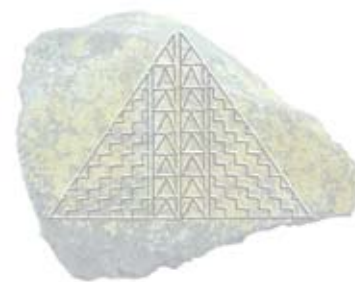


# Community Outcome: Toiora - *Healthy lifestyles*



**Tikanga/ Kawa (values);  
Wairuatanga (Intrinsic values)  
Tautoko (Vision Moemoeā-  
Aspirations/ goals)  
Good health, education and  
increased participation in a healthy  
and positive lifestyle.**

Social and economic imperatives remain priorities for the Māori community of Waitakere. In practice this means a significant shift to re-educate or minimise negative affects on the status of health, education, employment, rangatahi, kaumātua, as well as monitor the impacts on individuals and the whānau. There are a number of agencies keen to work with the Māori community to ensure that the shift from harmful lifestyles to healthy lifestyles is accomplished.

### Related outcome areas

- Strong Community - *He iwi kaha*

### Who are some of the key contributors to making this outcome happen?

Who	How
Waitakere City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Massey Matters Project, Waitakere Wellbeing Collaboration Project, Waitakere Education Trust Sector, Māori Economic Wellbeing Plan</li> </ul>
Te Whanau O Waipareira Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A range of initiatives encouraging community participation, such as the Rangatahi Sports Day</li> </ul>
Hoani Waititi Marae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Injury Prevention Programme</li> </ul>
Māori health providers such as WaiHealth, Moko Services, Kotuku ki Te Rangī, Hapai Te Hauora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing initiatives, policies, strategies and services 'for Māori, by Māori'</li> </ul>

### What is being done to make this outcome happen?

While there are many agencies involved in working to achieve this community outcome, there are also some specific planned and completed initiatives.

Community Outcome	Intent	Initiative	Who
Toiora - <i>Healthy Lifestyles</i>	Shift in educational achievement	Waitakere Education Plan	Waitakere Education Sector Trust, Council



*"Our Waitakere community means living in a safe and happy environment."*

**Zeta & Mary, Massey**

## Education

The educational achievement of the population is an indicator of the skill sets within a population. This indicator measures the range of qualifications of Māori residents in Waitakere, the educational attainment of Māori school leavers and participation in ECE by Māori. The table below shows that the proportion of Māori with no qualification declined between 2001 and 2006.

The educational attainment of school leavers is an indicator of the skill sets young people bring with them as they leave school and enter employment or education. This indicator measures education attainment of Māori leaving secondary schools in Waitakere. The table below shows the number of students who leave school with low attainment, around one-quarter or 100 students are Māori. In 2006, 14% of Māori secondary students were qualified to attend university.

Quality early childhood education (ECE) can have significant educational benefits for children. The percentage of Māori children attending ECE has increased consistently from 81.9% (2001) to 91.1% (2006).

Breakdowns of the type of service children attend are also available. The table below shows those Māori children in Waitakere who attended ECE, by type of service. The number of Māori children attending Kindergarten, Playcentre, Ed & Care or Home-based care has increased significantly since 2001, while the proportion attending kōhanga reo has remained relatively constant at around 14 per cent.

**Table 33: Highest qualification of Māori in Waitakere 2006**

	2001	2006	2001 (%)	2006 (%)
No qualification	4587	4902	40.2	37.1
School qualification	4452	4620	39.0	35.0
Vocational qualification	1911	2751	16.7	20.8
Bachelor or higher qualification	474	945	4.1	7.1
Total	11424	13218	100	100

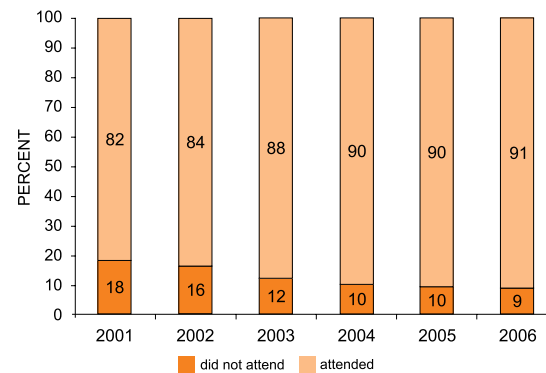
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census

**Table 34: Percentage of Māori school leavers with no or low attainment and qualified to attend university**

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Māori school leavers with low attainment (%)	30	24	27	22
Māori school leavers qualified to attend university (%)	-	-	-	14

Source: Ministry of Education

**Figure 33: Percentage of Māori children attending early childhood education (2001 to 2006)**



Source: Ministry of Education, Education Counts

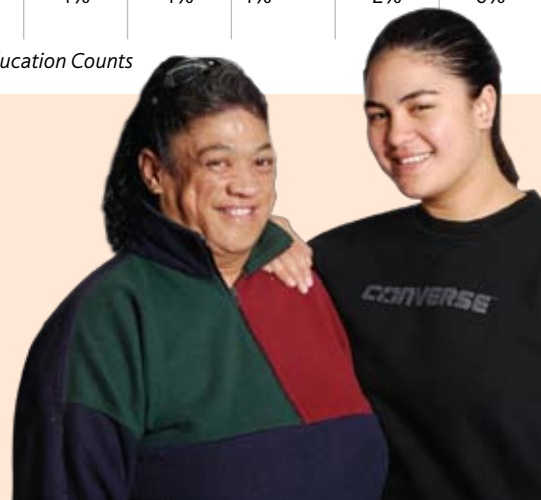
**Table 35: Location of attendance of Māori children in Waitakere attending early childhood education (2001-2006)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Kindergarten, Playcentre, Ed & Care or Homebased	55%	60%	70%	74%	72%	72%
Kohanga Reo	14%	16%	16%	13%	15%	14%
Playgroup or Pacific Early Childhood	1%	7%	2%	2%	2%	5%
Attended ECE but Type Unknown	12%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%

Source: Ministry of Education, Education Counts

*"What I like most about Waitakere is the down to earth, friendly people."*

Amy, Glen Eden



### Standdown, suspension and exclusion rates for Māori students per 1,000

This data shows the rate of standdowns for Māori students has averaged over 50 per 1,000 students since 2000. This is significantly higher compared to young people of other ethnic groups. Rates of suspensions and exclusions are also higher for Māori compared to students of other ethnic groups.

**Table 36: Age standardised rate of standdowns, suspensions and exclusions per 1,000 students for Māori students in Waitakere (2000 to 2006)<sup>32</sup>**

	Standdowns	Suspensions	Exclusions
2000	51.6	19.1	5.8
2001	54.7	19.8	4.6
2002	57.4	18.1	5.9
2003	60.0	18.3	5.2
2004	54.4	15.2	6.2
2005	55.8	14.8	6.9
2006	60.8	11.8	4.2

Source: Ministry of Education, Education Counts

### Life expectancy

Life expectancy is a high level indicator of health. There is a number of variables that contribute to a person's life expectancy; access to primary healthcare, a person's behaviour, such as their level of physical exercise and genetic conditions all play a role. This indicator measures life expectancy at birth. The table below shows that, consistent with national trends, life expectancy at birth for Māori in Waitakere is significantly less compared to people of European ethnicity. It also shows that women have a greater life expectancy compared to men.

**Table 37: Life expectancy at birth by ethnic group (years)**

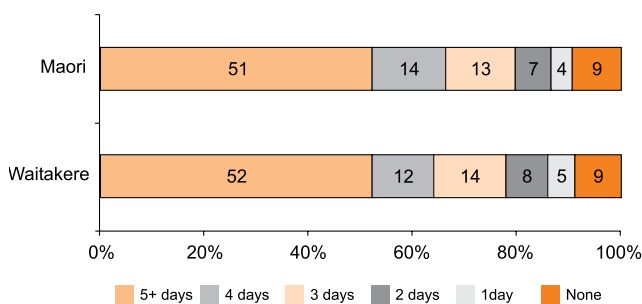
	Male	Female
Pacific	70.8	77.5
Māori	74.2	76.7
European	79.6	85.4

Source: Waitemata District Health Board

### Health

Physical activity can have significant health benefits for people. This indicator compares physical activity rates for Māori in Waitakere. The data is sourced from the Quality of Life survey. Overall the 2006 survey results show that the frequency of activity for Māori in the city appear consistent with city wide trends.

**Figure 34: Frequency of physical activity for Māori residents compared to the city total (2006)**



Source: Quality of Life

### Example: Te Whanau o Waipareira Trust

Waitakere is one of two cities in the Auckland region (Manukau is the second) where an Urban Māori Authority has been established. Te Whanau o Waipareira Trust has a number of contracts with government agencies. The trust provides necessary social services focused on delivering to urban Māori and increasingly to the wider community of Waitakere.

The trust's core business is focused on Wai Health clinic services, Community Health, Services, Social Services, Mental Health and Addiction Services, Wraparound services, Amokura, Tu Tangata – Alternative Education School, and Te Rito – Childcare facility.

The trust's commitment to respond to whānau and community development has been a huge catalyst for non Māori organisations, including the council, to respond appropriately to Māori. Subsequently the trust has seen opportunities for furthering collaborative relationships; an example of this is the trust's relationship with Unitec.

