

GLOSSARY

Asian (ethnic group): people who identify with an Asian ethnicity (for example, Chinese, Indian, Korean), with or without other ethnicities. An ethnic Indian who was born and raised in Fiji will usually be classified as Asian, unless self-reported as Pacific.

Benefit: a non-repayable grant paid by the state to individuals, usually at regular intervals, to provide them with financial support. Examples are the Unemployment Benefit, for job-seekers, and the Domestic Purposes Benefit, for those who are unable to work due to care-giving responsibilities for children or other dependents. Most benefits in New Zealand are paid through Work and Income.

Census: a five-yearly survey of every individual and every household in New Zealand collecting a range of demographic and indicator data.

Diversion: Diversion is a scheme which provides an opportunity for New Zealand Police to deal with some offences and/or offenders without going through formal court prosecution. Diversion involves an offender agreeing to fulfil certain conditions in exchange for the charges being withdrawn. The charges are withdrawn only once the conditions have been fulfilled. The benefit of this scheme is that it provides an incentive for non-recidivist offenders involved with low level offending to be punished and take responsibility for their actions without receiving a conviction.

Early Leaving Exemption: an exemption from compulsory schooling (usually mandatory to age 16) on the grounds of emotional or behavioural problems, granted by the Ministry of Education to parents or guardians of students aged 15 years and over. The applicant is required to give details about training programmes or employment that the student would move on to in the event of the exemption being granted.

Employed: working for pay (salary or wages) for at least one hour per week.

English speakers of other languages (ESOL) - learners who are identified as still in the process of acquiring English as a second language; they may not speak English at all or, at least, do not speak, understand, and write English with the same facility as their classmates because they did not grow up speaking English.

Ethnicity: an ethnic group is made up of people who have some or all of the following characteristics:

- a common proper name
- one or more elements of common culture that need not be specified, but may include religion, customs or language
- unique community of interests, feelings and actions
- a shared sense of common origins or ancestry
- a common geographic origin.

This definition is based on the work of A Smith (1986) *The Ethnic Origins of Nations*. Ethnicity is self-perceived and people can belong to more than one ethnic group. People can identify with an ethnicity even though they may not be descended from ancestors with that ethnicity. Conversely, people may choose to not identify with an ethnicity even though they are descended from ancestors with that ethnicity. In Census data, ethnicity is identified by the person completing the census form. In the case of births and deaths, ethnicity is identified by

the person completing the registration form. For births this is usually the parents, while for deaths this is most likely to be the funeral director (on the advice of a family member).

European (ethnic group): people who identify with a European ethnicity (for example, New Zealand European, English, Dutch), with or without other ethnicities.

General Practitioner (GP): the doctor that you would see first for non-emergency medical care, usually at a local health care centre.

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

Inactivity (Not in Employment, Education or Training or NEET): “not engaged in employment, formal or informal education, training or care-giving duties”. There are many ways of characterising inactivity, and some identify at-risk young people better than others. The nature of young people’s transitions between education and employment, and between different jobs in the early part of a career, means that at any one time, a proportion of the youth population will be “inactive”. Inactivity only becomes a risk factor for long-term negative outcomes when it is prolonged or when the inactive young person is not well-prepared to engage in employment, education or training.

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.

Kaiāwhina: Helper or worker

Kaupapa Māori: has a specific Māori theme or focus.

Kura: School.

Kura Kaupapa Māori: are state schools in which Māori language, culture and values pre-dominate and in which the principal language of instruction is Māori.

Kura Teina: An applicant school accepted into the preparation and assessment process for establishment as a Section 155 (of the Education Act) kura kaupapa Māori. Each kura is an off-site satellite unit of, and is mentored by, an existing kura Kaupapa Māori called a kura tuakana.

Lead Maternity Carer: has overall professional and clinical responsibility for a woman’s primary maternity care and is expected to provide continuity-of-care to the woman. The woman can choose the Lead Maternity Carer who can be either a midwife, general practitioner or an obstetrician. The Lead Maternity Caregiver is responsible for providing or co-ordinating care throughout pregnancy, labour, birth and for six weeks after the birth.

Low income household: a household with real disposable (after-tax) income less than 60 percent of the national median, benchmarked at 2001, adjusted for inflation and equalised for household size and composition, with 25 percent deducted for average housing costs.

Māori: (n) the indigenous people of New Zealand; (adj) of or pertaining to these people.

Māori (ethnic group): People who identify with the Māori ethnicity with or without other ethnicities.

National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA): the main national qualification toward which young people first earn credits as part of their compulsory schooling. Level 1 of the NCEA represents the first qualification earned by most young people, being assessed in Year 11 of their compulsory schooling (age about 15).

New Zealander (ethnic group): people who identify their ethnicity as New Zealander, with or without other ethnicities. On Census forms, a “New Zealander” ethnicity is not included as a tick-box option, but individuals can choose to tick “other” and manually specify “New Zealander” as their ethnic group.

Other Ethnic Group: people who identify with Middle Eastern, Latin American or African ethnicities, with or without other ethnicities.

Pacific peoples/Pacific Islander/Pasifika/Polynesian: terms used to describe or identify people living in New Zealand who have migrated from the Pacific Islands or who identify with the Pacific Islands because of ancestry or heritage. There is no officially sanctioned term to describe this group of people. It is important to note that Statistics New Zealand categorises a person based on their ethnic origin rather than nationality, so a Fijian of Indian ethnic origin, but born in Fiji, would be categorised as Asian.

Pākehā: the Māori name, in common usage, for New Zealanders of European heritage (often used as a blanket term to refer to fair-skinned New Zealanders).

Primary Health Organisations: Primary Health Organisations are the local structures for delivering and co-ordinating primary health care services. They bring together doctors, nurses and other health professionals (such as Māori health workers, health promotion workers, dieticians, pharmacists, physiotherapists, psychologists and midwives) in the community to serve the needs of their enrolled populations.

Private Training Establishments: non-state-owned tertiary institutions offering a wide range of academic and, in particular, vocational studies, many of which are registered to provide qualifications on the National Qualifications Framework.

Tamariki Māori: Māori children.

Te Reo: the Māori language.

Unemployed: not employed, but actively seeking and available for paid work. Those who are “Not In the Labour Force” (e.g. students, people with chronic illnesses that prevent them from working or those caring for infants) are not counted as unemployed.

Wānanga: Māori tertiary training institutions.

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.

Youth / young person: are those aged 12-24, but where available statistics are used for the purposes of this report, they refer to those aged 12-18 years.