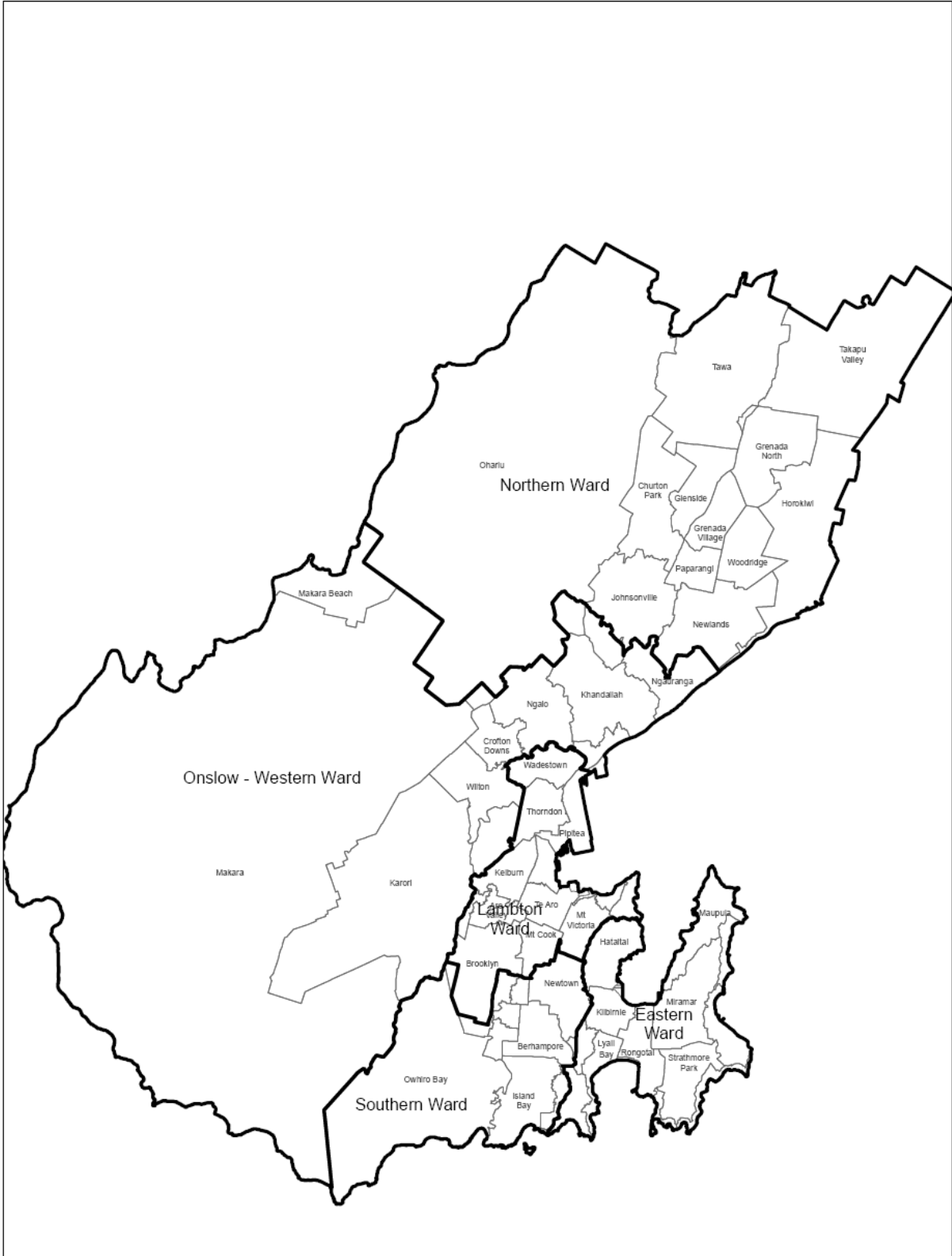


Census 2006 – Wellington City

Maori Profile

**Gavin Armstrong
Planning, Performance and Research**



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This profile provides information on the Maori residents of Wellington City and its Wards. Indicators that are included in the profile are: population numbers, age and sex profiles, Iwi affiliation, te reo Maori speakers, personal and household income, household composition and tenure, highest qualification and access to telecommunications.

All data is sourced from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

For the indicators listed above, data is compared for individuals who have identified themselves as Maori, between Wellington City, Wellington Region and New Zealand. Data for Maori in each ward is compared to the figures for Wellington City. Comparisons are between Maori living in different locations rather than between Maori and other ethnicities in different locations.

In the 2006 Census the Maori ethnic group population is defined as “those people who specified 'Māori' as either their sole ethnic group or as one of several ethnic groups in the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.”

Copies of this profile can be found on the Research Teams intranet site.

For further information or any questions please contact

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Wellington City

Total Maori Population – 13,335

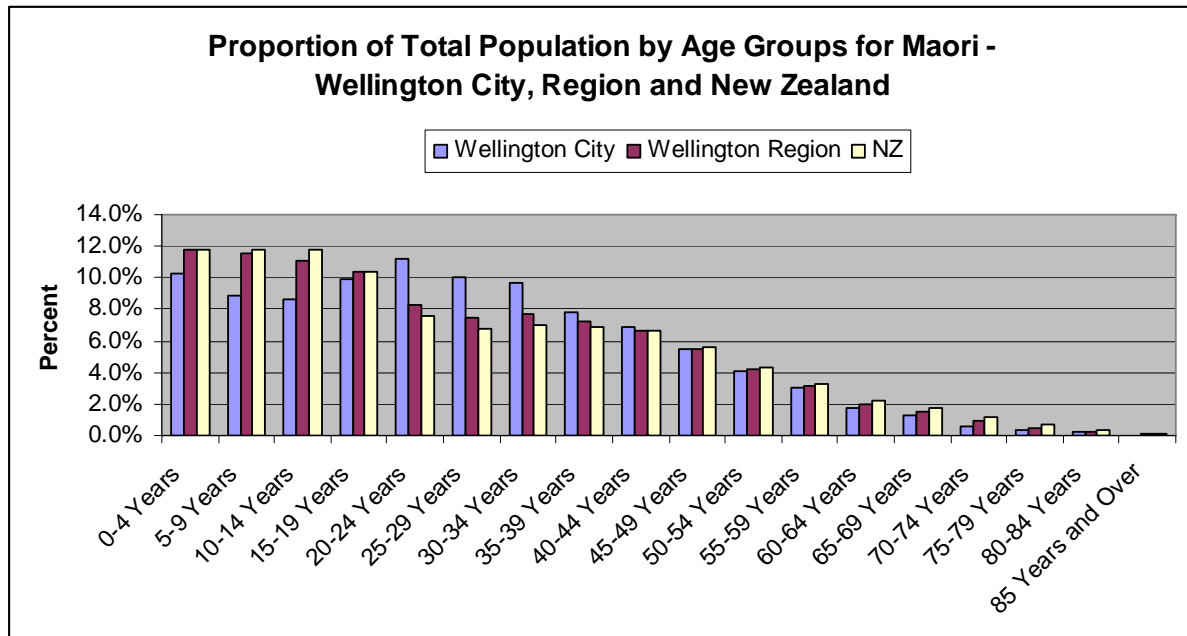
Population Change since 2001: +1,446

Population as percentage of Wellington total: 7.7%

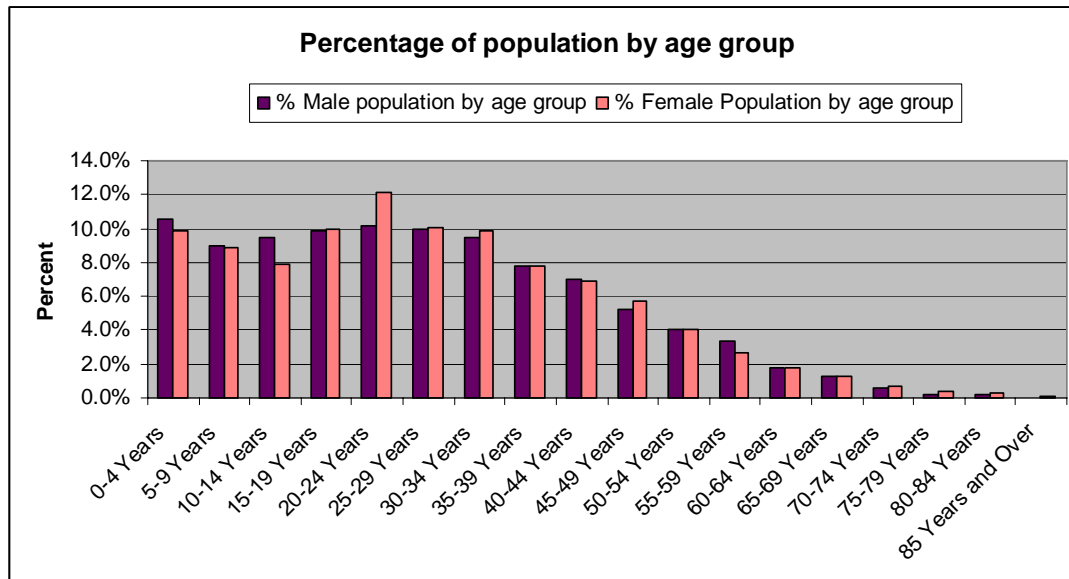
Age

Wellington Maori have a different age distribution than that of the total New Zealand Maori population. Wellington Maori are older than those of the rest of New Zealand.

A lower proportion of Maori in Wellington City are aged under 14 years than seen in the Wellington region or New Zealand overall.



The proportions of male and female Maori in Wellington City are generally consistent across age groups. A difference is apparent however between the sexes in the 20 to 24 year age group with 12% of female Maori compared to 10% of male Maori falling in this age group.



Iwi

Within Wellington, Ngāti Porou had the most common iwi affiliation with 19.5%. A large proportion of Maori did not know their iwi (20.0%). Other common iwi affiliations were to Ngāpuhi (15.2%), Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu (12.5%) and Ngāti Tūwharetoa (7.1%).

The high percentage of 'Other iwi' shows the large number of Maori in Wellington with multiple iwi affiliations.

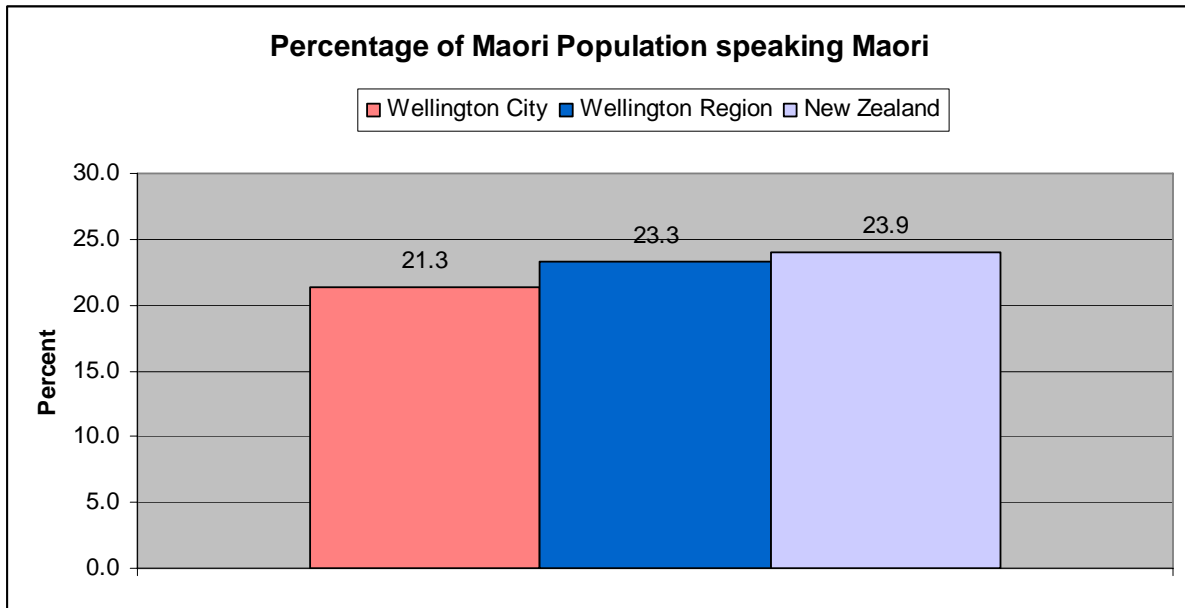
Iwi (Total Responses¹) of 10 Most Common Iwi for People of Maori Descent in Wellington, 2006.		
Iwi	Number	Percentage
Don't Know	2,670	20.0
Ngāti Porou	2,604	19.5
Ngāpuhi	2,028	15.2
Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu	1,659	12.5
Ngāti Tūwharetoa	945	7.1
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa	750	5.6
Tūhoe	699	5.2
Te Atiawa (Taranaki)	642	4.8
Ngāti Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatū)	627	4.7
Ngāti Kahungunu, region unspecified	564	4.2
Other Iwi	10,818	81.2
Total People Specifying One or More Iwi Affiliation	13,320	

¹ The percentage totals are for total responses and therefore can add to more than 100%

Note: Iwi Affiliation (Total Responses) includes all of the people who stated each Iwi, whether as their only Iwi or as one of several Iwi. Where a person reported more than one Iwi, they have been counted in each applicable group.

Maori speakers of te reo Maori

Of the 13,335 Maori residents in Wellington City, 2,763 or 21.3% speak te reo Maori.² While this is lower than the percentages seen in the region (23.3%) or New Zealand (23.9%) the percentage difference is not great (2.6%).³

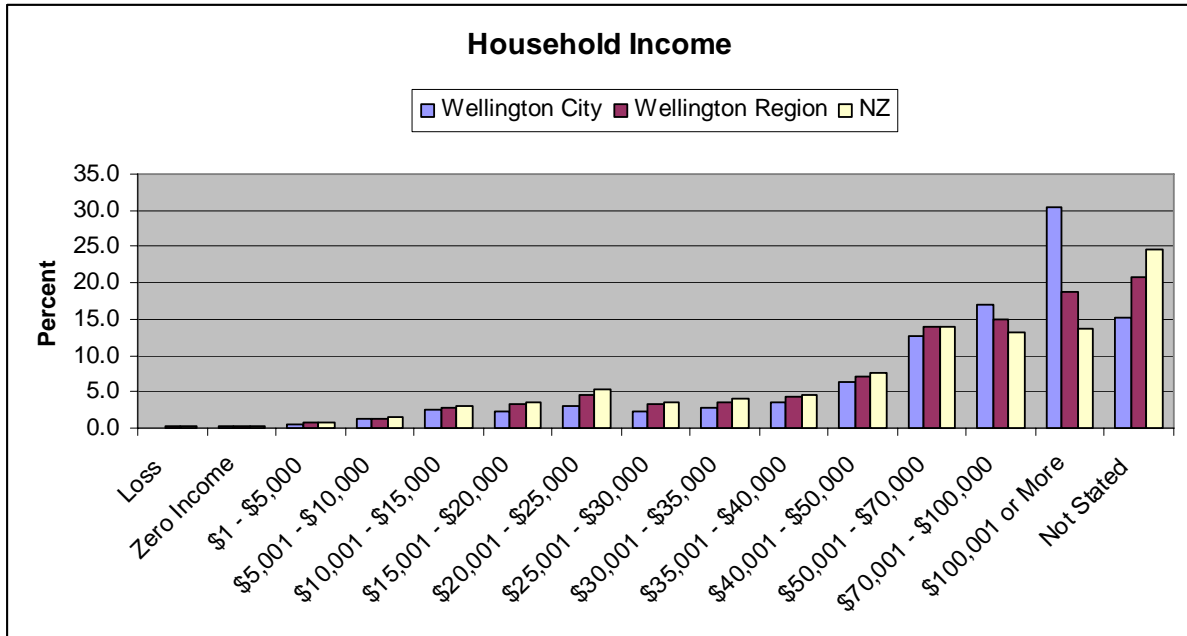


² The total Maori population used for this calculation excludes responses from Maori where no language was mentioned, such as those who were too young to talk.

³ If this indicator, 'speaking Maori' refers to the ability to have a conversation about everyday things te reo Maori.

Household Income

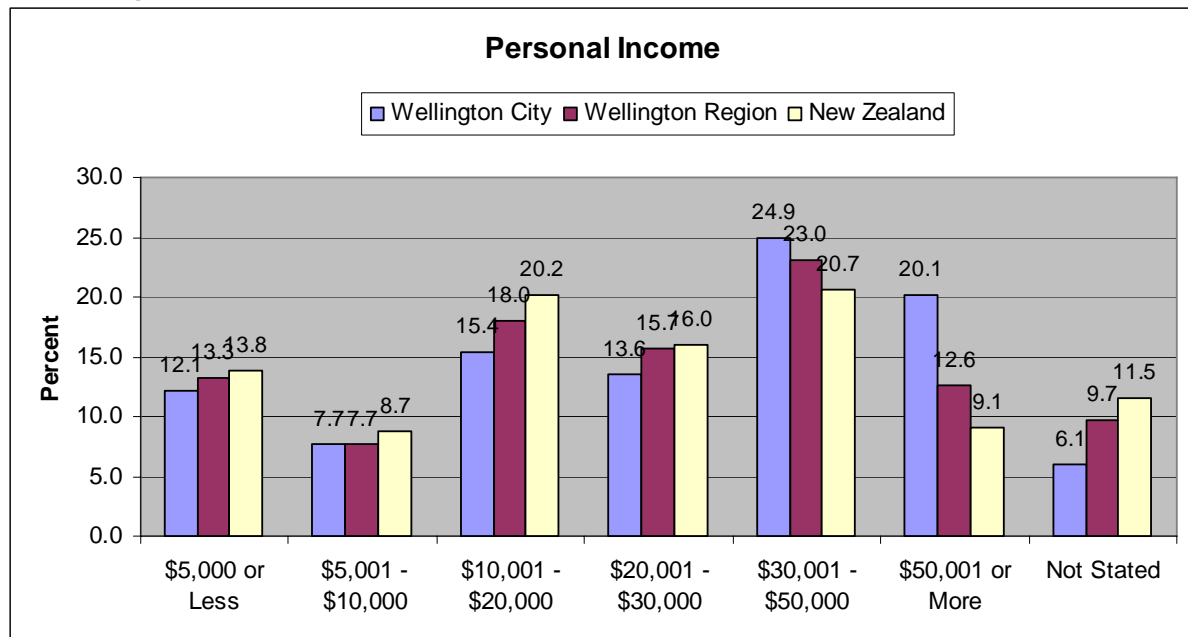
12.1% of Wellington City Maori households have an income of \$30,000 or less compared to 16.6% for the region and 18.2% for New Zealand as a whole. 30.5% of households have an income over \$100,000 compared to 18.8% for the region and 13.7% for New Zealand.



Personal Income

35.3% of Maori aged 15 years and over have an income of \$20,000 or less compared to 38.9% for the region and 42.8% for New Zealand.

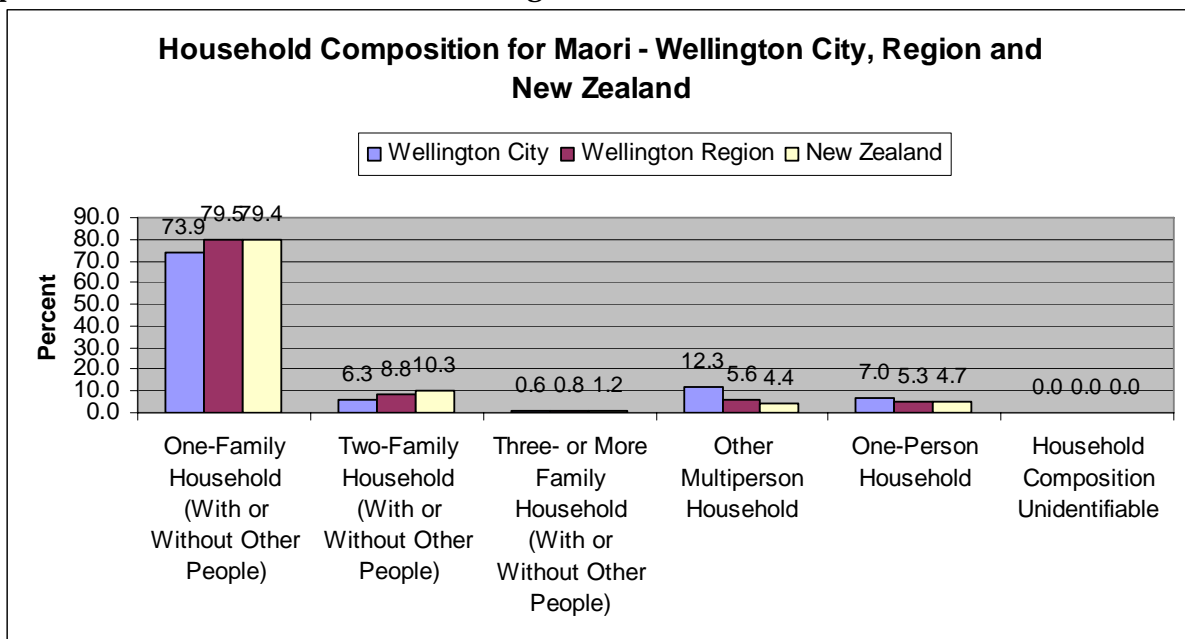
20.1% of Maori in Wellington City have an income over \$50,000 compared to 12.6% for the region and 9.1% for New Zealand.



Household Composition

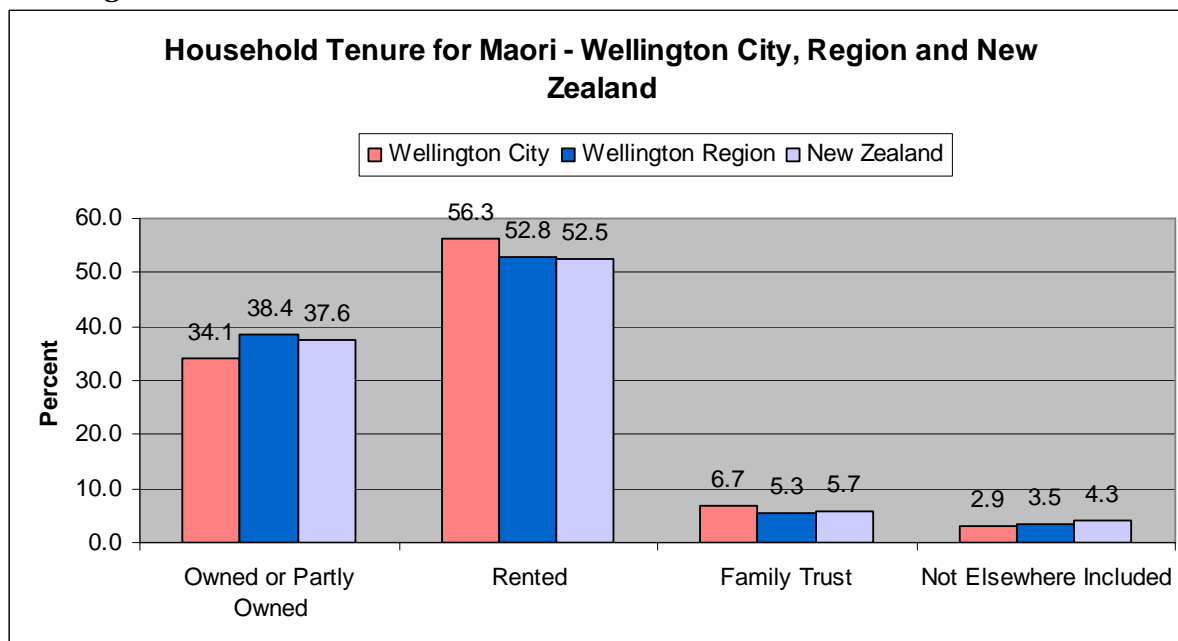
Household composition shows the relationship between individuals that live in the same households. The household composition for Maori in Wellington City differs slightly from that seen in the Wellington region and New Zealand. Composition in Wellington City consists of a smaller proportion of one-family households (73.9%) compared to the 79.5% and 79.4% seen in the region and New Zealand respectively.

Wellington City also has fewer two family households (5.3%) than the region (10.0%) or New Zealand (10.3%) and more 'other multi person households' (12.3%) and one person households (7.0%) than the region or New Zealand.



Household Tenure

This measure shows the levels of household tenure (owning or renting) for Maori in Wellington. Over a third (34.1%) of Wellington Maori live in a dwelling that they own or partially own. ⁴ This is a lower percentage than is seen in the region (38.4%) and New Zealand (37.6%). The majority (56.3%) of Wellington Maori live in rented dwellings.



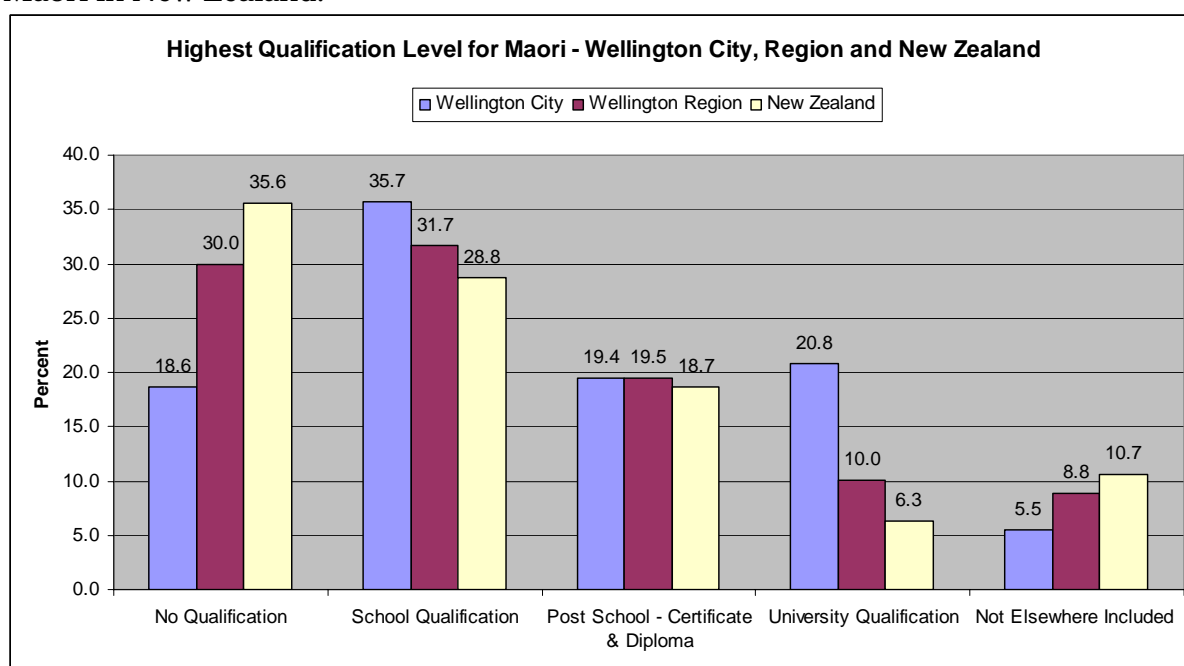
Note: Not Elsewhere Included includes Response Unidentifiable, Response Outside Scope and Not Stated

⁴ The data used here excludes people temporarily away from the dwelling on census night. The data used also cross-tabulates personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person lives in. The data used counts people.

Qualifications

Maori in Wellington City are considerably less likely to have no formal qualifications (18.6%) compared to the region (30.0%) or New Zealand (35.6%). While Maori have a similar proportion of the population having post school qualifications such as certificates or diplomas (19.4%) as the region (19.5%) and New Zealand (18.7%) there are large differences in school and university qualifications. While 28.8% of Maori in New Zealand have a school qualification, 35.7% of Maori in Wellington City do so.

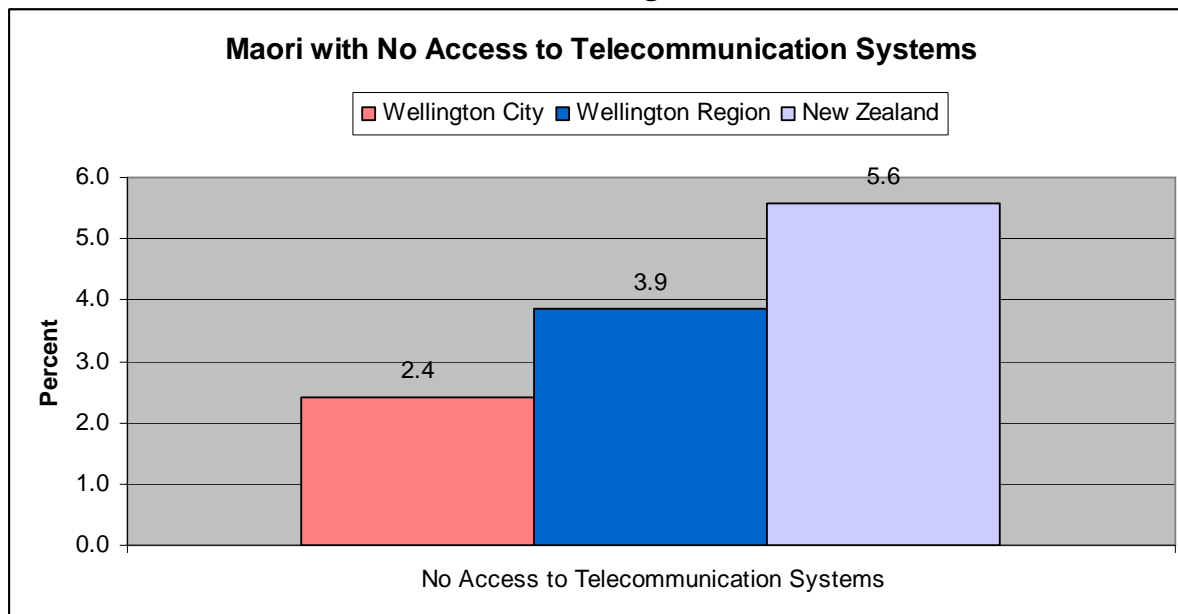
The difference is starker when looking at university qualifications with 20.8% of Wellington Maori having a bachelor's degree or higher compared to just 6.3% of Maori in New Zealand.



Note: Not Elsewhere Included includes Response Unidentifiable, Response Outside Scope and Not Stated

Access to Telecommunications

Just 2.4% of Maori in Wellington are in households with no access to telecommunications. This is lower than the region (3.9%) and New Zealand (5.6%).⁵



Percentage of Maori Residents with Access to Telecommunications			
	Wellington City	Wellington Region	New Zealand
No Access	2.4	3.9	5.6
Cell/ Mobile Phone	83.3	81.7	78.0
Phone	88.3	82.9	77.1
Internet	66.2	54.9	46.7

Maori residents of Wellington have greater access to telecommunications than Maori in the region and in New Zealand overall. The differences between access and location is most obvious in the access to the internet figures, with 66.2% of Wellington city Maori live in households with access compared to New Zealand with 46.7%. Smaller differences are apparent in the access to cell/ mobile phones (83.3% in the city compared to 78.0% nationally) and access to phone (88.3% and 77.1% respectively).

⁵ The data used here excludes people temporarily away from the dwelling on census night. The data used also cross-tabulates personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person lives in. The data used counts people.

Northern Ward

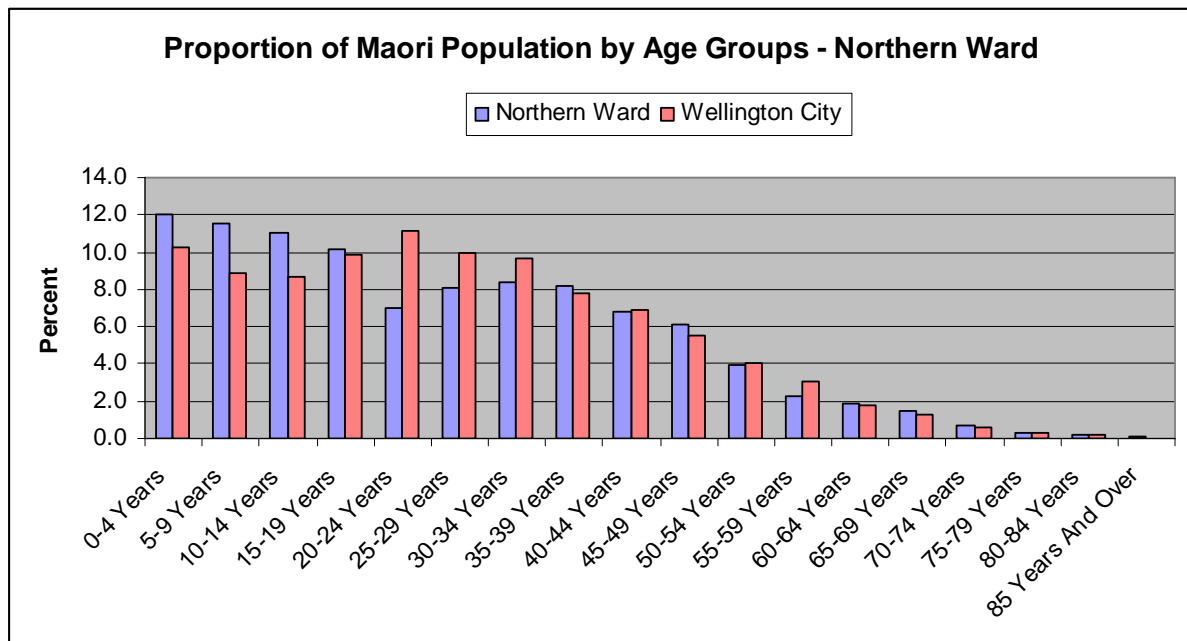
Population – 3,549

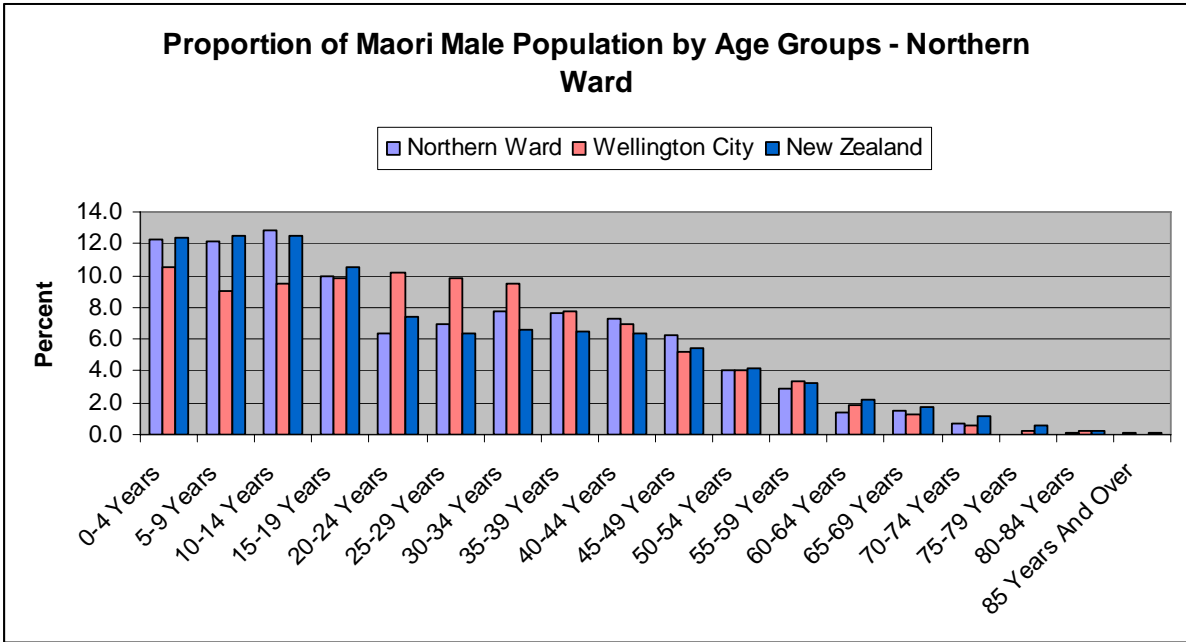
Population Change from 2001: + 435

Population as percentage of Wellington total: 26.6%

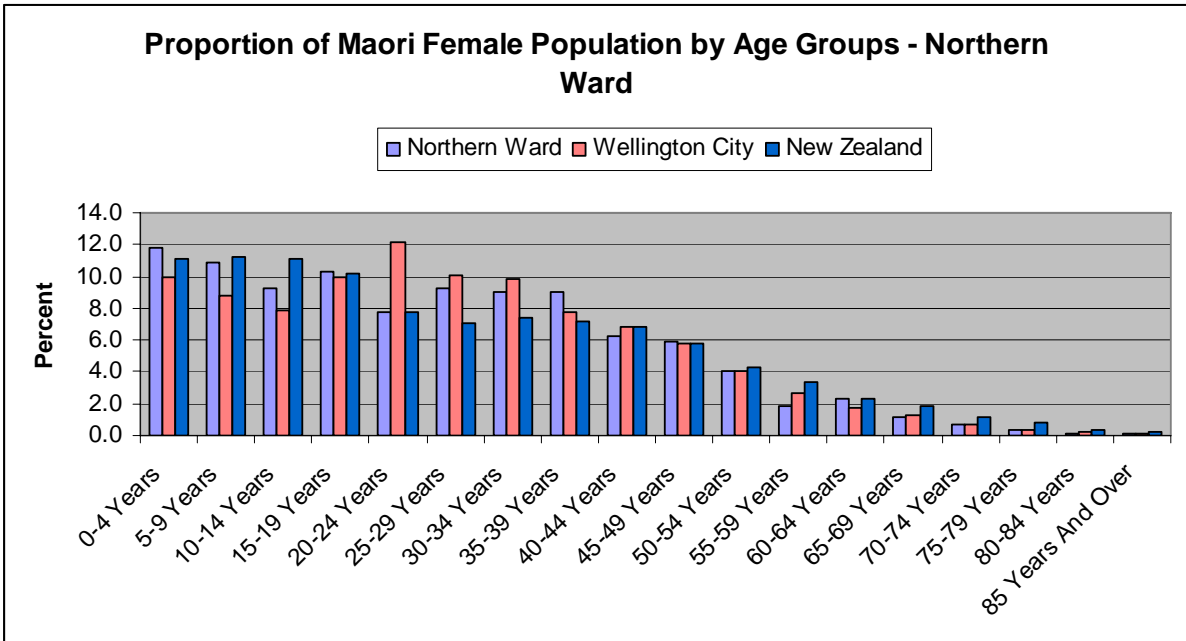
Age

The Maori population of the Northern Ward has a higher proportion of 'youth' than Wellington City with 44.7% of its Maori population under the age of 19, compared to Wellington City with 37.7%.





There are a total of 1,779 males who identify as Maori in the Northern ward. Of these, 663 (37.3%) is under the age of 15. This percentage is higher than that seen in Wellington city as a whole (29.0%) but the same as the proportion seen in New Zealand.



1,773 females identify as Maori in the Northern Ward. As with the male Maori population, a large proportion of the population is young with 32.0% under the age of 15. This is higher than the Wellington City percentage of 26.6% but close to the New Zealand value of 33.5 for the same age range.

The female Maori population have a higher proportion of people in the 25-40 year age group (27.2%) compared to the male population (22.3%).

Iwi

In the Northern Ward, Ngāti Porou had the most common iwi affiliation with 21.7%. A large proportion of Maori did not know their iwi (21.5%). Other common iwi affiliations were to Ngāpuhi (16.1%), Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu (10.7%) and Ngāti Tūwharetoa (9.2%).

The high percentage of 'Other iwi' shows the large number of Maori in Wellington with multiple iwi affiliations.

Iwi (Total Responses⁶) of 10 Most Common Iwi for People of Maori Descent in the Northern Ward, 2006.		
Iwi	Number	Percentage
Ngāti Porou	747	21.7
Don't Know	738	21.5
Ngāpuhi	555	16.1
Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu	369	10.7
Ngāti Tūwharetoa	318	9.2
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa	210	6.1
Tūhoe	189	5.5
Te Atiawa (Taranaki)	183	5.3
Ngāti Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatū)	153	4.5
Not Elsewhere Included ⁷	141	4.1
Ngāti Kahungunu, region unspecified	132	3.8
Other Iwi	2,625	76.3
Total People Specifying One or More Iwi Affiliation	3,438	

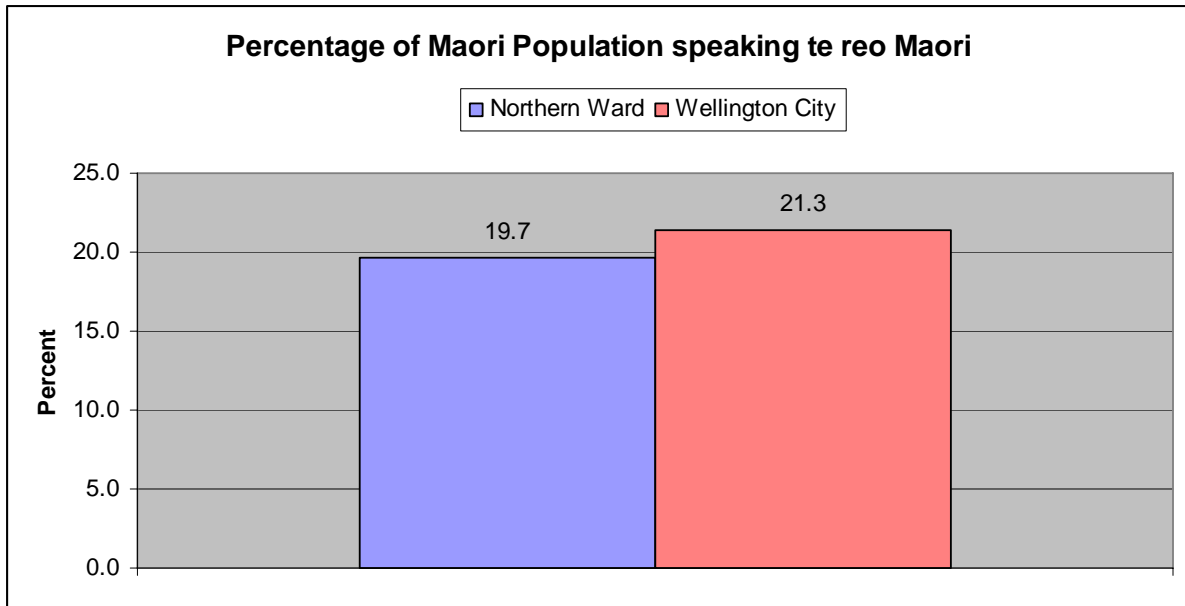
Note: Iwi Affiliation (Total Responses) includes all of the people who stated each Iwi, whether as their only Iwi or as one of several Iwi. Where a person reported more than one Iwi, they have been counted in each applicable group.

⁶ The percentage totals are for total responses and therefore can add to more than 100%

⁷ Not Elsewhere Included includes Response Unidentifiable, Response Outside Scope and Not Stated

Maori speakers of te reo Maori⁸

The Northern Ward had 675 Maori residents who spoke te reo Maori. There was a lower percentage of te reo Maori speakers (19.7%) than Wellington City (21.3%).⁹

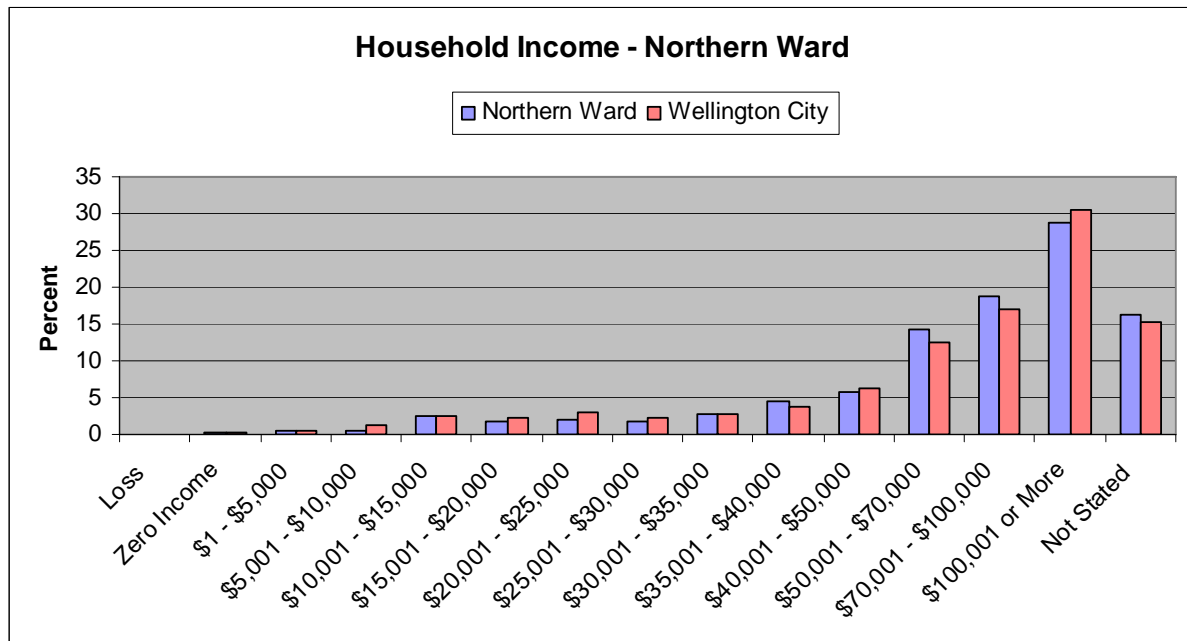


⁸ If this indicator, 'speaking Maori' refers to the ability to have a conversation about everyday things te reo Maori

⁹ The total Maori population used for this calculation excludes responses from Maori were no language was mentioned, such as those who were too young to talk

Household Income

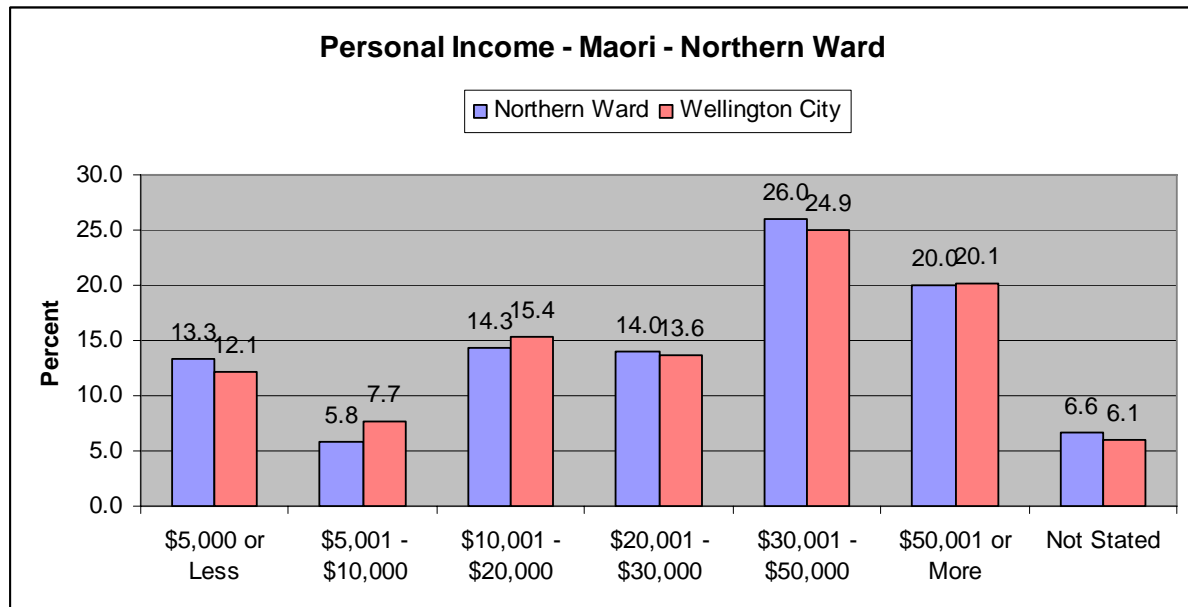
Of the 3,339 Maori living in households in the Northern Ward, 28.8% of the households earn over \$100,000 per year. This compares to the 30.5% seen in Wellington City. ¹⁰



¹⁰ The data used here excludes people temporarily away from the dwelling on census night. The data used here cross-tabulates personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person lives in. The data used counts people.

Personal Income

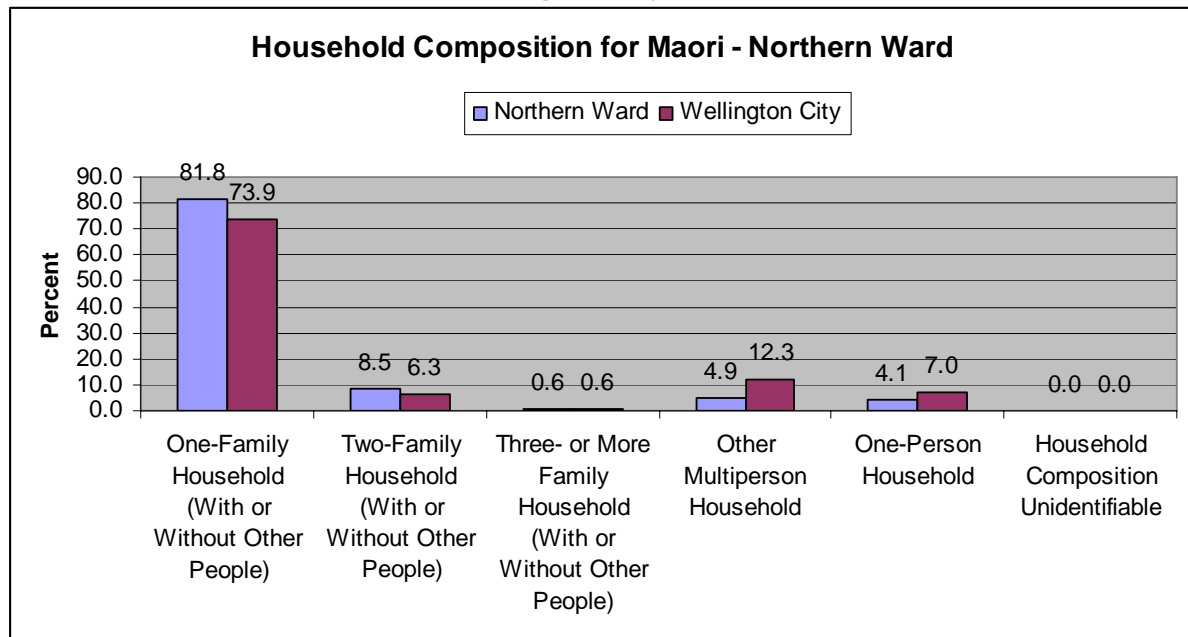
The personal income breakdowns seen for Maori in the Northern Ward are broadly similar to those seen for Wellington City overall. With 19.1% earning under \$10,000 per annum from all sources compared to Wellington City with 19.9%. ¹¹



¹¹ Note that the personal income is for individuals aged 15 years and over.

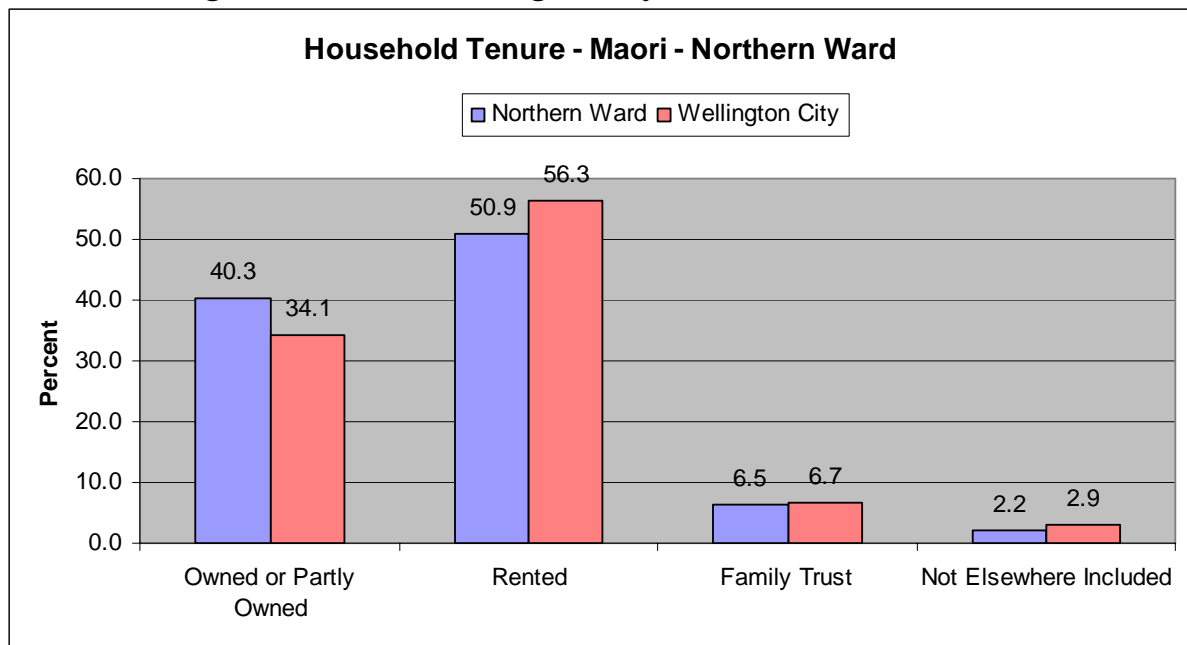
Household Composition

Most Maori households in the Northern Ward consist of one-family households (81.8%). This composition differs from the 73.9% for Wellington City overall. The Northern Ward also has fewer 'other multi person households' (4.9%) and one person households (4.1%) than Wellington City.



Household Tenure

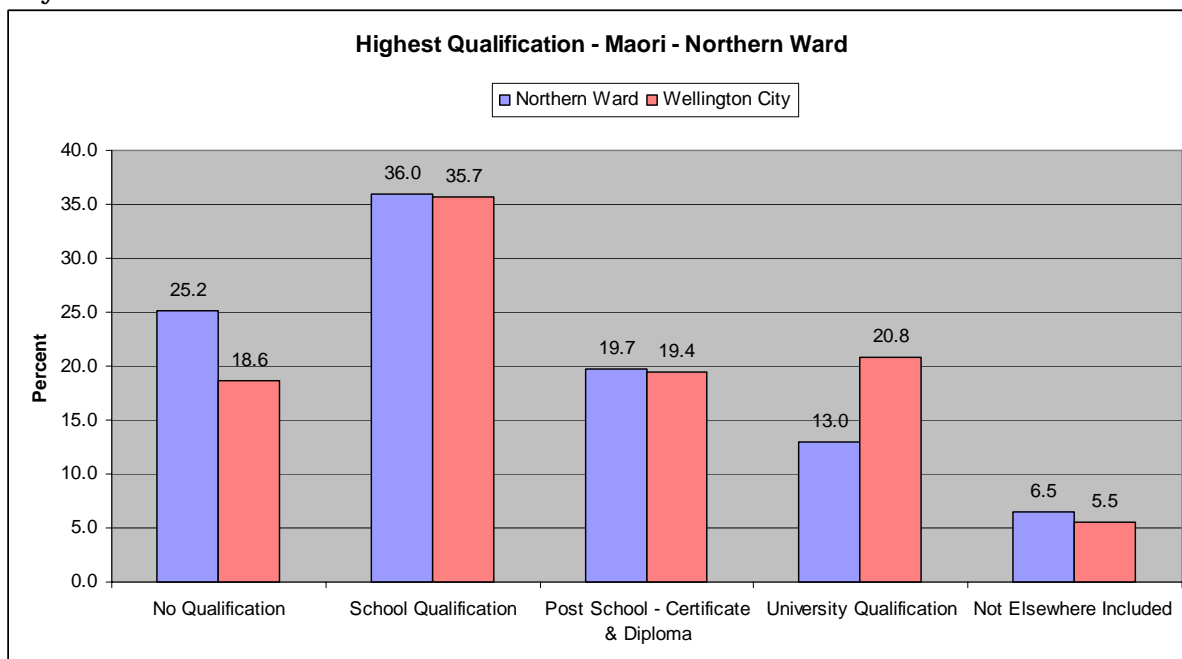
The Northern Ward has a larger proportion of Maori who live in owned or partly owned dwellings (40.3%) than Wellington City overall (34.1%).¹²



¹² The data used here excludes people temporarily away from the dwelling on census night. The data used also cross-tabulates personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person lives in. The data used counts people.

Qualifications

The Northern Ward has a larger proportion of Maori without any qualification (25.2%) than Wellington City (18.6%). While proportions of Maori with school and post school qualifications are consistent with those seen across the city a smaller proportion have university qualifications (13.0%) compared to 20.8% for Wellington City.



Note: Not Elsewhere Included includes Response Unidentifiable, Response Outside Scope and Not Stated

Access to Telecommunications

There is greater access to telecommunications for Maori in the Northern Ward than for Wellington City overall. Just 1.4% of Maori live in households with no access to telecommunications compared to 2.4% for Wellington City.

Percentage of Maori Residents with Access to Telecommunications		
	Northern Ward	Wellington City
No Access	1.4	2.4
Cell/ Mobile Phone	86.5	83.3
Phone	89.5	88.3
Internet	68.6	66.2

Greater proportions of Maori in the Northern Ward also have access to the internet (68.6%) than Wellington (66.2%) and cell / mobile phones (86.5% and 83.3% respectively).¹³

¹³ The data used here excludes people temporarily away from the dwelling on census night. The data used also cross-tabulates personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person lives in. The data used counts people.

Onslow –Western Ward

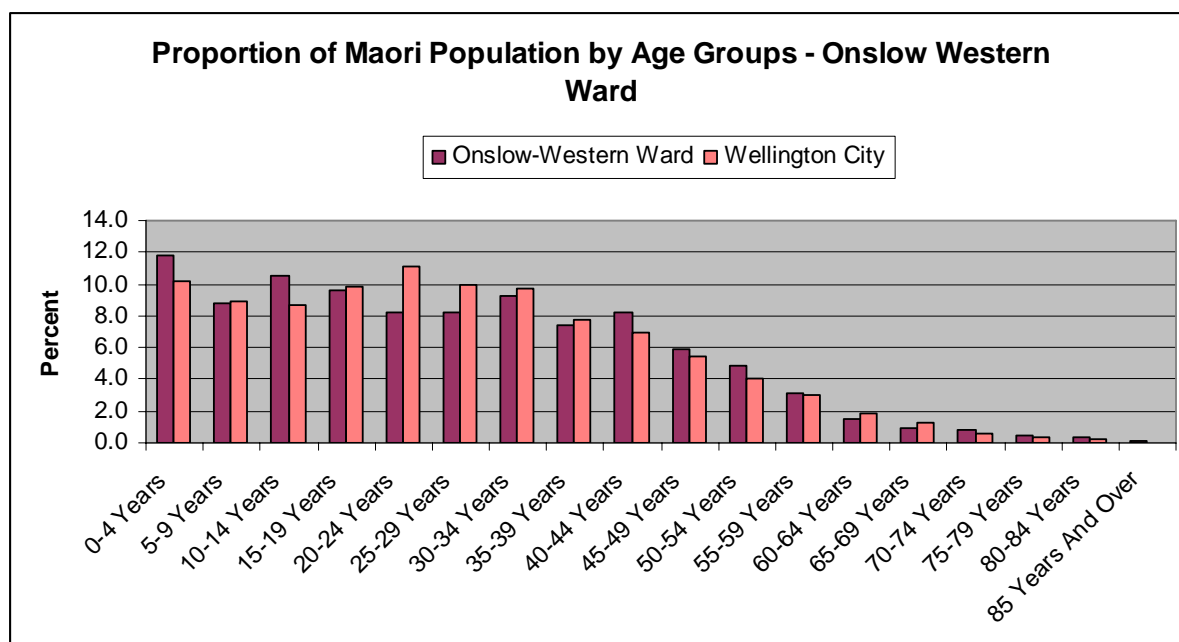
Population – 1,935

Population Change from 2001: +243 (Note that Onslow and Western were separate wards in 2001).

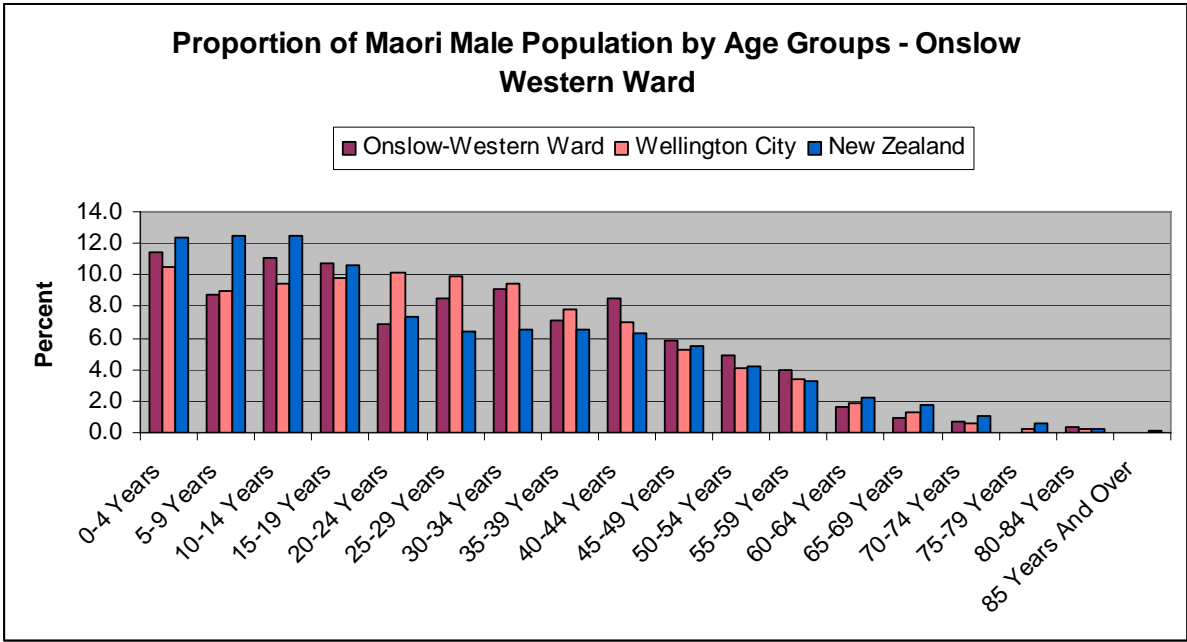
Population as percentage of Wellington total Maori population: 14.5%

Age

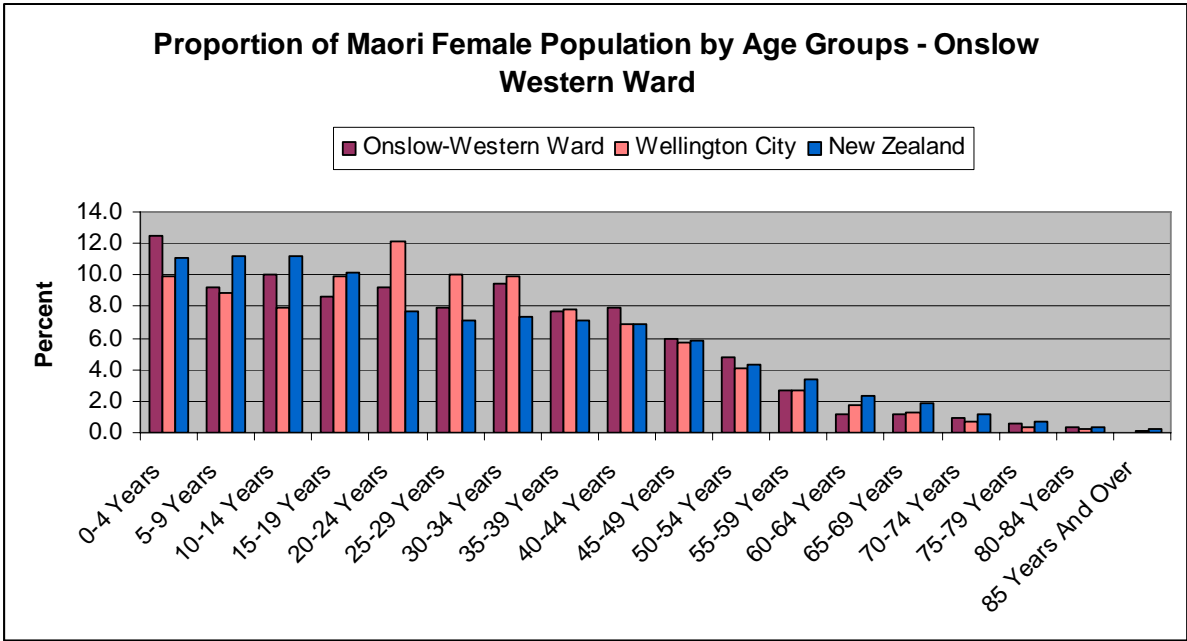
Of the 1,935 people who identified themselves as Maori, 31.2% are under the age of 15. This is higher than the corresponding age group for Wellington City (27.8%).



Of the 921 male Maori in Onslow Western, the largest proportion (11.4%) is in the preschool (0-4 years) age group. This is higher than the 10.5% seen in Wellington City overall but lower than the 12.4% seen in New Zealand.



As with the male population, the highest proportion of female Maori is in the 0-4 year age group (12.4%). This is not only a higher proportion than for Wellington City (9.9%), but also higher than that seen in New Zealand as a whole (11.1%).



Iwi

Within Onslow-Western, Ngāti Porou had the most common iwi affiliation with 17.6%. A large proportion of Maori did not know their iwi (22.4%). Other common iwi affiliations were to Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu (14.6%), Ngāpuhi (14.5%), and Ngāti Tūwharetoa (5.7%).

The high percentage of 'Other iwi' shows the large number of Maori in Wellington with multiple iwi affiliations.

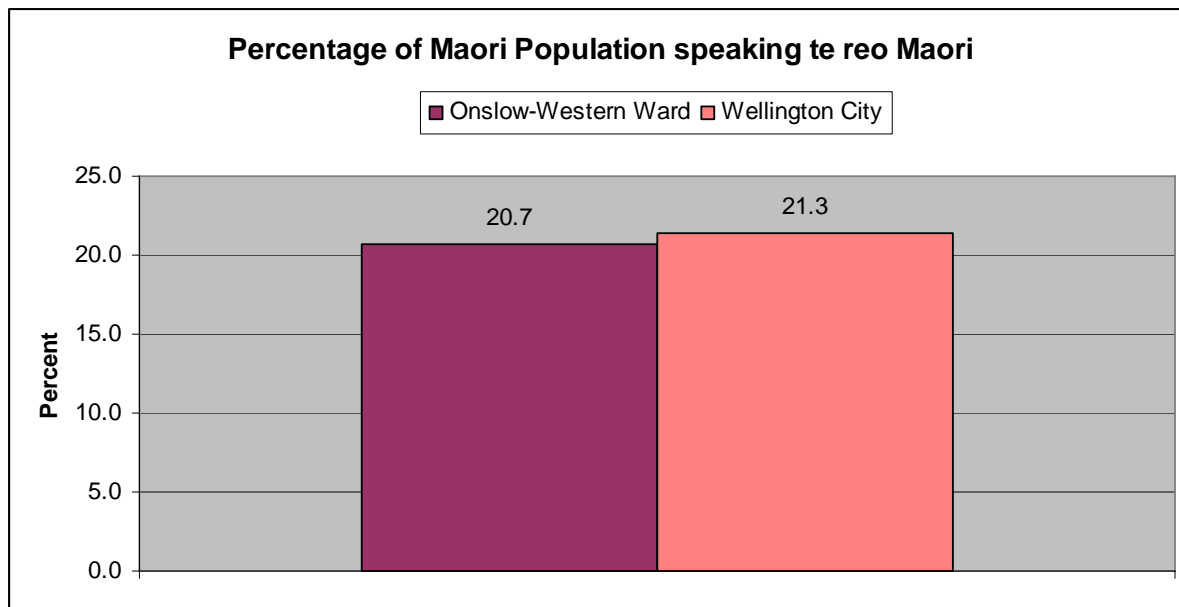
Iwi (Total Responses¹⁴) of 10 Most Common Iwi for People of Maori Descent in the Onslow Western Ward, 2006.		
Iwi	Number	Percentage
Don't Know	468	22.4
Ngāti Porou	369	17.6
Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu	306	14.6
Ngāpuhi	303	14.5
Ngāti Tūwharetoa	120	5.7
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa	105	5.0
Ngāti Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatū)	99	4.7
Te Atiawa (Taranaki)	96	4.6
Ngāti Kahungunu, region unspecified	96	4.6
Tūhoe	87	4.2
Other Iwi	1,576	70.1
Total People Specifying One or More Iwi Affiliation	2,091	

Note: Iwi Affiliation (Total Responses) includes all of the people who stated each Iwi, whether as their only Iwi or as one of several Iwi. Where a person reported more than one Iwi, they have been counted in each applicable group.

¹⁴ The percentage totals are for total responses and therefore can add to more than 100%

Maori speakers of te reo Maori¹⁵

The 387 te reo Maori speakers represent 20.7% of the Maori population of the Onslow-Western Ward.¹⁶

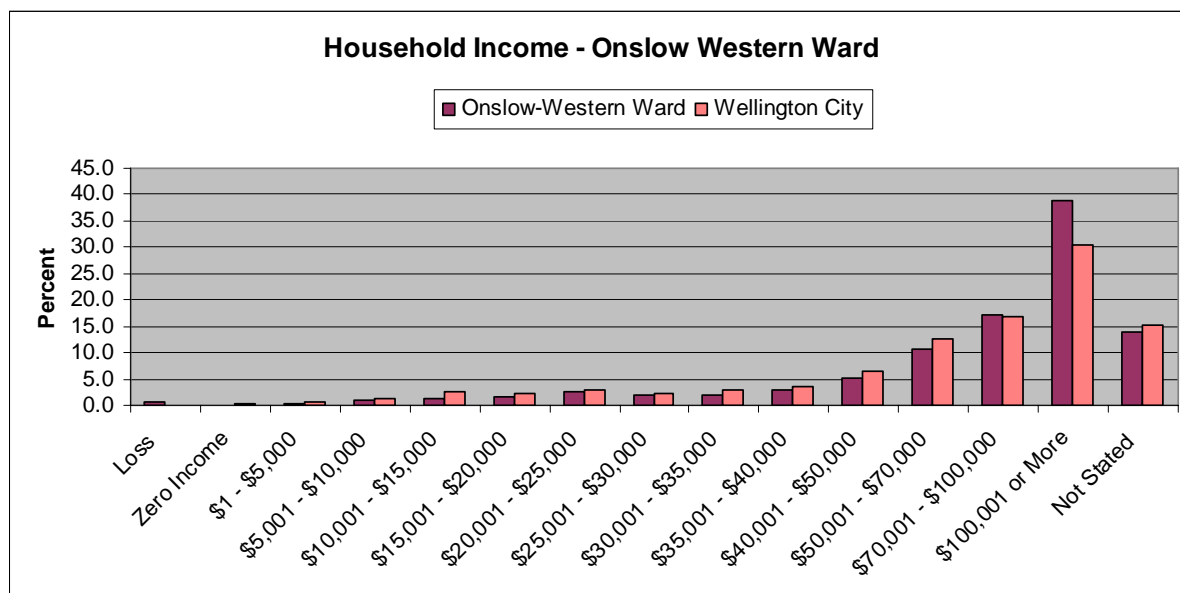


¹⁵ If this indicator, 'speaking Maori' refers to the ability to have a conversation about everyday things te reo Maori

¹⁶ The total Maori population used for this calculation excludes responses from Maori where no language was mentioned, such as those who were too young to talk.

Household Income

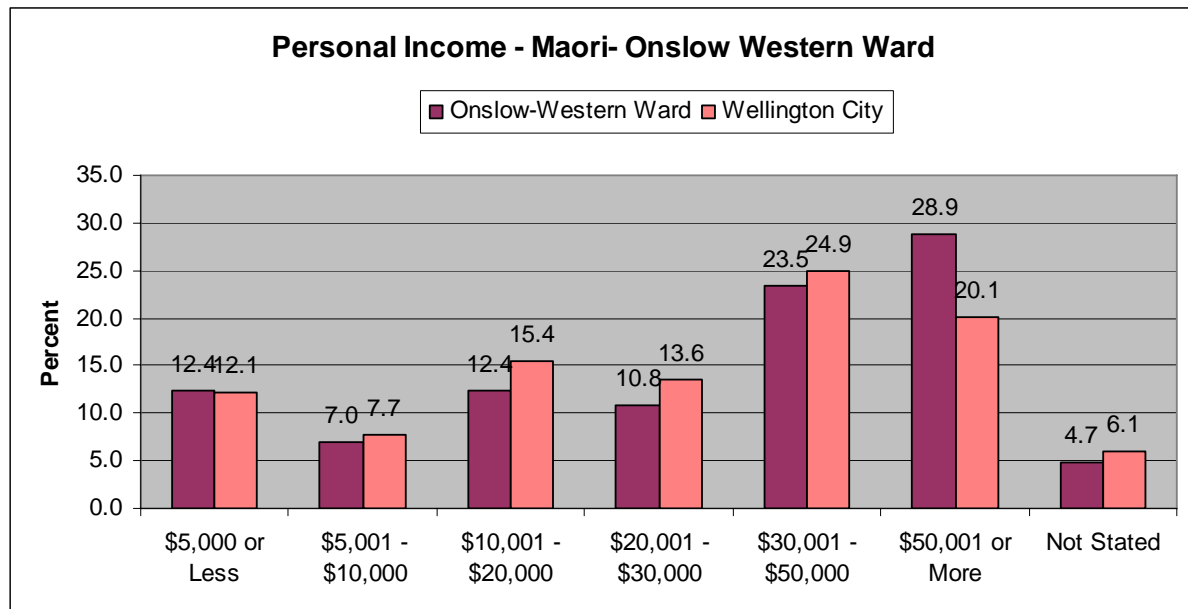
39.0% of Maori in the Onslow Western Ward live in households where the household income is over \$100,000 per annum. This is considerably higher than the 30.5% seen in Wellington City.¹⁷



¹⁷ The data used here excludes people temporarily away from the dwelling on census night. The data used here cross-tabulates personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person lives in. The data used counts people.

Personal Income

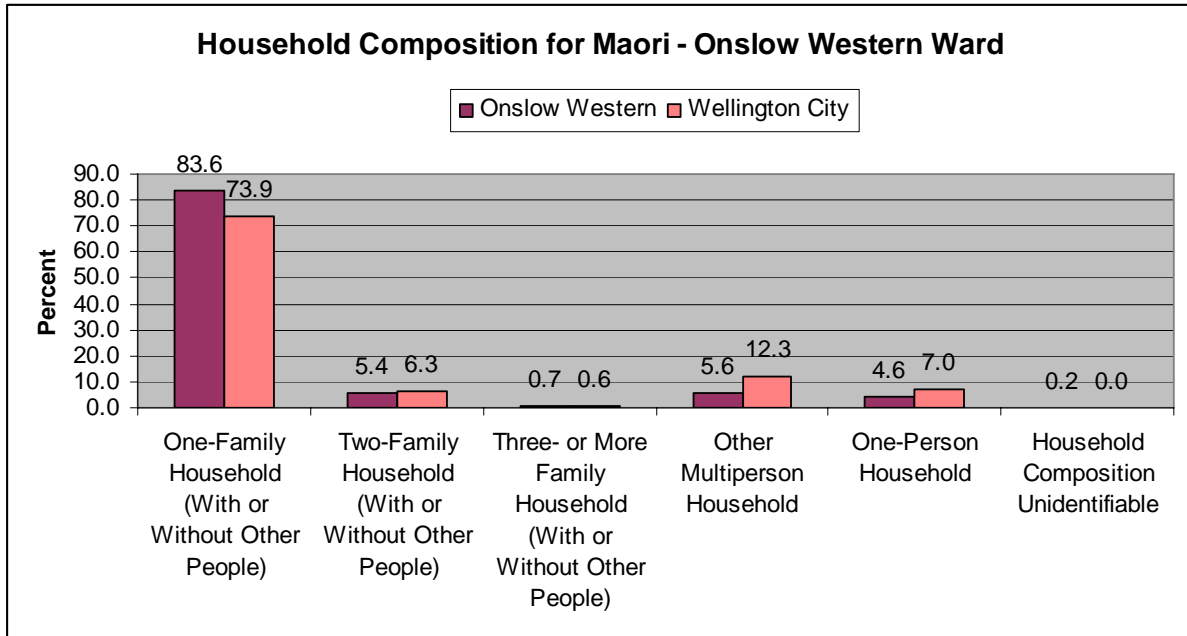
The Onslow Western Ward has a larger proportion of Maori with a personal income over \$50,000 (28.9%) than Wellington City (20.1%). While the proportions of Maori earning under \$10,000 are comparable, there are smaller proportions seen in the \$10-30,000 income band.¹⁸



¹⁸ Note that the personal income is for individuals aged 15 years and over.

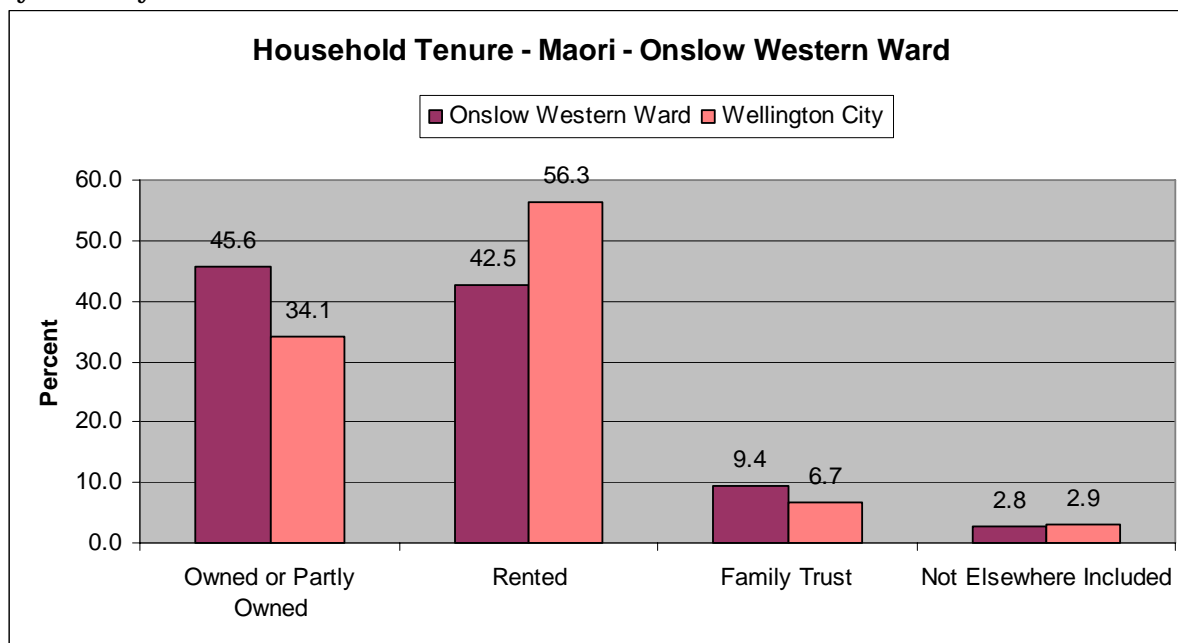
Household Composition

The Onslow Western Ward has a higher proportion of one-family households amongst Maori (83.6%) than Wellington City as a whole (73.9%). As was seen in the Northern Ward, Onslow Western has a smaller proportion of 'other multi person' households (5.6%) and one person households (7.0%) than Wellington City.



Household Tenure

Large differences in household tenure can be seen between Maori living in the Onslow Western Ward and the rest of Wellington. A large proportion of the population in Onslow Western live in dwellings that are owned or partly owned by the usual residents (45.6%). A smaller proportion lives in rented dwellings (42.5%). Of note is the relatively large proportion (9.4%) that lives in dwellings that are owned by a family trust.¹⁹

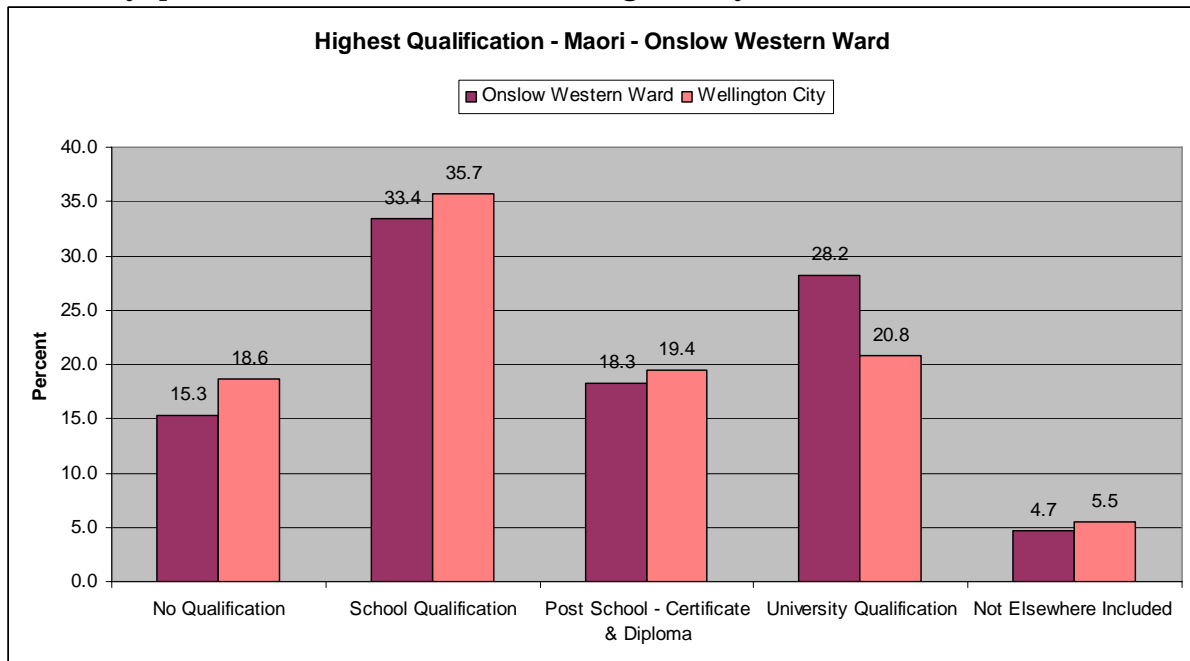


Note: Not Elsewhere Included includes Response Unidentifiable, Response Outside Scope and Not Stated

¹⁹ The data used here excludes people temporarily away from the dwelling on census night. The data used also cross-tabulates personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person lives in. The data used counts people

Qualifications

Maori in the Onslow Western Ward have proportionally more people with a university qualification (28.2%) than Wellington City (20.8%).



Note: Not Elsewhere Included includes Response Unidentifiable, Response Outside Scope and Not Stated

Access to Telecommunications

There is greater access to telecommunications for Maori in the Northern Ward than for Wellington City overall. A small proportion (2.2%) of Maori live in households with no access to telecommunications.

Percentage of Maori Residents with Access to Telecommunications		
	Onslow Western Ward	Wellington City
No Access	2.2	2.4
Cell/ Mobile Phone	85.8	83.3
Phone	91.0	88.3
Internet	74.5	66.2

Greater proportions of Maori in the Northern Ward also have access to the internet (74.5%) than Wellington (66.2%) and cell / mobile phones (85.8% and 83.3% respectively).²⁰

²⁰ The data used here excludes people temporarily away from the dwelling on census night. The data used also cross-tabulates personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person lives in. The data used counts people.

Lambton Ward

Population – 2,598

Population Change from 2001: +582

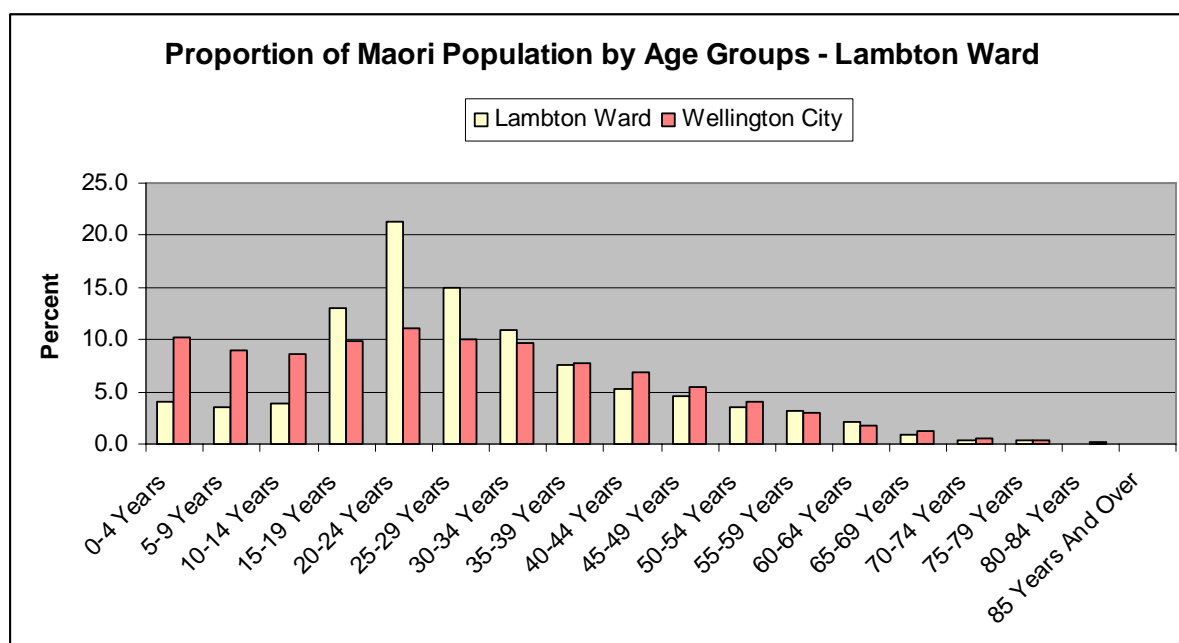
Population as percentage of Wellington total: 19.48%

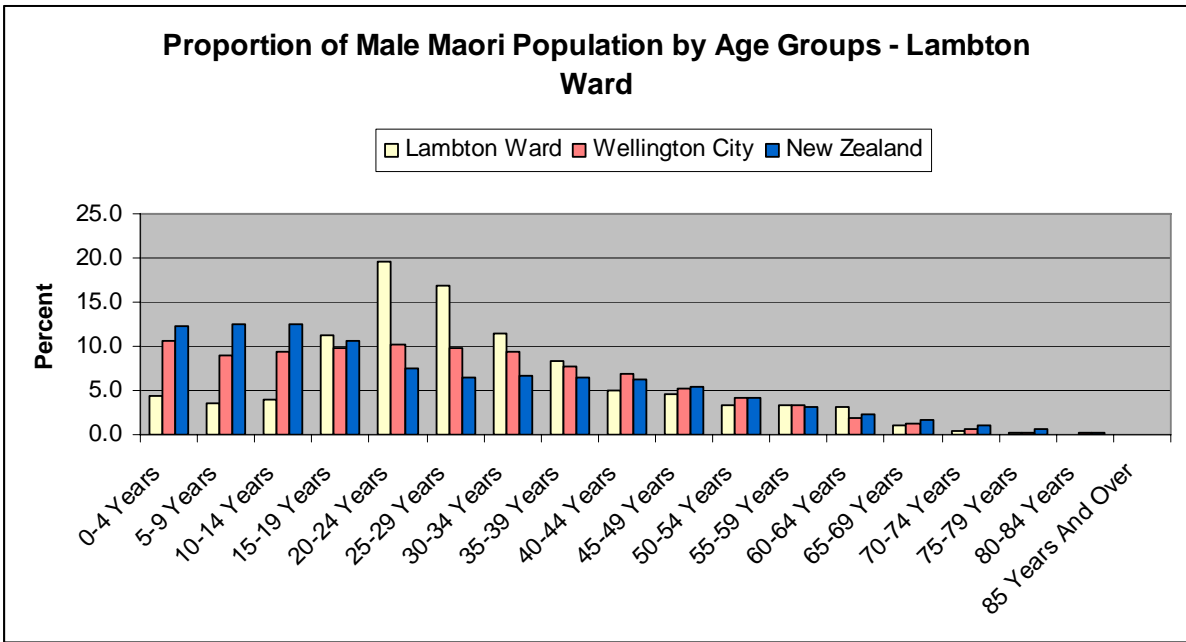
Age

Lambton Ward has a smaller proportion of young Maori (11.5% under the age of 15 years) than Wellington City (27.8%).

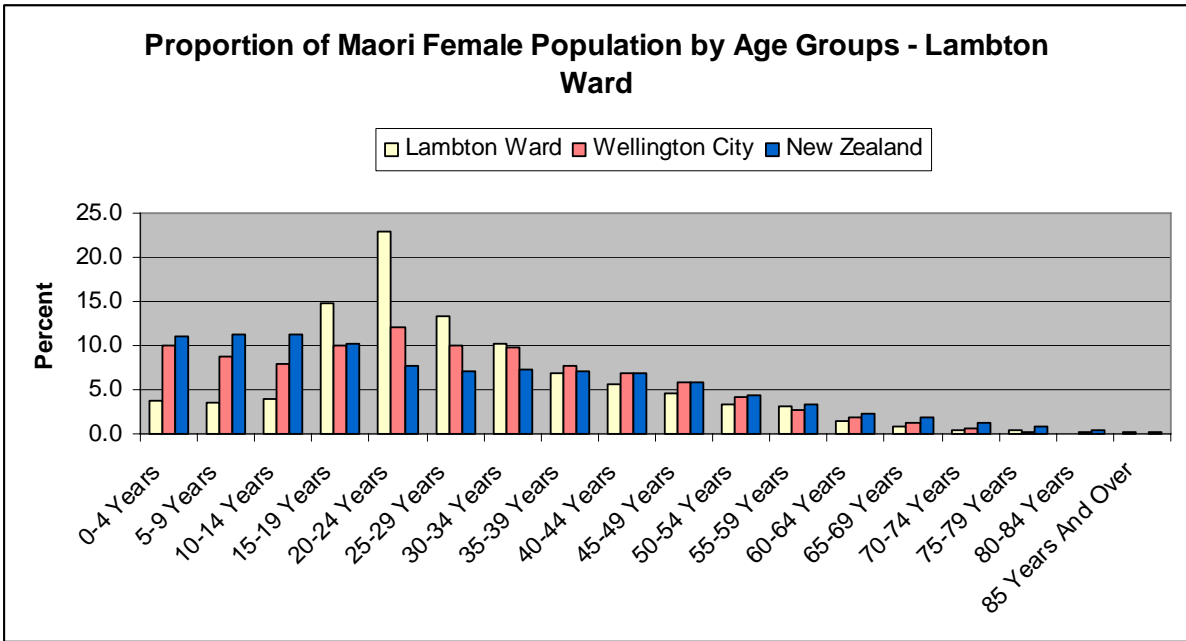
The majority of Lambton's Maori population are aged between 15 and 34 years (60.3%) with the largest proportion in the 20 to 24 year age group (21.4%).

The Lambton ward has a distinct Maori age structure when compared to the other wards and Wellington city. While the other wards show a large proportion of the population in the ages under 15 years, Lambton ward has a larger population in the 20-30 year age group in terms of both proportion and actual number of people.





Of the 1,257 male Maori in the Lambton ward 48.0% are aged between 20 and 30 years of age. The proportions aged between 20-24 years (19.6%) and 25-30 years (16.9%) are considerably larger than those in Wellington City (10.2% and 9.9% respectively) and New Zealand overall (7.4% and 6.4% respectively).



While there are also a large proportion of female Maori in the 20-30 year old age group, as seen with males, the proportions seen in the 15-19 (14.7%) and 20-24 (23.0%) year age groups are higher than those seen for males.

Iwi

Ngāti Porou had the most common iwi affiliation with 16.4% in the Lambton Ward. A large proportion of Maori did not know their iwi (21.5%). Other common iwi affiliations were to Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu (14.3%), Ngāpuhi (13.4%), and Te Atiawa (Taranaki) (6.3%).

The high percentage of 'Other iwi' shows the large number of Maori in Lambton with multiple iwi affiliations.

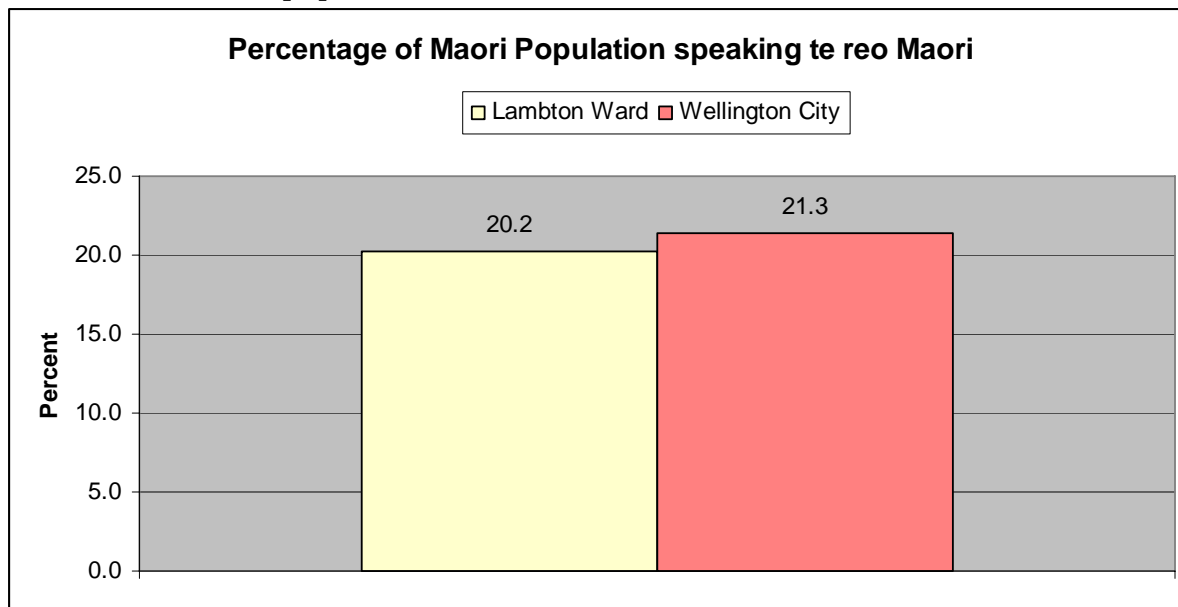
Iwi (Total Responses²¹) of 10 Most Common Iwi for People of Maori Descent in the Lambton Ward, 2006.		
Iwi	Number	Percentage
Don't Know	588	21.5
Ngāti Porou	447	16.4
Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu	390	14.3
Ngāpuhi	366	13.4
Te Atiawa (Taranaki)	171	6.3
Ngāti Tūwharetoa	156	5.7
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa	138	5.1
Ngāti Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatū)	135	4.9
Tūhoe	120	4.4
Ngāti Maniapoto	120	4.4
Ngāti Kahungunu, region unspecified	117	4.3
Other Iwi	2,215	81.1
Total People Specifying One or More Iwi Affiliation	2,730	

Note: Iwi Affiliation (Total Responses) includes all of the people who stated each Iwi, whether as their only Iwi or as one of several Iwi. Where a person reported more than one Iwi, they have been counted in each applicable group.

²¹ The percentage totals are for total responses and therefore can add to more than 100%

Maori speakers of te reo Maori²²

There were 519 te reo Maori speakers in the Lambton ward in 2006. This is 20.2% of the Lambton Maori population.²³

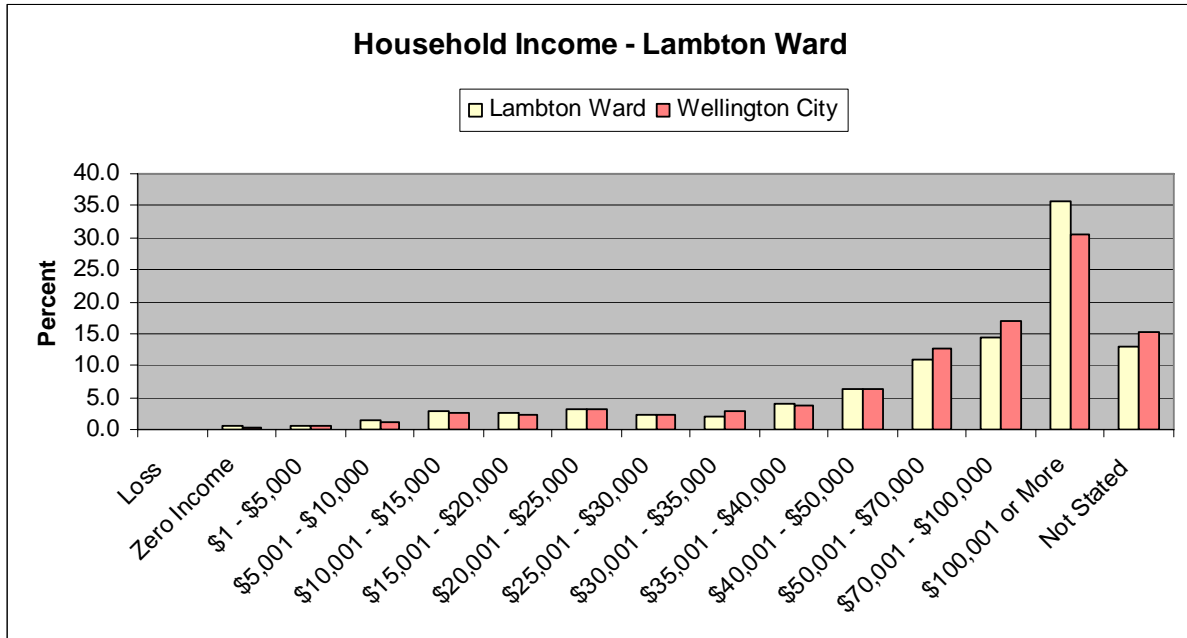


²² If this indicator, 'speaking Maori' refers to the ability to have a conversation about everyday things te reo Maori

²³ The total Maori population used for this calculation excludes responses from Maori where no language was mentioned, such as those who were too young to talk.

Household Income

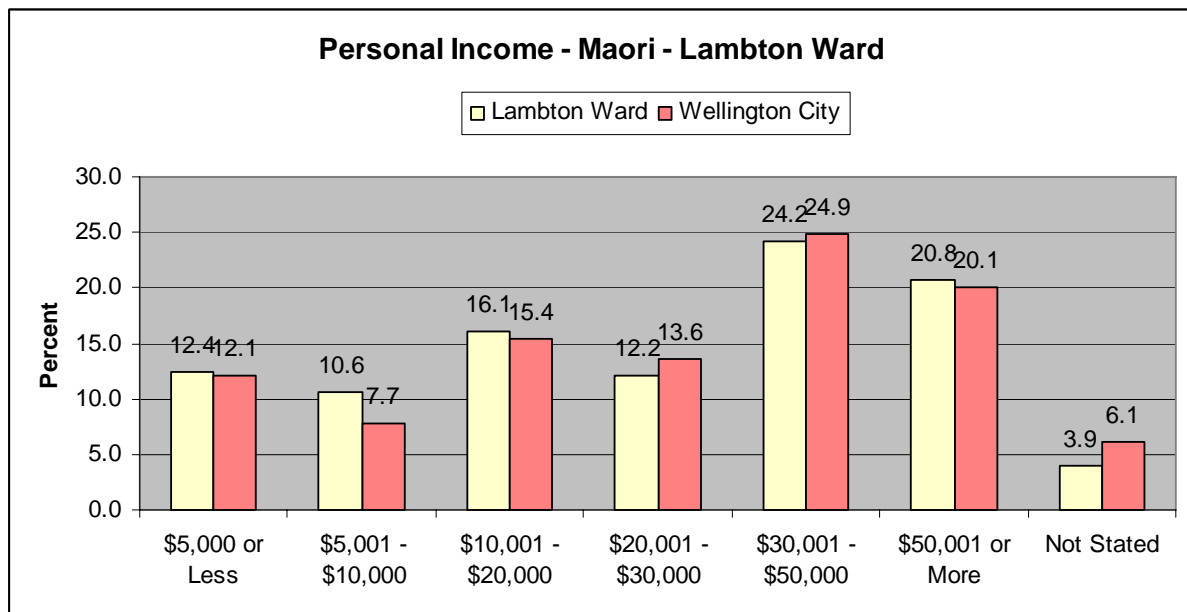
In the Lambton Ward, 35.6% of Maori live in households where the household income is over \$100,000 per year. This is a larger proportion than is seen across Wellington City (30.5%).²⁴



²⁴ The data used here excludes people temporarily away from the dwelling on census night. The data used here cross-tabulates personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person lives in. The data used counts people.

Personal Income

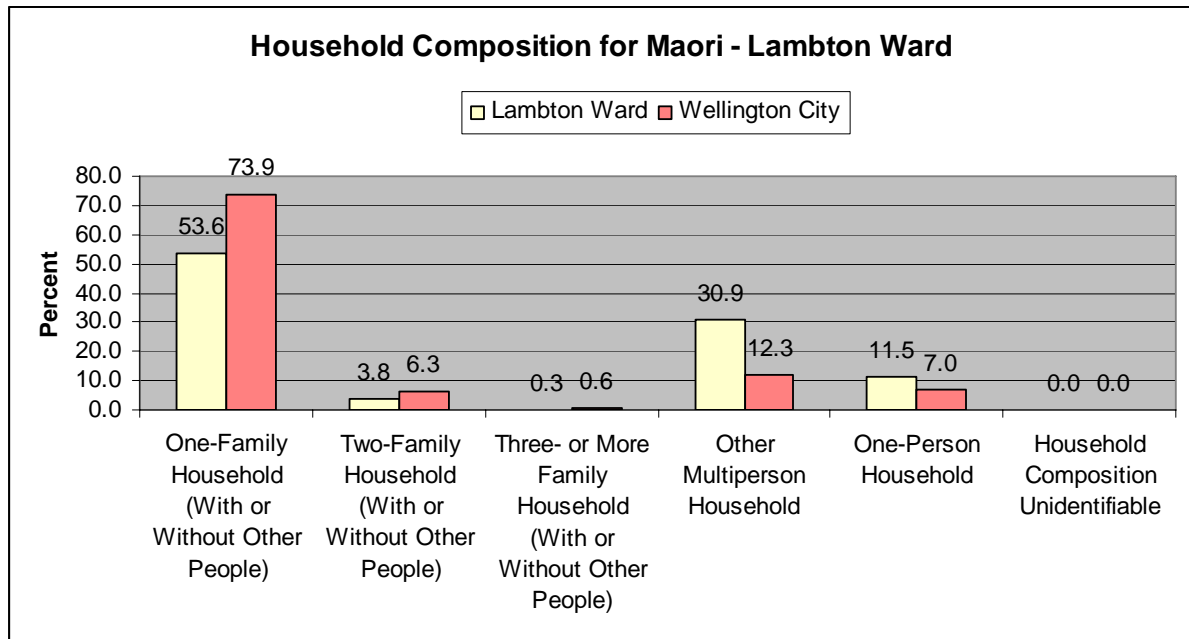
The Lambton Ward has 39.1% of its Maori population earning under \$20,000 per year. This is higher than the 35.3% for this income band in the city as a whole.²⁵



²⁵ Note that the personal income is for individuals aged 15 years and over.

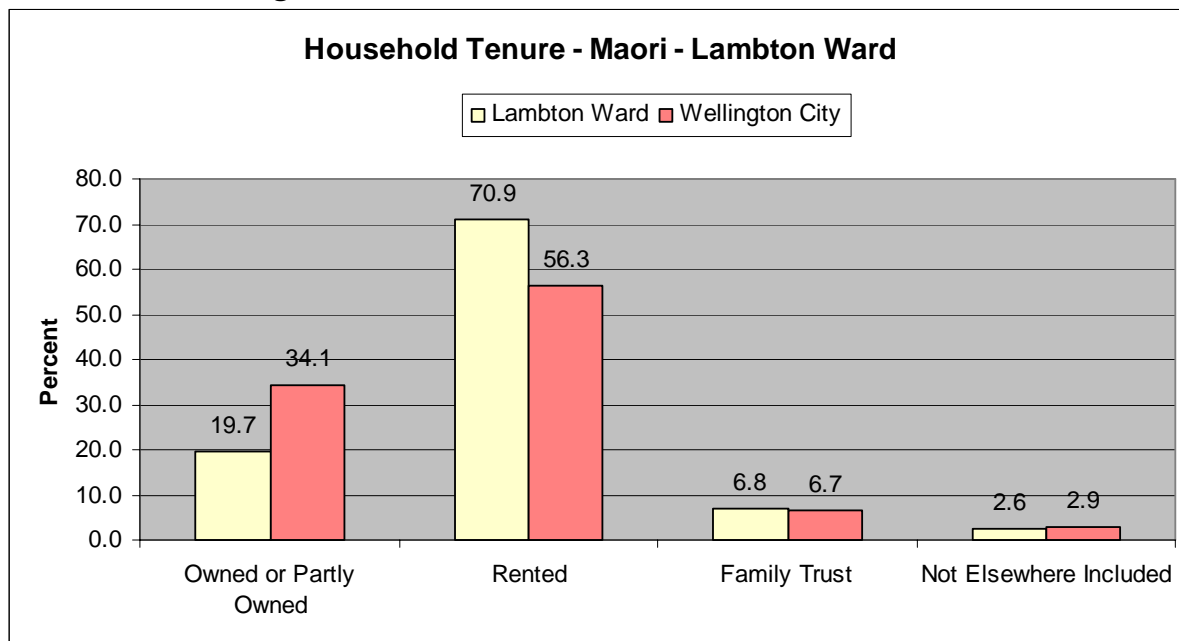
Household Composition

The household composition for Maori in the Lambton Ward differs from that seen in the other wards. In the Lambton Ward a large proportion (30.0%) of Maori live in 'other multi person' households (such as flatting) and a smaller proportion live in one-family households (53.6%). A significant proportion lives in one person households (11.5%). The household composition seen here is likely to be influenced by the nature of the housing stock in the area, as well as the age and high income of the Maori that live in the ward.



Household Tenure

The majority of Maori in the Lambton Ward (70.9%) live in rented dwellings. This is markedly higher than the 56.3% for Wellington City overall.²⁶ This is likely to be a result of the housing stock from in the Lambton Ward.

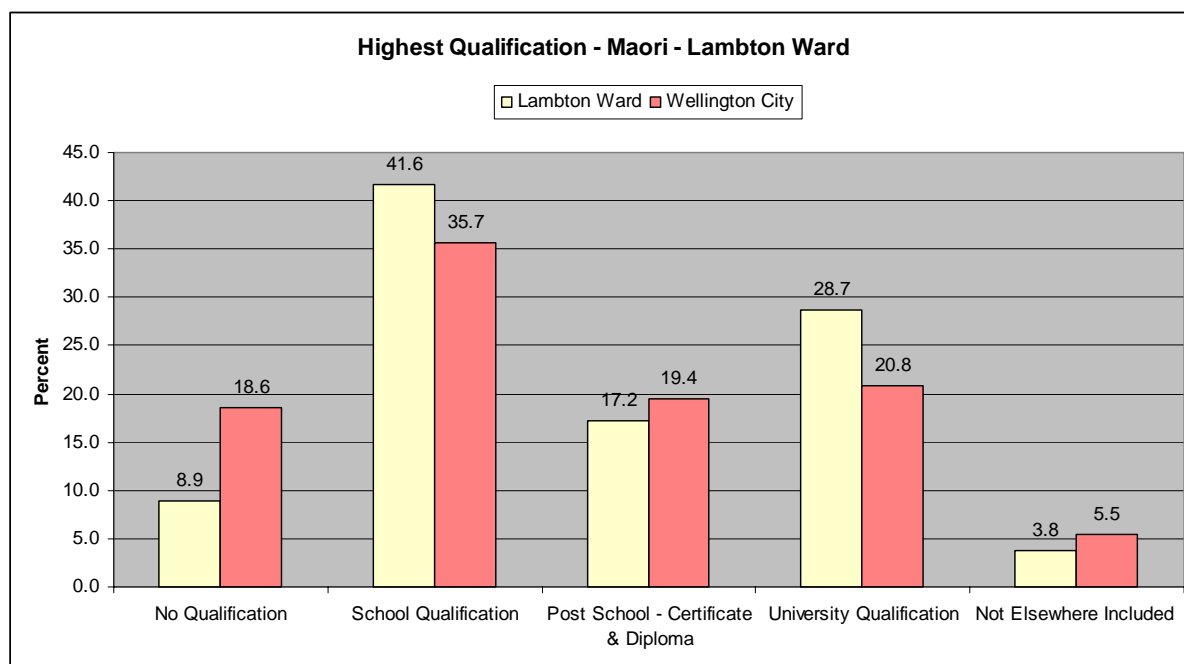


Note: Not Elsewhere Included includes Response Unidentifiable, Response Outside Scope and Not Stated

²⁶ The data used here excludes people temporarily away from the dwelling on census night. The data used also cross-tabulates personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person lives in. The data used counts people.

Qualifications

Maori living in the Lambton Ward show marked differences to Wellington City overall in terms of the proportion of people with no formal qualifications and those with a university qualification. Lambton Ward has just 8.9% of the Maori population with no formal qualification compared to the city (18.6%) and 28.7% with a bachelors university degree of higher compared to 20.8%. These differences may be related to the age of Maori living in the ward, (large proportion aged between 20 and 30 years), and the comparatively high income levels seen.



Note: Not Elsewhere Included includes Response Unidentifiable, Response Outside Scope and Not Stated

Access to Telecommunications

Similar proportions (2.4%) of Maori in Lambton live in households with no access to telecommunications as in Wellington City.

Percentage of Maori Residents with Access to Telecommunications		
	Lambton Ward	Wellington City
No Access	2.4	2.4
Cell/ Mobile Phone	81.2	83.3
Phone	86.5	88.3
Internet	69.3	66.2

While there is greater access to the internet (69.3%) than Wellington overall (66.2%), Smaller proportions of Maori in the Lambton Ward have access to telephones (86.5%) than Wellington (88.3%) and cell / mobile phones (81.2% and 83.3% respectively).²⁷

²⁷ The data used here excludes people temporarily away from the dwelling on census night. The data used also cross-tabulates personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person lives in. The data used counts people.

Eastern Ward

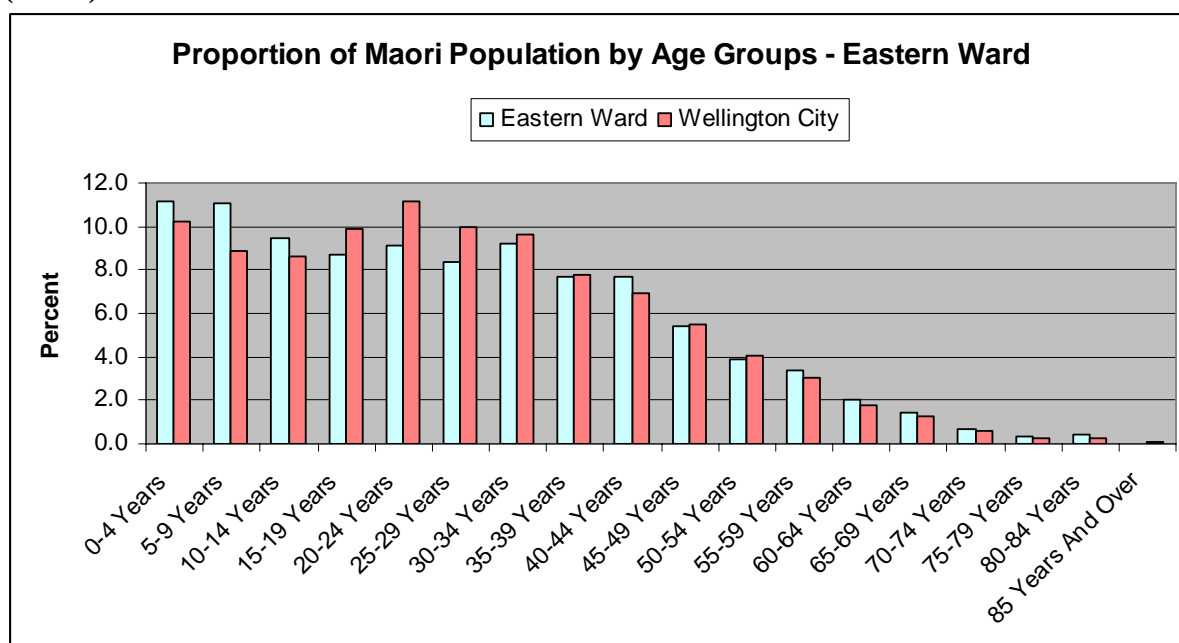
Population – 2,991

Population Change from 2001: +192

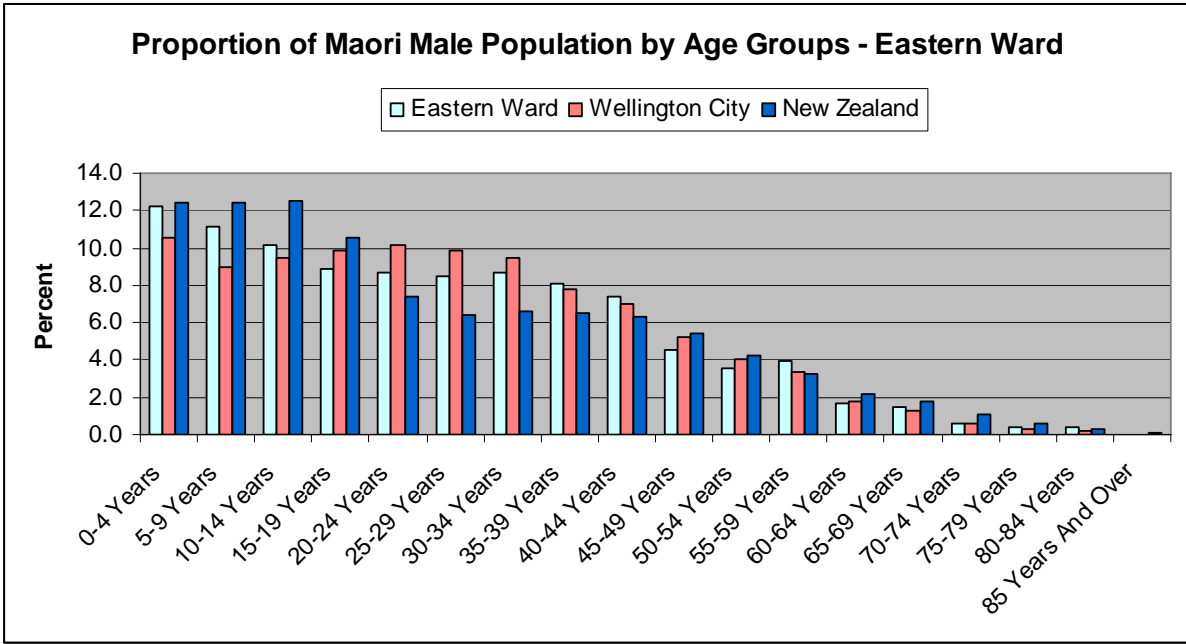
Population as percentage of Wellington total: 22.4%

Age

As has been seen in the other wards (with the exception of Lambton), there are large proportions of the Maori population seen in the 0-4 (11.0%) and 5-9 year age groups (11.1%).

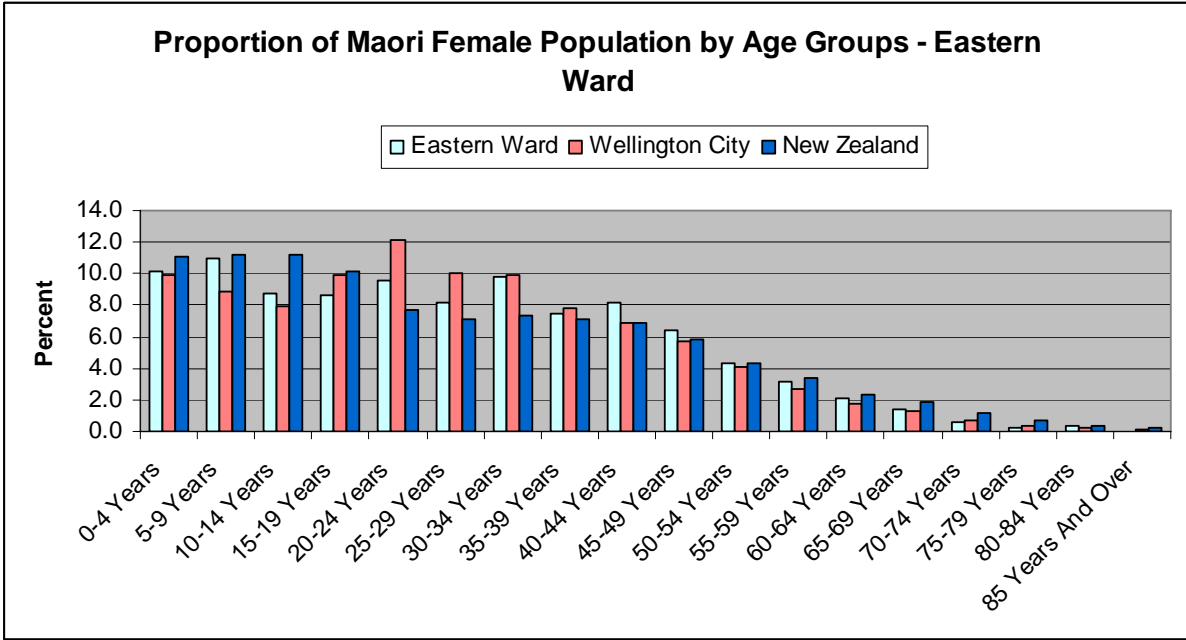


Of the 1,452 male Maori in the Eastern Ward 339 or 23.2% are under the age of 10 years. While this is large compared to Wellington City (19.5%) it is still less than the 24.8% seen in New Zealand overall.



The female Maori population of the Eastern Ward is more consistently distributed over the age ranges than the male population.

The Eastern Ward the same proportion of females over the age of 65 as Wellington city (2.5%). This proportion is smaller than New Zealand's 4.4%.



Iwi

Ngāti Porou had the most common iwi affiliation in the Southern Ward with 21.0%. A large proportion of Maori did not know their iwi (17.4%). Other common iwi affiliations were to Ngāpuhi (13.8%), Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu (11.9%) and Ngāti Tūwharetoa (6.6%).

The high percentage of 'Other iwi' shows the large number of Maori in Wellington with multiple iwi affiliations.

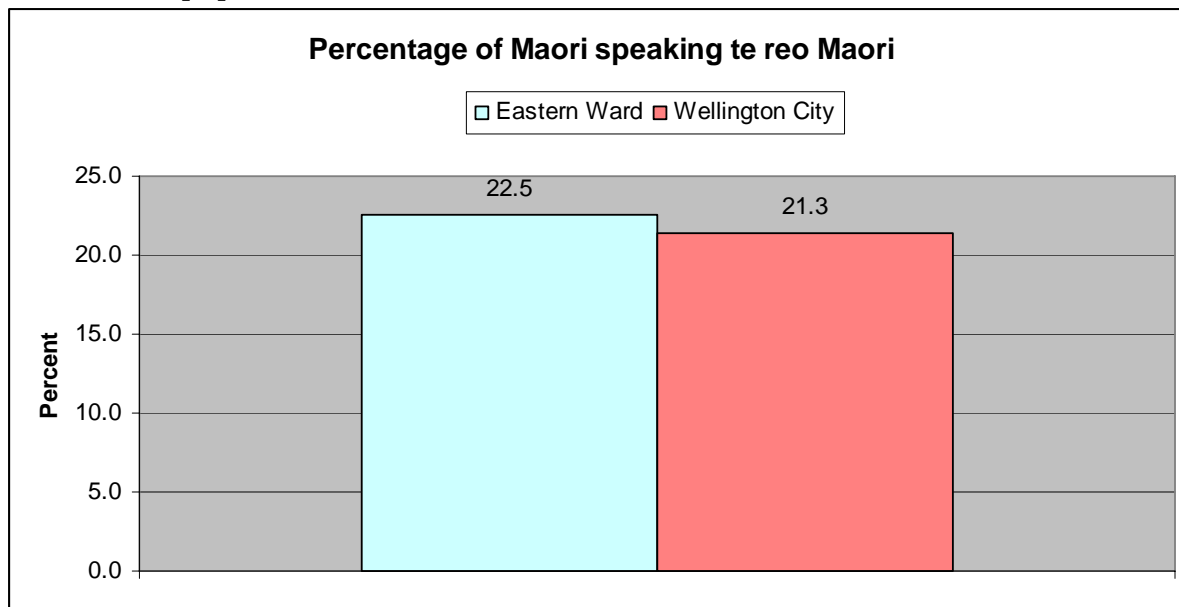
Iwi (Total Responses²⁸) of 10 Most Common Iwi for People of Maori Descent in the Southern Ward, 2006.		
Iwi	Number	Percentage
Ngāti Porou	456	21.0
Don't Know	378	17.4
Ngāpuhi	300	13.8
Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu	258	11.9
Ngāti Tūwharetoa	144	6.6
Tūhoe	123	5.7
Ngāti Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatū)	123	5.7
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa	111	5.1
Ngāti Kahungunu, region unspecified	108	5.0
Te Arawa	105	4.8
Te Atiawa (Taranaki)	96	4.4
Other Iwi	1,716	79.0
Total People Specifying One or More Iwi Affiliation	2,172	

Note: Iwi Affiliation (Total Responses) includes all of the people who stated each Iwi, whether as their only Iwi or as one of several Iwi. Where a person reported more than one Iwi, they have been counted in each applicable group.

²⁸ The percentage totals are for total responses and therefore can add to more than 100%

Maori speakers of te reo Maori²⁹

654 Maori in the Eastern Ward spoke te reo Maori in 2006. This represented 22.5% of the Maori population.³⁰

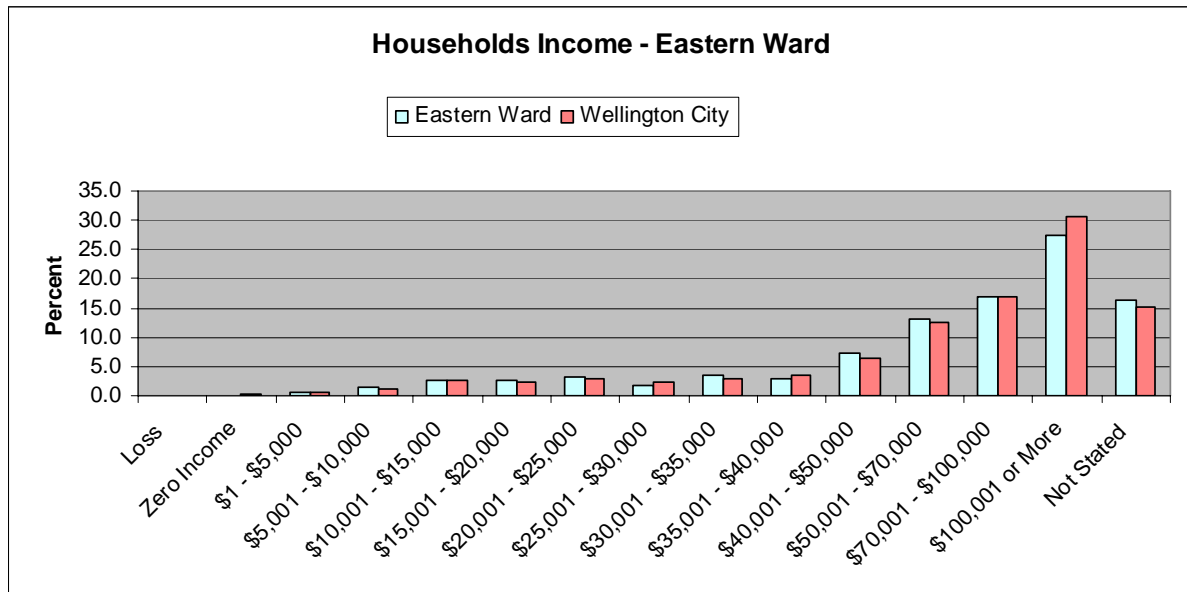


²⁹ If this indicator, 'speaking Maori' refers to the ability to have a conversation about everyday things te reo Maori

³⁰ The total Maori population used for this calculation excludes responses from Maori where no language was mentioned, such as those who were too young to talk.

Household Income

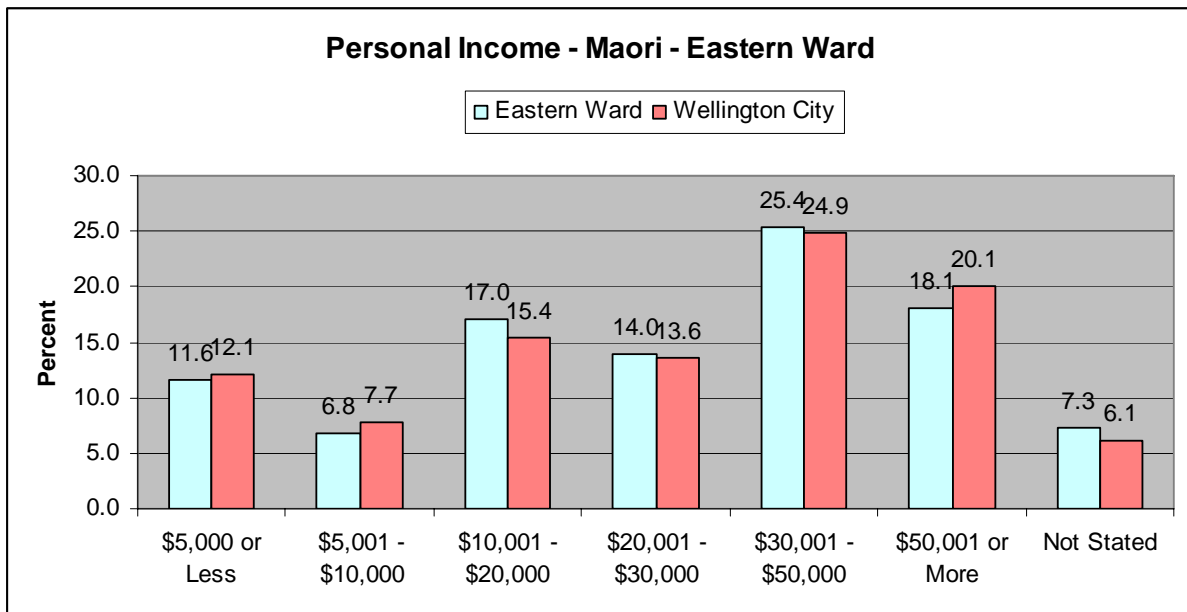
In the Eastern Ward, 27.6% of Maori live in households where the household income is over \$100,000 per year. This is a smaller proportion than is seen across Wellington City (30.5%).³¹



³¹ The data used here excludes people temporarily away from the dwelling on census night. The data used here cross-tabulates personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person lives in. The data used counts people.

Personal Income

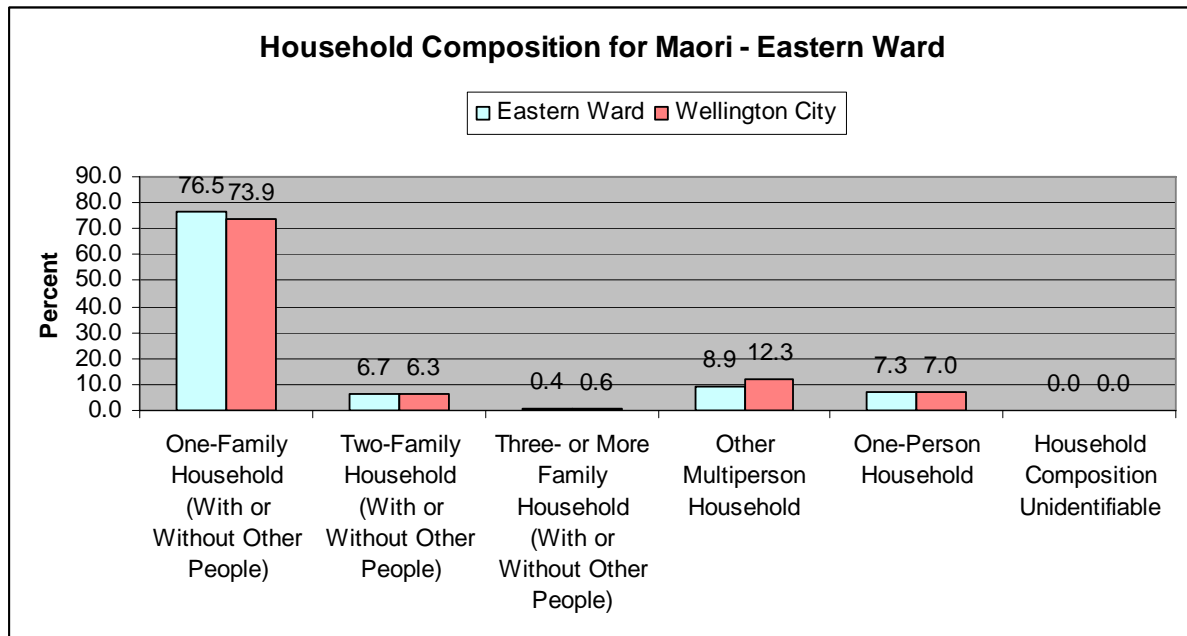
While the Eastern Ward has similar proportions of the population earning under \$30,000 (49.3% and 48.9% respectively), it has a smaller proportion of people at the higher end of the scale with 18.1% earning over \$50,000 compared to 20.1% for Wellington City.³²



³² Note that the personal income is for individuals aged 15 years and over.

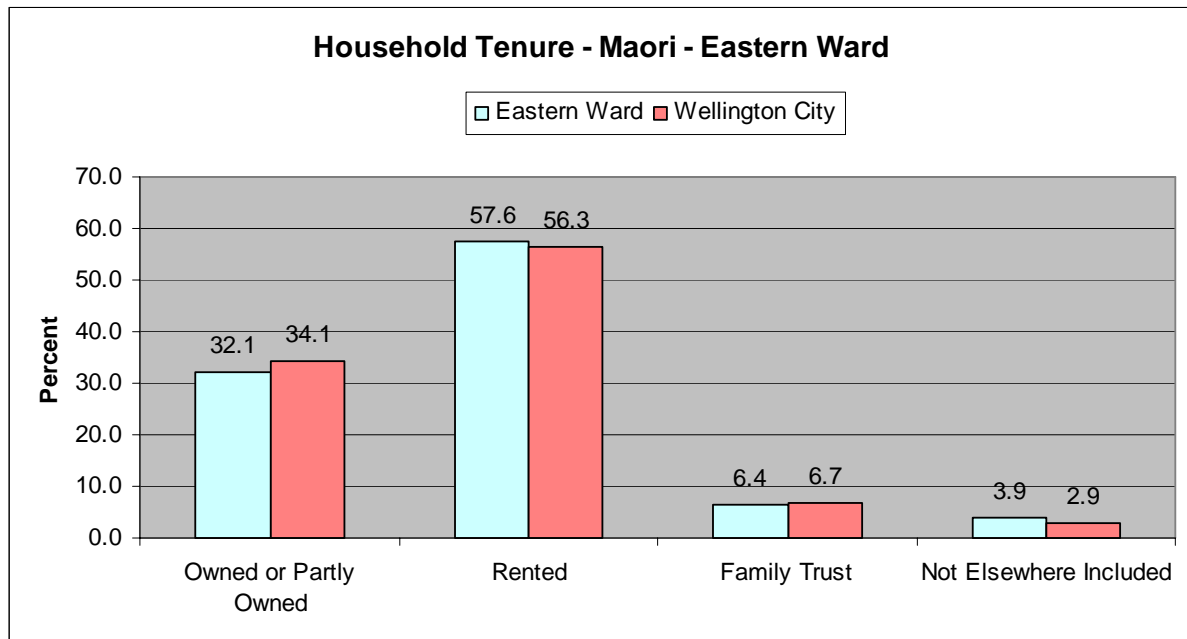
Household Composition

The household composition in the Eastern Ward is very similar to that seen across Wellington City. Around three-quarters of the households consist of one family households.



Household Tenure

Household tenure for Maori in the Eastern Ward closely matches the pattern seen for Maori in Wellington City overall, with the majority renting (57.6%) the dwelling in which they live.³³

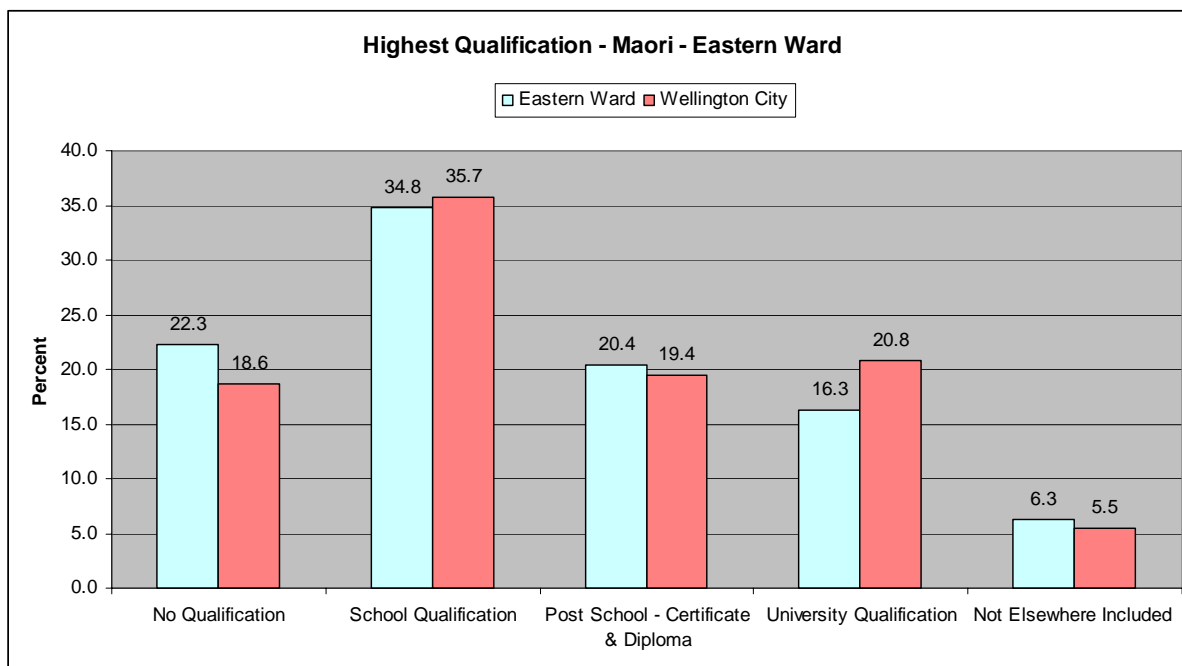


Note: Not Elsewhere Included includes Response Unidentifiable, Response Outside Scope and Not Stated

³³ The data used here excludes people temporarily away from the dwelling on census night. The data used also cross-tabulates personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person lives in. The data used counts people.

Qualifications

The Eastern Ward has a larger proportion of Maori with no formal qualifications (22.3%) than Wellington City (18.6%). While having a smaller proportion of Maori with a university qualification (16.3%) than the city, similar proportions of school and post school qualifications (34.8% and 20.4% respectively) are seen in the Eastern Ward and Wellington City.



Note: Not Elsewhere Included includes Response Unidentifiable, Response Outside Scope and Not Stated

Access to Telecommunications

A greater proportion (3.2%) of Maori in the Eastern Ward live in households with no access to telecommunications than in Wellington City (2.4%).

Percentage of Maori Residents with Access to Telecommunications		
	Eastern Ward	Wellington City
No Access	3.2	2.4
Cell/ Mobile Phone	82.1	83.3
Phone	88.3	88.3
Internet	61.6	66.2

A smaller proportion of Eastern Ward Maori have access to the internet (61.6%) than Wellington overall (66.2%).³⁴

³⁴ The data used here excludes people temporarily away from the dwelling on census night. The data used also cross-tabulates personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person lives in. The data used counts people.

Southern Ward

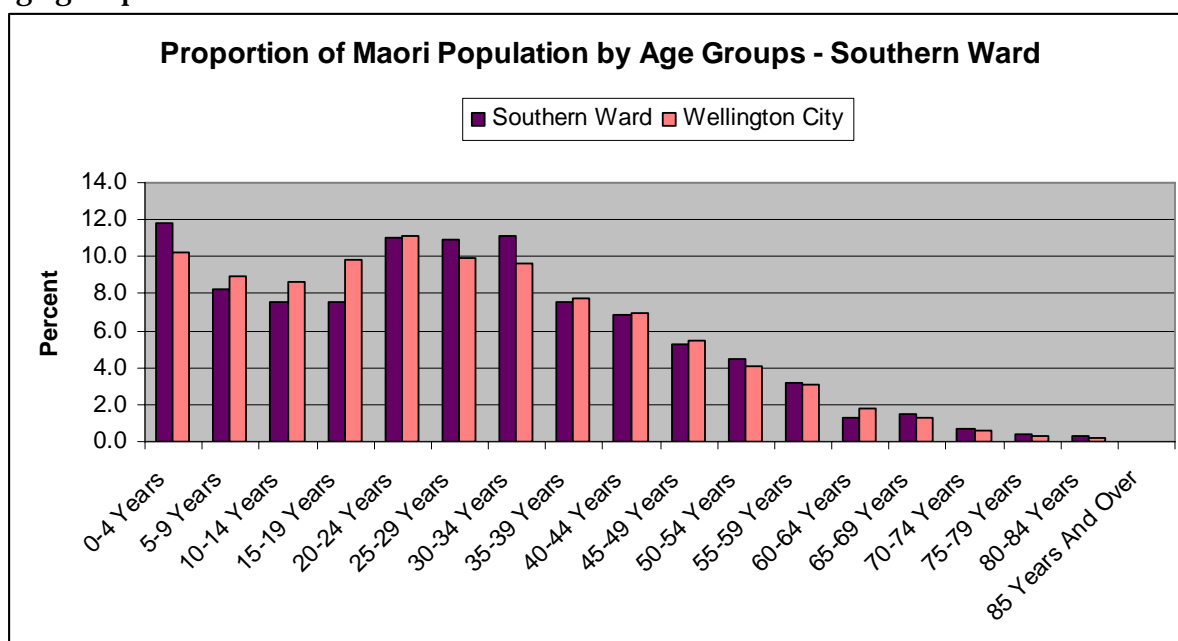
Population – 2,262

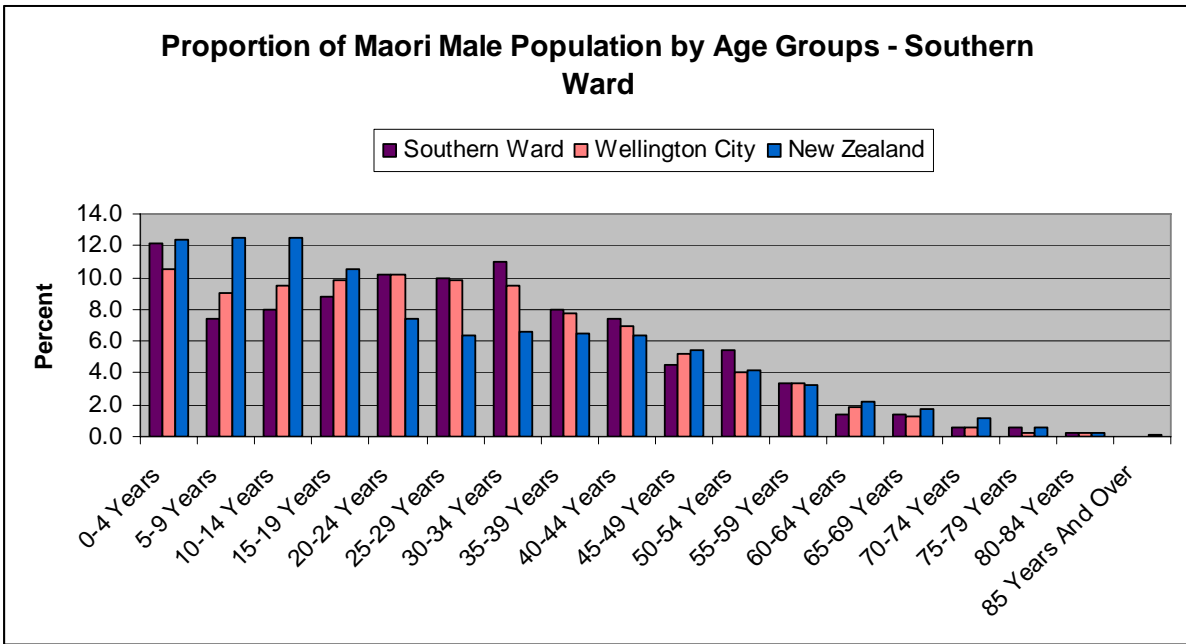
Population Change: +6

Population as percentage of Wellington total: 17.01%

Age

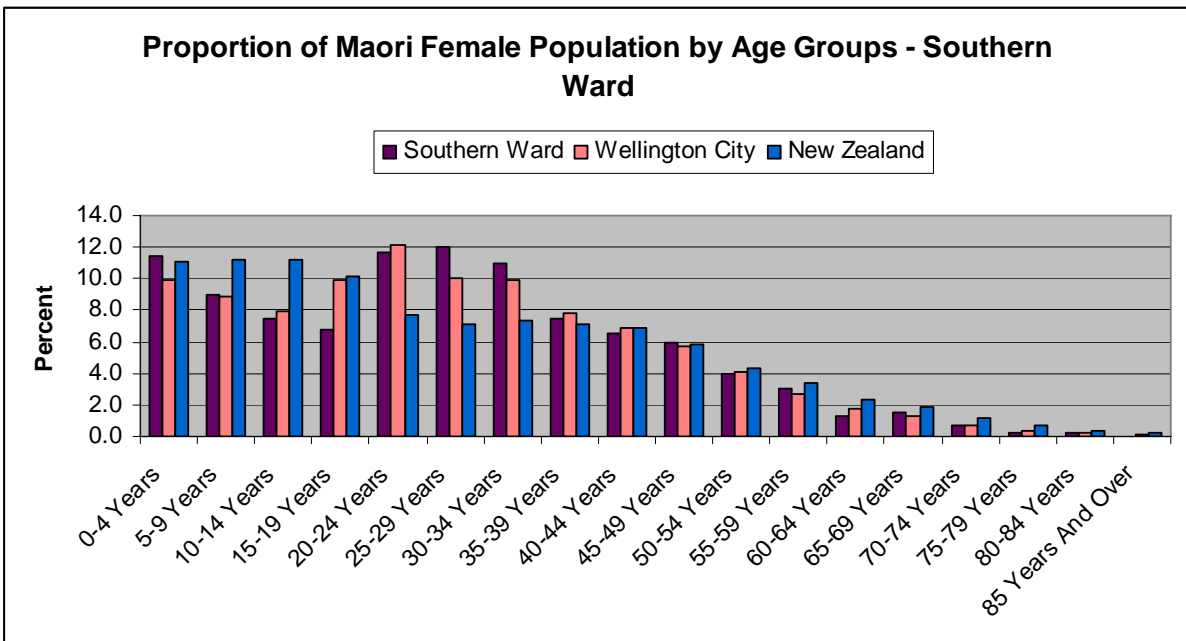
A total of 2,262 identified themselves as Maori in the Southern Ward. The largest proportions of population are seen in the 0-4 years (11.8%) and 30-34 (11.1%) years age groups.





There was a total of 1,059 male Maori in the Southern Ward. Of this total 36.3% were under the age of 20 and 2.8% were aged over 65 years.

While 36.3% are under the age of 20, there is a small proportion aged between 5 and 15 years (15.3%) compared to Wellington City (18.5%) and New Zealand (24.9%).



The largest proportion of the female Maori population is aged between 25 and 29 years (12.0%). Both the Eastern ward population and Wellington population has a

larger proportion of female Maori between the ages of 20 and 35 (34.7% and 32.0% respectively) when compared to New Zealand as a whole (22.2%).

Iwi

Within Wellington, Ngāti Porou had the most common iwi affiliation with 19.5%. A large proportion of Maori did not know their iwi (20.0%). Other common iwi affiliations were to Ngāpuhi (15.2%), Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu (12.5%) and Ngāti Tūwharetoa (7.1%).

The high percentage of 'Other iwi' shows the large number of Maori in Wellington with multiple iwi affiliations.

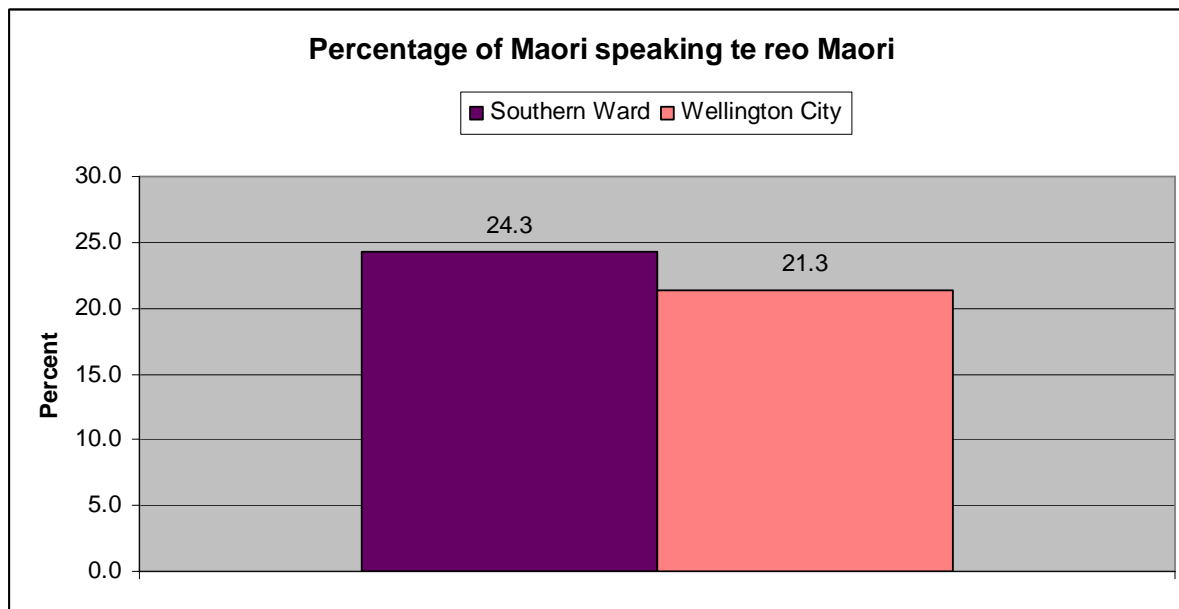
Iwi (Total Responses³⁵) of 10 Most Common Iwi for People of Maori Descent in Wellington, 2006.		
Iwi	Number	Percentage
Don't Know	2,670	20.0
Ngāti Porou	2,604	19.5
Ngāpuhi	2,028	15.2
Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu	1,659	12.5
Ngāti Tūwharetoa	945	7.1
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa	750	5.6
Tūhoe	699	5.2
Te Atiawa (Taranaki)	642	4.8
Ngāti Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatū)	627	4.7
Ngāti Kahungunu, region unspecified	564	4.2
Other Iwi	10,818	81.2
Total People Specifying One or More Iwi Affiliation	13,320	

Note: Iwi Affiliation (Total Responses) includes all of the people who stated each Iwi, whether as their only Iwi or as one of several Iwi. Where a person reported more than one Iwi, they have been counted in each applicable group.

³⁵ The percentage totals are for total responses and therefore can add to more than 100%

Maori speakers of te reo Maori³⁶

The 528 te reo Maori speakers in the Southern Ward represents 24.3% of Maori in the ward. This percentage is higher than the 21.3% seen in Wellington City as a whole.³⁷

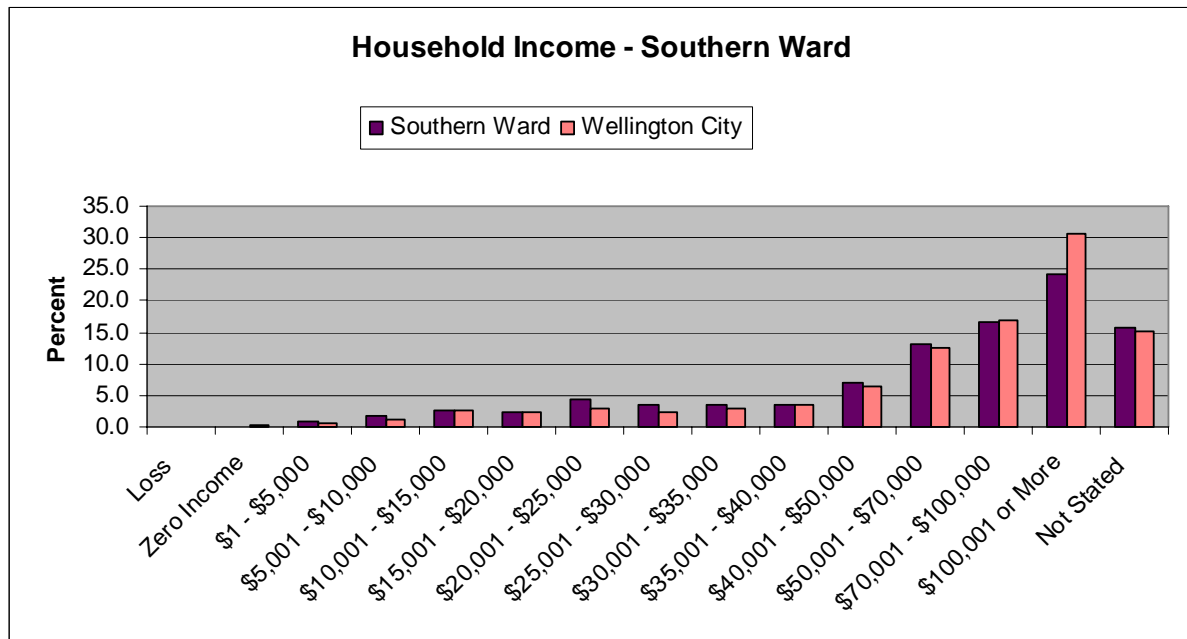


³⁶ If this indicator, 'speaking Maori' refers to the ability to have a conversation about everyday things te reo Maori

³⁷ The total Maori population used for this calculation excludes responses from Maori where no language was mentioned, such as those who were too young to talk.

Household Income

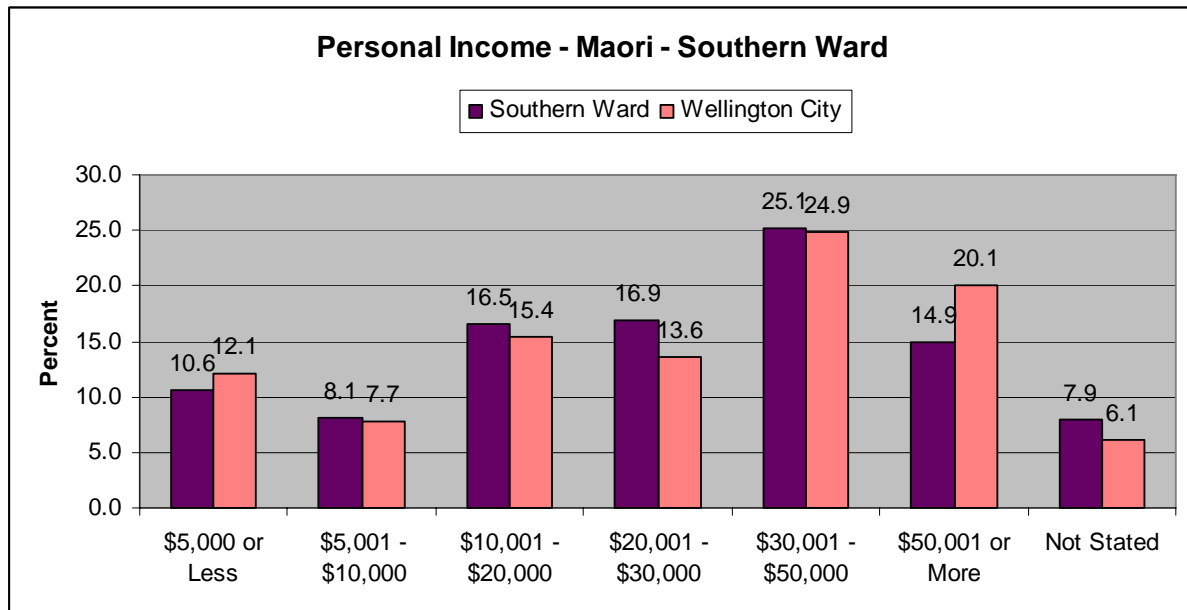
In the Southern Ward, 24.3% of Maori live in households where the household income is over \$100,000 per year. This is a smaller proportion than is seen across Wellington City (30.5%) and is the lowest of all the wards.³⁸



³⁸ The data used here excludes people temporarily away from the dwelling on census night. The data used here cross-tabulates personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person lives in. The data used counts people.

Personal Income

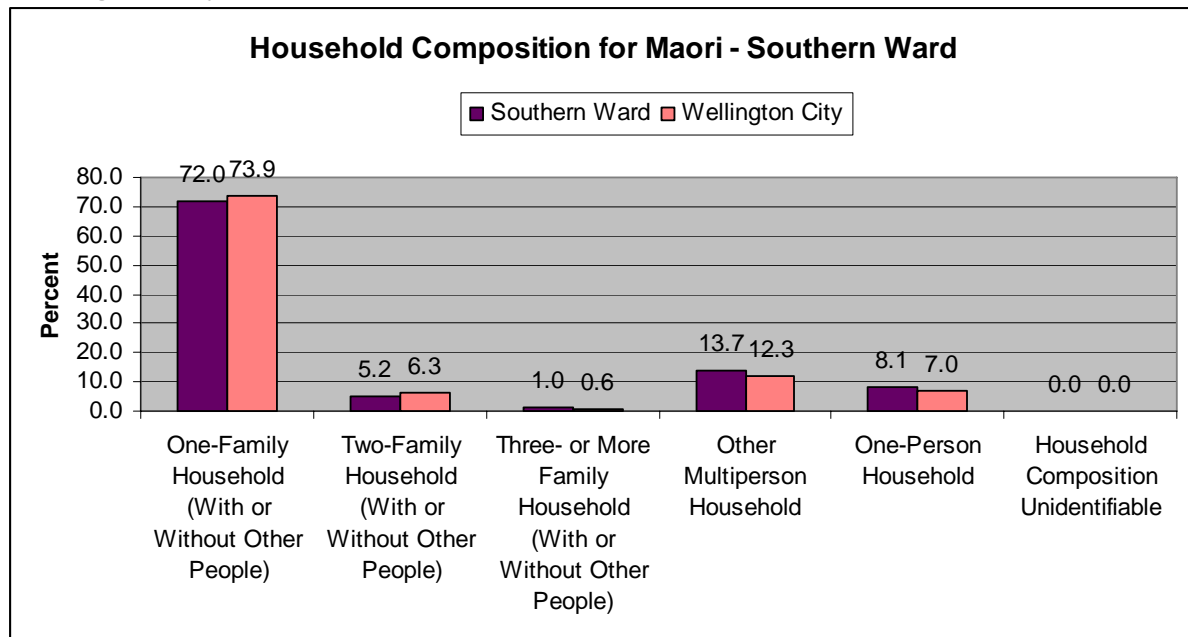
Fewer Maori (14.9%) in the Southern Ward earn over \$50,000 per year than Maori across Wellington (20.1%). A larger proportion (33.4%) of Eastern Ward Maori earn between \$10-30,000 per annum than Wellington City (29.0%).³⁹



³⁹ Note that the personal income is for individuals aged 15 years and over.

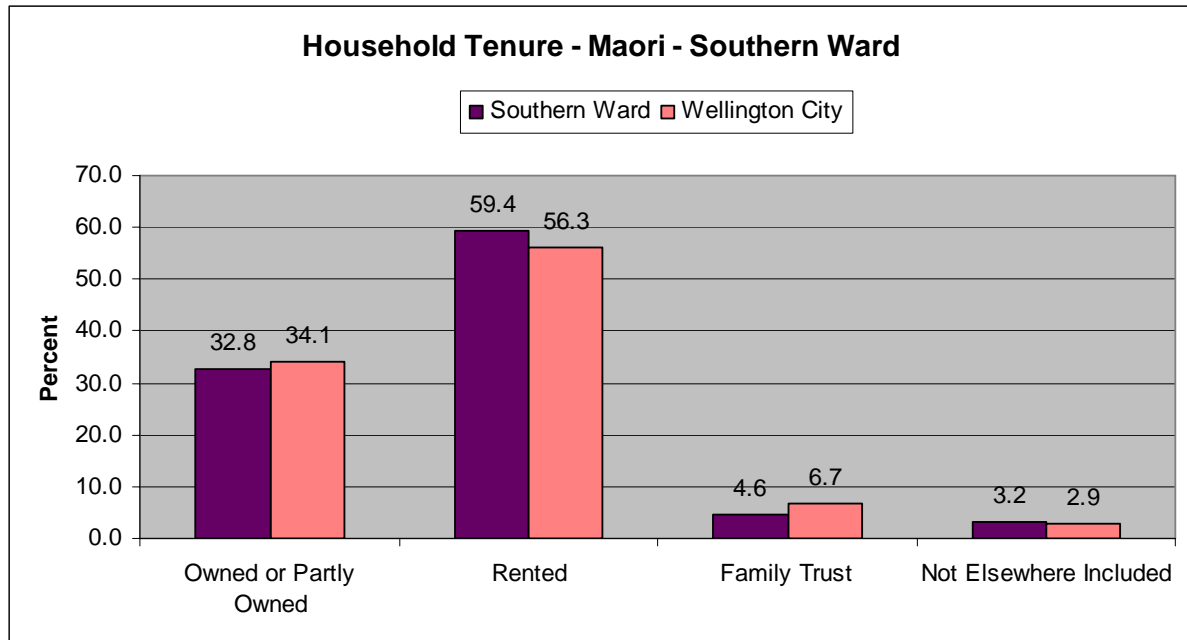
Household Composition

The household composition of the Southern Ward for Maori broadly reflects the composition seen in Wellington City, with 72.0% of households made up of one family households. The Southern Ward has slightly higher percentages of 'other multi person' households (13.7%) and single person households (8.1%) than Wellington City overall.



Household Tenure

A larger proportion of Maori in the Southern Ward live in rented dwellings (59.4%) compared to Wellington City overall (56.3%).⁴⁰

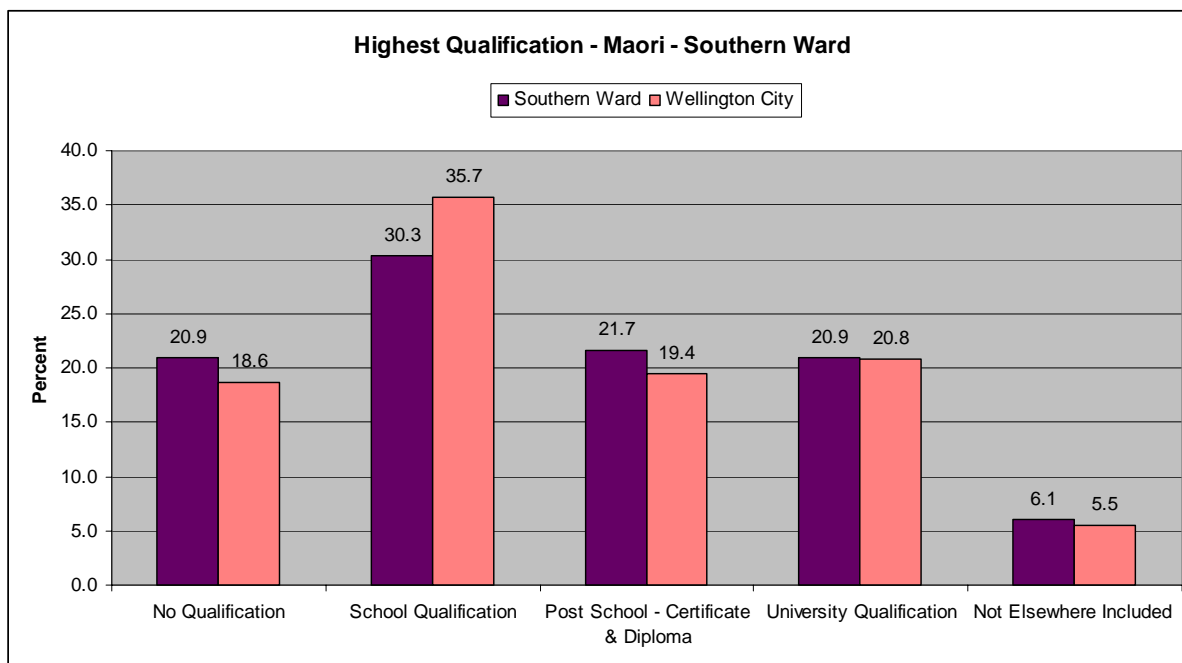


Note: Not Elsewhere Included includes Response Unidentifiable, Response Outside Scope and Not Stated.

⁴⁰ The data used here excludes people temporarily away from the dwelling on census night. The data used also cross-tabulates personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person lives in. The data used counts people.

Qualifications

Very similar proportions of the Maori population in the Southern Ward and Wellington City have university qualifications (20.9% and 20.8% respectively). These similarities are not seen in the other highest qualification categories with larger proportions of Maori in the Southern Ward having no qualifications (20.9%) or school qualifications (30.3%) than Wellington City overall.



Note: Not Elsewhere Included includes Response Unidentifiable, Response Outside Scope and Not Stated

Access to Telecommunications

Maori living in the Southern Ward have a lower rate of access to telecommunications than Maori living in the other wards and Wellington City overall. Three percent of Maori in the Eastern Ward live in households with no access to telecommunications. This is a larger proportion than that seen in Wellington City (2.4%).

Percentage of Maori Residents with Access to Telecommunications		
	Southern Ward	Wellington City
No Access	3.0	2.4
Cell/ Mobile Phone	79.6	83.3
Phone	86.0	88.3
Internet	57.4	66.2

Smaller proportions of Maori in the Southern Ward have access to telephones (86.0%) than Wellington (88.3%) and cell / mobile phones (79.6% and 83.3% respectively). There is also lower levels of access to the internet (57.4%) compared to 66.2 in Wellington City.⁴¹

⁴¹ The data used here excludes people temporarily away from the dwelling on census night. The data used also cross-tabulates personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person lives in. The data used counts people.