



Māori in the health workforce

Ideally, the ethnic distribution of each health workforce in New Zealand would match the ethnic population distribution (15 percent Māori, 85 percent non-Māori).

We analysed workforces operating under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act (2003) and counted the active health professionals in each.

Data was sourced from surveys by the relevant regulatory authorities between 2004 and 2016.

Active health professionals must hold a current annual practising certificate or annual licence and have reported that they are working in their profession, in New Zealand, in their respective workforce survey.

No profession reflected the expected ethnic population distribution, and this has not changed over time.

Māori in the health workforce



In general, despite the number of Māori in each workforce increasing, the percentage of Māori in each workforce did not change much over time. Midwifery and podiatry workforces were the exception.



The percentage of Māori in the midwifery workforce increased over time to just over 9 percent in 2016.



The percentage of Māori in the podiatry workforce increased over time to nearly 7 percent in 2010.



On average, **7 percent** of the **nursing** workforce identified as **Māori**.



On average, about
4 percent of the following
workforces identified as
Māori: physiotherapy,
oral health, psychology
and medical laboratory
technician.



On average, about

3 percent of the following
workforces identified as

Māori: medical radiology,
dietitian, medical employed
FTE¹and chiropractor.



On average, about 2 percent of the following workforces identified as Māori: medical laboratory scientist, pharmacy, optometry and osteopath.



On average, about 1 percent of the dispensing opticians workforce identified as Māori.



¹ Medical employed FTE includes senior medical officers, medical officers, general practitioners, registrars, house officers and probationers and interns.