Unpaid activities may include domestic activity, unpaid child care, aged care and care of people with disabilities. From a Māori worldview, manaakitanga (showing respect, generosity and care for others) and whanaungatanga (relationship and kinship) are important values that contribute to individual and whānau wellbeing [1]. Manaakitanga also extends to participation in the wider society, for example helping out at local marae, schools, churches or sports clubs.

The 2013 Census asked respondents which activities, from a list of options, they had done within the past four weeks, without pay [14].

This indicator presents the proportion of Māori and non-Māori adults who had undertaken unpaid activities in the past four weeks in greater Christchurch.

The figure shows that Māori in greater Christchurch took part in more unpaid activities than non-Māori, at the time of the 2013 Census. The most notable differences between Māori and non-Māori, by type of activity, were for ‘looking after a child who does not live in own household’ (Māori 20.1%; non-Māori 14.4%) and ‘looking after a child who does live in own household’ (Māori 36.2%; non-Māori 27.5%). Additionally, more Māori had helped someone who is ill or has a disability, from both their own household (Māori 9.4%; non-Māori 6.3%) and from another household (Māori 10%; non-Māori 8.3%). A higher proportion of non-Māori had done household work for their own household, compared with Māori (non-Māori 82.3%; Māori 79.3%).

**Data Sources**

Source: Statistics New Zealand.
Source data frequency: Census conducted every 5 years.
REFERENCES

This is the full reference list for He Tohu Ora.


