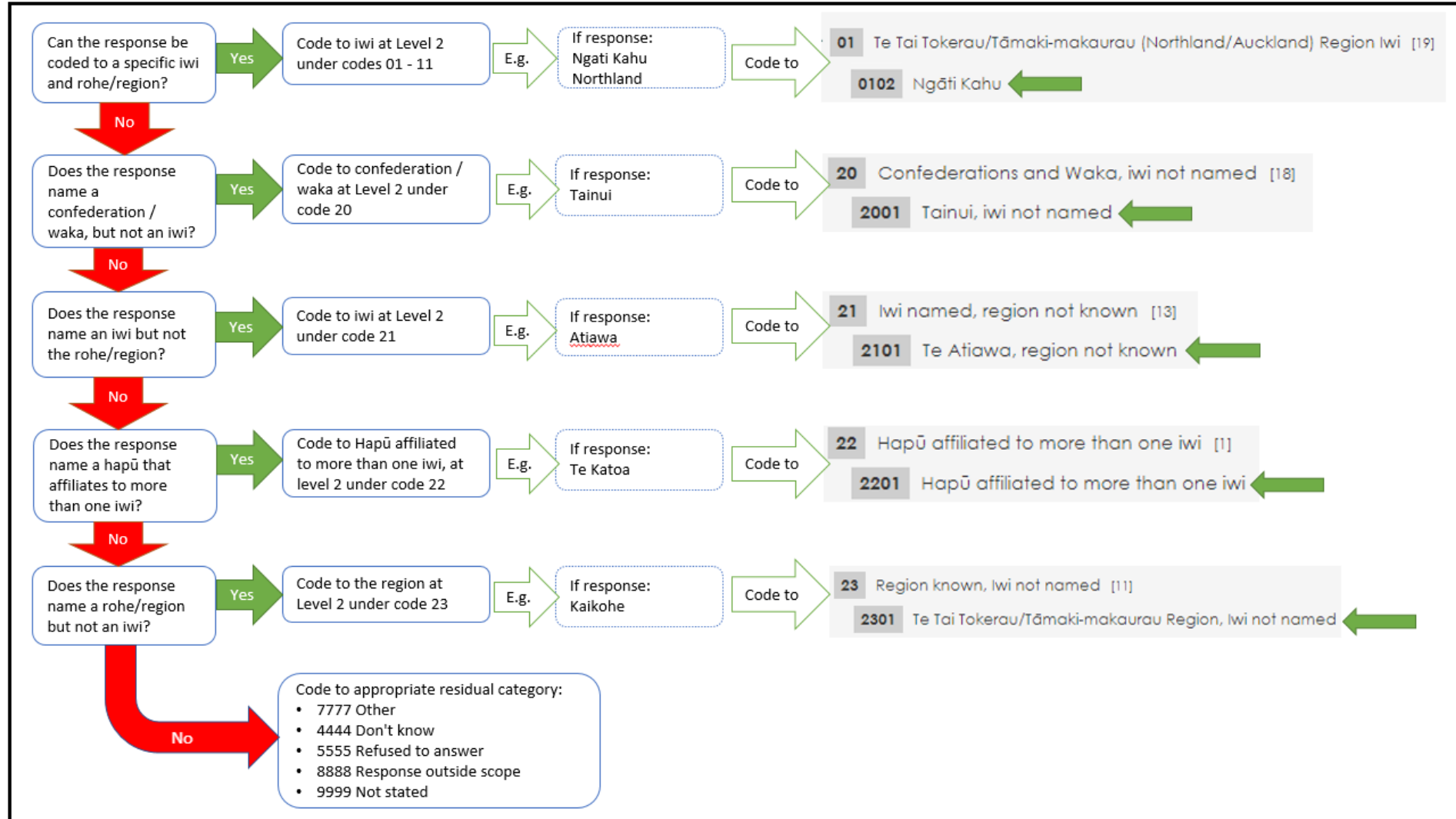
5.3.2   Multiple responses

When asking for iwi names, it is expected and acceptable for a respondent to provide more than one response.

5.3.3   Hapū and iwi responses

If a respondent provides an iwi and a hapū to that same iwi, only one response is counted. In this situation, retain the hapū response as this can be used to derive iwi (but iwi responses cannot be used to derive an iwi and a hapū). If a respondent provides an iwi and a hapū classified to a different iwi, both responses are counted and retained.

5.3.4   Confederation/waka and iwi responses

If a respondent provides a confederation or a waka and also provides an iwi belonging to the same grouping, only the iwi response is counted.

5.3.5   Spelling differences

When classifying iwi, it may look as though a respondent has misspelt their iwi. Take care when classifying these responses. These may be different spellings of the same iwi or they may be the names of different iwi. Some iwi names only differ by one or two letters.

5.3.6   Prefixes differ

Some iwi have different prefixes but look as though they share the same ancestor name. In some cases the same iwi is being referred to, as the different prefixes are dialectical (eg, Kāi and Ngāi). In other cases, the prefixes indicate different iwi (eg, Ngāi and Ngāti).

5.3.7   Responses not matching standard classification descriptions

If a response is not in the classification, a decision must be made on the most appropriate category for the response. A coding dictionary or list of synonyms is usually the most effective way of coding these responses. Interpreting these synonyms is best done by a team of experienced coders.

Coding tools provided by Stats NZ and Te Puni Kōkiri can assist in finding appropriate codes:

- **Stats NZ downloadable list of iwi synonyms**

- **Te Puni Kōkiri, find iwi by local area – http://www.tkm.govt.nz/browse/**

- **Te Puni Kōkiri, search iwi, hapū, marae and wharenui – http://www.tkm.govt.nz/search/**

5.3.8   When to use the residual categories

Category	When to use
Don't know (4444)	Use this category when the respondent is unsure of their iwi affiliation in an interviewer-administered survey (ie, asked verbally) or writes this as a response.
Refused to answer (5555)	Use this category only when it is known that the respondent has intentionally chosen not to respond to the question or wishes their objection to the question to be recorded. Its use is most applicable in face-to-face or telephone interviews but may be used in self-completed questionnaires if the respondent has clearly indicated they refuse or object to answering the question.
Other or response unidentifiable (7777)	Use this category when an illegible response is given, or if the meaning or intent of the response is unclear. This most commonly occurs when the response contains insufficient detail, is ambiguous or vague.
Response outside scope (8888)	Use this category for responses that are positively identified, and where the meaning and intent is clear but this falls outside the scope of the classification/topic as defined in the standard. For example, a response naming a rugby club falls outside the scope of the iwi and iwi-related groups classification.
Not stated (9999)	Use this category only when a respondent has not given any response to the question asked in a self-administered questionnaire (ie, this category is solely for a non-response situation).

6 Output of Māori descent and iwi affiliation data

Output using Māori descent and iwi affiliation data is for the purposes specified under the Tino Rangatiratanga and Active Protection principles of Te Tiriti, specifically:

- 'Māori self-determination and mana motuhake in the design, delivery, and monitoring of health and disability services'

- 'ensuring that it [the Crown], its agents, and its Treaty partner are well informed on the extent, and nature, of both Māori health outcomes and efforts to achieve Māori health equity'.

This is an initial period for the collection of Māori descent and iwi affiliation data. Iwi, hapū and Māori communities should be involved in the output and use of this data. Appropriate co-governance processes should be put in place for all uses of this data. The Ministry of Health will continue to work with and report to the Data Iwi Leaders Group on these matters.

Stats NZ has produced iwi profiles (see **https://www.stats.govt.nz/reports/2013-census-iwi-individual-profiles**). These profiles contain information for each iwi listed in the standard for an iwi showing a range of census variables like Te Reo, income and education status.

Like the Stats NZ iwi profiles, the iwi affiliation information collected here can be used to show information on iwi across a range of health variables. For example, iwi information may be available to see percentages of children immunised, percentages of eligible adults who have had a flu vaccination, and percentages of eligible adults who have had a cardiovascular risk assessment.

Only statistical information like percentages is planned as output; there are no plans to share individual records with iwi or with the public.

People will be able to change their iwi affiliations data captured here as their knowledge and circumstances change. Any statistical reports produced before any such changes will remain the same but future reports will incorporate the changes.

Output methods and channels that enable iwi to control the use of and narrative on Māori descent and iwi affiliation data are preferred, such as the Te Whata platform (**https://tewhata.io/**) and the **future ecosystem of data and digital services known as Hira**. The Ministry of Health is introducing Hira to enable consumers to have better access to and control over their health information.

6.1 Sharing iwi affiliation data with other government agencies

The opportunity exists to improve outcomes for iwi by sharing the iwi affiliation data collected in these protocols with other government agencies. Such sharing could be possible in the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI). This is a large research database which holds microdata about people and households, but does not identify individuals. The IDI is only accessible to suitably qualified researchers who meet Stats NZ criteria, including training on how to meet Privacy Act requirements (for more information see: **https://www.stats.govt.nz/integrated-data/integrated-data-infrastructure/**).

Currently there are no plans to share this information in the IDI and sharing will only be permitted if approved by the co-governance arrangements noted above.

7 Adoption and implementation

The Ministry of Health has established an Iwi Affiliation Data Project that will implement these protocols as part of its work to set up systems and processes for collecting iwi affiliation data to improve equity of health outcomes for Māori. The project will be governed in partnership with Māori data experts from the Data Iwi Leaders Group, Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry of Education, Stats NZ and the Māori Health Authority.

An online tool called Tātai has already been set up alongside the COVID-19 vaccination programme to allow Māori to enter their iwi affiliations and share it with their iwi and the Ministry of Health. This data is being collected to provide iwi with information to help improve the health and wellbeing of their iwi. The data helps the Ministry of Health to create statistical data sets that support Māori health and wellbeing through more informed decision-making.

The collection, sharing, access to and use of iwi affiliation data for iwi, is managed by the Ministry of Health. The aim is to transfer governance and management of the system to Māori.

The experience gained from Tātai and the iwi affiliation data collection will be used to inform further development of the protocols. A first review is set for one year from publication.

Also supporting implementation of the protocols, the public service Information Group has selected Māori descent and iwi affiliation for the next set of the Government Chief Data Steward's **mandated data standards**. HISO is represented on the standards implementation and review committee and will use the all-of-government work to help drive adoption of the protocols across the health and disability system.