URBANISATION… DESTABILISING A SOCIETY

HANDOUT

NEW ZEALAND POLICE
Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa

1939: Māori hold only 9%

1936: 10% of Māori population is urban

Young Māori men ineligible for military service directed to work in essential industries, often located in cities..

Manpower Act 1944

Young Māori women directed to work in factories in towns.

1945: Just over 25% of Māori population is urban

Māori servicemen migrate to urban areas to utilise skills acquired during the war.

Post WWII: Māori servicemen return

Late 1950s Over 50% of Maōri population is urban

299 families relocated over a five-year period

1960: Urban relocation programme started by Department of Māori Affairs

A further 485 families assisted who moved of their own accord.

'Pepper-potting' – dotting Māori families in predominantly Pākehā communities.

1966: 62% of Māori population is urban

Adapting to city life. Weakened whānau structure – looking for a sense of belonging

Māori cultural groups

Māori-based churches (like Rātana and Ringatū)

Urban marae

Māori dominated gangs (such as Mongrel Mob and Black Power)

1990: Over 80% of Māori population is urban

2000: Māori hold only 4% of North Island

Reference: Adapted from internal Police workshops delivered by Dr Simone Bull based on her (2001) Doctor of Philosophy in Criminology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. *"The land of murder, cannibalism, and all kinds of atrocious crimes? An Overview of 'Maori Crime' from Pre-Colonial Times to the Present Day"* - as well as - Bull, S. J. (2004) *"The land of murder, cannibalism, and all kinds of atrocious crimes? Maori and Crime in New Zealand, 1853-1919"* British Journal of Criminology, Vol. 44, July 2004, pp. 496-519.