Wellington City Wards: 2013 – 2016 as determined by the Local Government Commission
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Total Māori Population – 3,072
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Iwi
Māori speakers of te reo Māori
Household Income
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Qualifications
Access to Telecommunications

Southern Ward

Total Māori Population – 2,208
Age
Iwi
Māori speakers of te reo Māori
Household Income
Personal Income
Household Composition
Household Tenure
Qualifications
Access to Telecommunications
Introduction

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

All data is sourced from the 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings.

For the indicators listed above, data is compared for individuals who have identified themselves as Māori living in Wellington City, Wellington Region and New Zealand.

Data for Māori in each ward are compared with figures for Wellington City.

Comparisons are between Māori living in different locations rather than between Māori and other ethnicities in different locations.

In the 2013 Census, the Māori ethnic group includes all of the people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or as one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they have been counted in each applicable group. Therefore the total number of responses will be greater than the total number of people.

Copies of this profile can be found on the Wellington City Council website.

For further information or any questions please contact.

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Research, Consultation and Planning
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Total Māori Population – 14,433

Population change since 2006: +1,098

Population as percentage of Wellington City total
   2013 - 7.6%
   2006 – 7.7%

Age

Wellington City Māori have a different age distribution than that of the total New Zealand Māori population.

A lower proportion of Māori in Wellington City are aged under 15 years (the lowest three categories combined) compared to Wellington region and New Zealand.

There is a higher proportion of Māori aged 20 to 24 years (12.6%) compared to Wellington region (9.1%) and for New Zealand (8.1%).
Proportions of male and female Māori in Wellington City are generally consistent across age groups. There are a notably higher proportion of females in the 20 to 24 year age group and 50 to 54 year age group.
Iwi

Within Wellington City, Te Tai Rāwhiti (East Coast) region was the most common iwi response with 16.7% for people of Māori descent in Wellington City.

A large proportion of Māori did not know their iwi (15.4%). Other common iwi affiliations were Te Tai Tokerau/Tāmaki-makaurau (Northland/Auckland) region (15.2%), Te Matau-a-Māui/Wairarapa (Hawke’s Bay/Wairarapa) region (13.4%) and Te Waipounamu/Wharekauri (South Island/Chatham Islands) region (13.2%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iwi (Total Responses)¹ for People of Māori Descent in Wellington City</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Te Tai Rāwhiti (East Coast) region</td>
<td>2,904</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>2,667</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Tai Tokerau/Tāmaki-makaurau (Northland/Auckland) region</td>
<td>2,634</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Matau-a-Māui/Wairarapa (Hawke’s Bay/Wairarapa) region</td>
<td>2,316</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Waipounamu/Wharekauri (South Island/Chatham Islands) region</td>
<td>2,289</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tauranga Moana/Mātaatua (Bay of Plenty) region</td>
<td>1,875</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taranaki region</td>
<td>1,680</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Arawa/Taupō (Rotorua/Taupō) region</td>
<td>1,467</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manawatū/Horowhenua/Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Manawatū/Horowhenua/Wellington) region</td>
<td>1,443</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waikato/Te Rohe Pōtae (Waikato/King Country) region</td>
<td>1,359</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whanganui/Rangitikei (Wanganui/Rangitikei) region</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwi not named, but Waka or Iwi confederation known</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Elsewhere Included</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwi named but region unspecified</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hauraki (Coromandel) region</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hapū affiliated to more than one Iwi</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,346</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ 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. Therefore the total number of responses in the table will be greater than the total number of people.
Māori speakers of te reo Māori

Of the 14,433 Māori residents in Wellington City, 2,775 or 19.8% speak te reo Māori compared to 20.8% for the region and 21.4% for New Zealand.

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2 Te reo Māori speakers are defined as being able to hold an everyday conversation in te reo Māori.
3 The total Māori population used for this calculation excludes responses from Māori where no language was mentioned, such as those who were too young to talk.
Household Income

12.4% of Māori households in Wellington City have an income of $30,000 or less (the lowest two categories combined) compared to 16.4% for the Wellington region and 18.9% for New Zealand.⁴

37.7% of Māori households in Wellington City have an income over $100,000 compared to 26.7% for the Wellington region and 19.9% for New Zealand.

⁴ Household Income represents the before-tax income for all people in the household, aged 15 years and over. A Maori household is defined as one where at least one person in the household is of the Maori ethnic group.
Personal Income

36.6% of Māori aged 15 years and over have an income of $20,000 or less (the lowest three categories combined) compared to 39.6% for the Wellington region and 42.5% for New Zealand.\(^5\)

29.6% of Māori in Wellington City have an income over $50,000 compared to 21.4% for the Wellington region and 16.6% for New Zealand.

\(^5\) The personal income data is based on grouped personal income by ethnic group (total responses) for the Census resident population count aged 15 years and over.
Household Composition

Household composition shows the relationship between individuals that live in the same households. The household composition for Māori in Wellington City differs slightly when compared to the Wellington region and New Zealand.

Household composition in Wellington City consists of a smaller proportion of one-family households (72.3%) compared to the 77.8% and 78.2% seen in the region and New Zealand.6

Wellington City also has fewer two family households (8.0%) than in the Wellington region (9.8%) or New Zealand (10.7%) and more ‘other multi-person households’ (11.3%) and one-person households (7.4%) when compared to the Wellington region or New Zealand.

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6The household composition data is based on household composition by ethnic group (total responses) for usual residents in households in private occupied dwellings.
Household Tenure

This measure shows the level of household tenure (owning or renting) for Māori in Wellington City. Over a third (32.8%) of Wellington City Māori live in a dwelling that they own or partially own.

7 This is a lower percentage than is seen in the Wellington region (37.4%) and New Zealand (34.6%). The majority (55.9%) of Wellington City Māori live in rented dwellings.8

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7 The household tenure data is based on tenure of household by ethnic group (total responses) for usual residents in households in private occupied dwellings.

8 “Not Elsewhere Included” includes: response unidentifiable, response outside scope and not stated.
Qualifications

15.0% of Wellington City Māori have no formal qualifications compared to 24.6% in the Wellington region and 30.2% in New Zealand, while 48.8% of Wellington City Māori have a school qualification compared to 48.5% for the Wellington region and 45.7% in New Zealand.\(^9\)

24.6% of Māori living in Wellington City Māori having a bachelor’s degree or higher compared to 13.3% for the Wellington region and 9.1% for New Zealand.

\(^9\) “Not Elsewhere Included” includes: response unidentifiable, response outside scope and not stated.
Access to Telecommunications

2.0% of Wellington City Māori are in households with no access to telecommunications. This is lower than for the Wellington region (2.9%) and New Zealand (3.7%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Māori Residents with Access to Telecommunications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wellington City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell/ Mobile Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A smaller proportion of Māori living in Wellington City have access to a telephone (68.5%) compared to Wellington region (72.0%) and New Zealand (70.3%).

A larger proportion of Māori living in Wellington City have access to the internet (81.1%) compared to Wellington region (71.8%) and New Zealand (65.0%).

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Households reporting more than one means of access to telecommunication systems have been counted in each stated category. Therefore the total number of responses in the table will be greater than the total number of households. A Maori household is defined as one where at least one person in the household is of the Maori ethnic group.
Northern Ward

Total Māori Population – 3,816

Population change from 2006: +267

Population as percentage of Wellington City total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age

The Northern Ward has a larger proportion of Māori (33.3%) under the age of 14 (the lowest three categories combined) compared to Wellington City (26.7%).
There are a total of 1,842 males who identify as Māori in the Northern Ward. Of these, 633 (34.4%) are under the age of 15. This percentage is higher than that seen in Wellington City (28.2%) but lower than the proportion seen in New Zealand (35.9%).
1,974 females identify as Māori in the Northern Ward. As with the male Māori population, a large proportion of the population (32.1%) is under the age of 15.

The female Māori population have a higher proportion in the 25 to 44 year age group (29.5%) compared to the male population (25.9%).

**Iwi**

Te Tai Rāwhiti (East Coast) region had the most common iwi affiliation with 19.0% in the Northern Ward. A large proportion of Māori did not know their iwi (16.0%).

Other common iwi affiliations were Te Tai Tokerau/Tāmaki-makaurau (Northland / Auckland) region (15.6%) and Te Matau-a-Māui/Wairarapa (Hawke's Bay/Wairarapa) region (13.8%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iwi (Total Responses)(^{11}) for People of Māori Descent in Wellington City</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Te Tai Rāwhiti (East Coast) region</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t Know</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Tai Tokerau/Tāmaki-makaurau (Northland/Auckland) region</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Matau-a-Māui/Wairarapa (Hawke’s Bay/Wairarapa) region</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Waipounamu/Wharekauri (South Island/Chatham Islands) region</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taranaki region</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tauranga Moana/Mātaatua (Bay of Plenty) region</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Arawa/Taupō (Rotorua/Taupō) region</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manawatū/Horowhenua/Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Manawatū/Horowhenua/Wellington) region</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waikato/Te Rohe Pōtæ (Waikato/King Country) region</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whanganui/Rangitikei (Wanganui/Rangitikei) region</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwi not named, but Waka or Iwi confederation known</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwi named but region unspecified</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Elsewhere Included</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hauraki (Coromandel) region</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hapū affiliated to more than one Iwi</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,494</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{11}\) 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.
Māori speakers of te reo Māori\textsuperscript{12}

The Northern Ward had 699 Māori residents who spoke te reo Māori. The proportion of te reo Māori speakers was lower in the Northern Ward (19.0%) compared to 19.8% for Wellington City.\textsuperscript{13}

\textsuperscript{12} Te reo Māori speakers are defined as being able to hold an everyday conversation in te reo Māori.\n\textsuperscript{13} The total Māori population used for this calculation excludes responses from Māori where no language was mentioned, such as those who were too young to talk.
Household Income

Of the 1,704 Māori living in households in the Northern Ward, 37.9% of the households earn over $100,000 per annum. This compares to 37.7% for Wellington City. ¹⁴

¹⁴ Household Income represents the before-tax income for all people in the household, aged 15 years and over. A Maori household is defined as one where at least one person in the household is of the Maori ethnic group.
Personal Income

The personal income breakdowns seen for Māori in the Northern Ward are broadly similar to those seen for Wellington City.

The proportion of Northern Ward Māori earning under $10,000 per annum was 21.3% (the lowest two categories combined) from all sources compared to 22.1% for Wellington City.  

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15 The personal income data is based on grouped personal income by ethnic group (total responses) for the Census resident population count aged 15 years and over.
Household Composition

The proportion of one-family Māori households in the Northern Ward was (79.8%) compared to 72.3% for Wellington City.¹⁶

The Northern Ward also has fewer ‘other multi-person households’ (3.2%) and one-person households (4.7%) than for Wellington City.

¹⁶The household composition data is based on household composition by ethnic group (total responses) for usual residents in households in private occupied dwellings.
Household Tenure

The Northern Ward has a larger proportion of Māori who live in owned or partly owned dwellings (40.4%) compared to Wellington City (32.8%).

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The household tenure data is based on tenure of household by ethnic group (total responses) for usual residents in households in private occupied dwellings.

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17 The household tenure data is based on tenure of household by ethnic group (total responses) for usual residents in households in private occupied dwellings.
Qualifications

The Northern Ward has a larger proportion of Māori without any qualification (20.0%) than for Wellington City (15.0%).

While proportions of Māori with school and post school qualifications are consistent with those seen across the city a smaller proportion have university qualifications (16.3%) compared to 24.6% for Wellington City.

"Not Elsewhere Included" includes: response unidentifiable, response outside scope and not stated.
Access to Telecommunications

There is greater access to telecommunications for Māori in the Northern Ward than for Wellington City.

1.9% of Māori live in households with no access to telecommunications compared to 2.0% for Wellington City.

A larger proportion of Māori in the Northern Ward have access to the internet (81.5%) compared with Wellington City (81.1%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Māori Residents with Access to Telecommunications</th>
<th>Northern Ward</th>
<th>Wellington City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Access</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell / Mobile Phone</td>
<td>88.4%</td>
<td>86.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>81.0%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>81.5%</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19 Households reporting more than one means of access to telecommunication systems have been counted in each stated category. Therefore the total number of responses in the table will be greater than the total number of households. A Māori household is defined as one where at least one person in the household is of the Māori ethnic group.
Onslow–Western Ward

Total Māori Population – 2,274

Population change from 2006: + 339

Population as a percentage of Wellington City total
   2013 - 15.8%
   2006 – 14.5%

Age

Of the 2,274 people who identified themselves as Māori, 32.4% are under the age of 15 (the lowest three categories combined). This is higher than the corresponding group for Wellington City (26.7%).
Of the 1,116 male Māori in Onslow-Western Ward, the largest proportion (13.2%) is in the 5 to 9 year age group. This is higher than for Wellington City (9.3%), and for New Zealand (11.9%).

The highest proportion of female Māori is in the 10 to 14 year age group (10.4%). This is higher than for Wellington City (8.5%), and for New Zealand (10.1%).
Iwi

Within Onslow-Western Ward, Don’t Know had the most common iwi affiliation with 17.1%. Other common iwi affiliations were Te Waipounamu/Wharekauri (South Island/Chatham Islands) region (15.9%), Te Tai Tokerau/Tāmaki-makaurau (Northland/Auckland) region (15.2%) and Te Tai Rāwhiti (East Coast) region (14.8%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iwi (Total Responses)²⁰ for People of Māori Descent in Wellington City</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don’t Know</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Waipounamu/Wharekauri (South Island/Chatham Islands) region</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Tai Tokerau/Tāmaki-makaurau (Northland/Auckland) region</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Tai Rāwhiti (East Coast) region</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Matau-a-Māui/Wairarapa (Hawke’s Bay/Wairarapa) region</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tauranga Moana/Mātaatua (Bay of Plenty) region</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manawatū/Horowhenua/Te Whanganui-ā-Tara (Manawatū/Horowhenua/Wellington) region</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taranaki region</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waikato/Te Rohe Pōtāe (Waikato/King Country) region</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Arawa/Taupō (Rotorua/Taupō) region</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwi not named, but Waka or Iwi confederation known</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whanganui/Rangitikei (Wanganui/Rangitikei) region</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Elsewhere Included</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwi named but region unspecified</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hauraki (Coromandel) region</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hapū affiliated to more than one Iwi</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,949</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²⁰ 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.
Māori speakers of te reo Māori\textsuperscript{21}

The Onslow-Western Ward had 369 Māori residents who spoke te reo Māori.\textsuperscript{22}

The proportion of te reo Māori speakers was lower in the Onslow-Western Ward (16.8\%) compared to 19.8\% for Wellington City.

\textsuperscript{21} Te reo Māori speakers are defined as being able to hold an everyday conversation in te reo Māori.

\textsuperscript{22} The total Māori population used for this calculation excludes responses from Māori where no language was mentioned, such as those who were too young to talk.
Household Income

49.5% of Māori in the Onslow-Western Ward live in households where the household income is over $100,000 per annum. This compares with 37.7% for Wellington City.23

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23 Household Income represents the before-tax income for all people in the household, aged 15 years and over. A Maori household is defined as one where at least one person in the household is of the Maori ethnic group.
Personal Income

The Onslow-Western Ward has a larger proportion of Māori with a personal income over $50,000 (39.6%) than for Wellington City (29.6%).

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24 The personal income data is based on grouped personal income by ethnic group (total responses) for the Census resident population count aged 15 years and over.
Household Composition

The Onslow-Western Ward has a higher proportion of one-family households amongst Māori (80.9%) than for Wellington City (72.3%).

The Onslow-Western Ward also has a smaller proportion of ‘other multi-person’ households (6.2%) and one-person households (5.5%) than for Wellington City.

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25 The household composition data is based on household composition by ethnic group (total responses) for usual residents in households in private occupied dwellings.
Household Tenure

The Onslow-Western Ward has a higher proportion of Māori owning or partly owning their dwelling (42.4%) compared to Māori living in Wellington City (32.8%).

A lower proportion of Onslow-Western Māori are in rented dwellings (42.9%) compared to Māori living in Wellington City (55.9%).

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"Not Elsewhere Included" includes: response unidentifiable, response outside scope and not stated.

The household tenure data is based on tenure of household by ethnic group (total responses) for usual residents in households in private occupied dwellings.
Qualifications

The proportion of Māori living in the Onslow-Western Ward with a university qualification is 32.8% which is higher than for Wellington City (24.6%).

28 “Not Elsewhere Included” includes: response unidentifiable, response outside scope and not stated.
Access to Telecommunications

A higher proportion of Māori residents in the Onslow-Western Ward have access to telecommunications compared to Wellington City. 86.9% of Māori have access to the internet compared to 81.1% in Wellington City.

A small proportion of Māori residents in the Onslow-Western Ward (0.8%) do not have access to telecommunications.\textsuperscript{29}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline
 & \textbf{Onslow-Western Ward} & \textbf{Wellington City} \\
\hline
No Access & 0.8\% & 2.0\% \\
Cell / Mobile Phone & 87.9\% & 86.1\% \\
Phone & 79.2\% & 68.5\% \\
Internet & 86.9\% & 81.1\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\textsuperscript{29} Households reporting more than one means of access to telecommunication systems have been counted in each stated category. Therefore the total number of responses in the table will be greater than the total number of households. A Maori household is defined as one where at least one person in the household is of the Maori ethnic group.
**Lambton Ward**

**Total Māori Population – 3,069**

Population change from 2006: +471

Population as percentage of Wellington City total

2013 - 21.3%
2006 – 19.5%

**Age**

Lambton Ward has a lower proportion of young Māori (9.8% under the age of 15 years) than in Wellington City (26.7%).

60.8% of Māori living in Lambton Ward are aged between 15 and 34 years. The largest proportion (24.8%) are aged between 20 to 24 years.
Of the 1,440 male Māori in the Lambton Ward 48.8% are aged between 15 and 29 years of age. The largest proportion of Māori (22.7%) living in Lambton Ward are aged between 20 and 24 years.

The proportion of female Māori living in the Lambton Ward aged between 20 and 24 years is 26.6% which is considerably higher than the proportion of male Māori living in the ward (22.7%).
Iwi

Te Tai Tokerau/Tāmaki-makaurau (Northland/Auckland) region had the most common iwi affiliation with 15.7% in the Lambton Ward. A large proportion of Māori did not know their iwi (15.3%). Other common iwi affiliations were Te Waipounamu/Wharekauri (South Island/Chatham Islands) region (14.3%) and Te Tai Rāwhiti (East Coast) region (13.9%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iwi (Total Responses) for People of Māori Descent in Wellington City</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Te Tai Tokerau/Tāmaki-makaurau (Northland/Auckland) region</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Waipounamu/Wharekauri (South Island/Chatham Islands) region</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Tai Rāwhiti (East Coast) region</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Matau-a-Māui/Wairarapa (Hawke’s Bay/Wairarapa) region</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tauranga Moana/Mātaatua (Bay of Plenty) region</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waikato/Te Rohe Pōtae (Waikato/King Country) region</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taranaki region</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Arawa/Taupō (Rotorua/Taupō) region</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manawatū/Horowhenua/Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Manawatū/Horowhenua/Wellington) region</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whanganui/Rangitikei (Wanganui/Rangitikei) region</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwi not named, but Waka or Iwi confederation known</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Elsewhere Included</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwi named but region unspecified</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hauraki (Coromandel) region</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hapū affiliated to more than one Iwi</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,768</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

30 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.
Māori speakers of te reo Māori

The Lambton Ward had 603 Māori residents who spoke te reo Māori.

The proportion of te reo Māori speakers was higher in the Lambton Ward (20.0%) compared to 19.8% for Wellington City.\textsuperscript{32}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{percentage_of_maori_population_speaking_maori.png}
\caption{Percentage of Māori Population speaking Māori}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{31} Te reo Māori speakers are defined as being able to hold an everyday conversation in te reo Māori.
\textsuperscript{32} The total Māori population used for this calculation excludes responses from Māori where no language was mentioned, such as those who were too young to talk.
**Household Income**

In the Lambton Ward, 35.3% of Māori live in households where the household income is over $100,000 per annum compared to 37.7% for Wellington City.³³

15.9% of Lambton Ward Māori households have an income of $30,000 or less (the lowest two categories combined) compared to 12.4% for Wellington City.

³³ Household Income represents the before-tax income for all people in the household, aged 15 years and over. A Maori household is defined as one where at least one person in the household is of the Maori ethnic group.
**Personal Income**

The Lambton Ward has 42.7% (the lowest three categories combined) of its Māori population earning under $20,000 per annum compared to 36.6% for Wellington City.  

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The personal income data is based on grouped personal income by ethnic group (total responses) for the Census resident population count aged 15 years and over.

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34 The personal income data is based on grouped personal income by ethnic group (total responses) for the Census resident population count aged 15 years and over.
**Household Composition**

The household composition for Māori in the Lambton Ward differs from that seen in the other wards.

In the Lambton Ward a large proportion (30.7%) of Māori live in ‘other multi-person’ households compared to 11.3% for Wellington City.

A significant proportion of Māori in Lambton Ward live in one-person households (12.9%).

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35 The household composition data is based on household composition by ethnic group (total responses) for usual residents in households in private occupied dwellings.
Household Tenure

A significant proportion of Māori in Lambton Ward live in rented dwellings (75.3%) compared to Wellington City (55.9%).\textsuperscript{36}

\textsuperscript{36} The household tenure data is based on tenure of household by ethnic group (total responses) for usual residents in households in private occupied dwellings. “Not Elsewhere Included” includes: response unidentifiable, response outside scope and not stated.
Qualifications

Māori 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 7.3% of the Māori population with no formal qualification compared to Wellington City (15.0%)

29.5% of the Māori population living in Lambton Ward have a university qualification compared to 24.6% in the city.37

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37 “Not Elsewhere Included” includes: response unidentifiable, response outside scope and not stated.
Access to Telecommunications

2.2% of Māori living in households in Lambton Ward live have no access to telecommunications compared to 2.0% in Wellington City.

While there is greater access to the internet (82.2%) compared to Wellington City (81.1%), a smaller proportion of Māori in the Lambton Ward have access to a telephone (50.3%) compared to Māori living in Wellington City (68.5%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Māori Residents with Access to Telecommunications</th>
<th>Lambton Ward</th>
<th>Wellington City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Access</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell / Mobile Phone</td>
<td>83.7%</td>
<td>86.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>50.3%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>82.2%</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Households reporting more than one means of access to telecommunication systems have been counted in each stated category. Therefore the total number of responses in the table will be greater than the total number of households. A Maori household is defined as one where at least one person in the household is of the Maori ethnic group.
Eastern Ward

Total Māori Population – 3,072

Population change from 2006: +81

Population as percentage of Wellington City total
   2013 - 21.3%
   2006 – 22.4%

Age

31.1% of Māori are aged between 0 and 19 years (the lowest four categories combined) compared to 26.7% for Wellington City.

8.2% of Māori are aged between 20 and 24 years compared to 12.6% for Wellington City.

Of the 1,500 male Māori in the Eastern Ward 345 or 23.0% are under the age of 10 years. While this is large compared to Wellington City (19.6%) it is still less than the 24.5% seen in New Zealand.
The Eastern Ward has a higher proportion of females in the 10 to 14 year age group (10.5%) compared to the male population (9.8%).
Iwi

Te Tai Rāwhiti (East Coast) region had the most common iwi affiliation in the Eastern Ward with 17.4%. A large proportion of Māori did not know their iwi (15.1%).

Other common iwi affiliations were Te Tai Tokerau/Tāmaki-makaurau (Northland/Auckland) region (14.9%) and Te Matau-a-Māui/Wairarapa (Hawke's Bay/Wairarapa) region (13.8%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iwi (Total Responses) for People of Māori Descent in Wellington City</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Te Tai Rāwhiti (East Coast) region</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Tai Tokerau/Tāmaki-makaurau (Northland/Auckland) region</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Matau-a-Māui/Wairarapa (Hawke's Bay/Wairarapa) region</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tauranga Moana/Mātaatua (Bay of Plenty) region</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Waipounamu/Wharekauri (South Island/Chatham Islands) region</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taranaki region</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Arawa/Taupō (Rotorua/Taupō) region</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waikato/Te Rohe Pōtæ (Waikato/King Country) region</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manawatū/Horowhenua/Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Manawatū/Horowhenua/Wellington) region</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whanganui/Rangitikei (Wanganui/Rangitikei) region</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwi not named, but Waka or Iwi confederation known</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwi named but region unspecified</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Elsewhere Included</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hauraki (Coromandel) region</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hapū affiliated to more than one Iwi</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,579</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

39 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.
Māori speakers of te reo Māori

The Eastern Ward had 642 Māori residents who spoke te reo Māori.

The proportion of te reo Māori speakers was higher in the Eastern Ward (21.5%) compared to 19.8% for Wellington City.  

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40 Te reo Māori speakers are defined as being able to hold an everyday conversation in te reo Māori.
41 The total Māori population used for this calculation excludes responses from Māori where no language was mentioned, such as those who were too young to talk.
Household Income

In the Eastern Ward, 37.6% of Māori live in households where the household income is over $100,000 per annum. This is similar for Wellington City (37.7%).\textsuperscript{42}

\textsuperscript{42} Household Income represents the before-tax income for all people in the household, aged 15 years and over. A Maori household is defined as one where at least one person in the household is of the Maori ethnic group.
Personal Income

The Eastern Ward has a larger proportion of Māori with personal income between $30,000 and $50,000 (21.6%) compared to Wellington City (19.5%).

The personal income data is based on grouped personal income by ethnic group (total responses) for the Census resident population count aged 15 years and over.
**Household Composition**

The household composition in the Eastern Ward is very similar to that seen across Wellington City.

75.4% of Māori households in the Eastern Ward consist of one-family households compared to 72.3% in Wellington City.44

44The household composition data is based on household composition by ethnic group (total responses) for usual residents in households in private occupied dwellings.
Household Tenure

Household tenure for Māori in the Eastern Ward closely matches the pattern seen for Māori in Wellington City with the majority of Māori renting (52.1%) the dwelling in which they live compared to 55.9% in Wellington City. 45

45 The household tenure data is based on tenure of household by ethnic group (total responses) for usual residents in households in private occupied dwellings. “Not Elsewhere Included” includes: response unidentifiable, response outside scope and not stated.
Qualifications

The Eastern Ward has a larger proportion of Māori with no formal qualifications (19.8%) compared to Wellington City (15.0%).

46 “Not Elsewhere Included” includes: response unidentifiable, response outside scope and not stated.
Access to Telecommunications

A similar proportion (2.2%) of Māori in the Eastern Ward live in households with no access to telecommunications compared to Wellington City (2.0%).

A smaller proportion of Eastern Ward Māori have access to the internet (78.1%) compared to Wellington (81.1%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Māori Residents with Access to Telecommunications</th>
<th>Eastern Ward</th>
<th>Wellington City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Access</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell / Mobile Phone</td>
<td>85.8%</td>
<td>86.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>73.2%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>78.1%</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

47 Households reporting more than one means of access to telecommunication systems have been counted in each stated category. Therefore the total number of responses in the table will be greater than the total number of households. A Maori household is defined as one where at least one person in the household is of Maori ethnic group.
Southern Ward

Total Māori Population – 2,208

Population change: -54

Population as percentage of Wellington City total
- 2013: 15.3%
- 2006: 17.0%

Age

A total of 2,208 identified themselves as Māori in the Southern Ward.

The highest proportion of Maori are aged between 20 and 24 years (12.1%).
There was a total of 1,050 male Māori in the Southern Ward. Of this total 46.3% were under the age of 24 years (the lowest five categories combined) and 4.0% were aged over 65 years.

The largest proportion of the female Māori population is aged between 20 and 24 years (13.5%).
Iwi

Within Wellington City, Te Tai Rāwhiti (East Coast) region had the most common iwi affiliation with 18.8%. A large proportion of Māori did not know their iwi (12.8%).

Other common iwi affiliations were to Te Matau-a-Māui/Wairarapa (Hawke’s Bay/Wairarapa) region (14.4%) and Te Tai Tokerau/Tāmaki-makaurau (Northland/Auckland) region (14.3%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iwi (Total Responses) for People of Māori Descent in Wellington City</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Te Tai Rāwhiti (East Coast) region</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Matau-a-Māui/Wairarapa (Hawke’s Bay/Wairarapa) region</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Tai Tokerau/Tāmaki-makaurau (Northland/Auckland) region</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t Know</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Waipounamu/Wharekauri (South Island/Chatham Islands) region</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tauranga Moana/Mātaatua (Bay of Plenty) region</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manawatū/Horowhenua/Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Manawatū/Horowhenua/Wellington) region</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taranaki region</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Arawa/Taupō (Rotorua/Taupō) region</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waikato/Te Rōhe Pōtae (Waikato/King Country) region</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwi not named, but Waka or Iwi confederation known</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Elsewhere Included</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whanganui/Rangitikei (Wanganui/Rangitikei) region</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hauraki (Coromandel) region</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iwi named but region unspecified</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hapū affiliated to more than one Iwi</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,556</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

48 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.
Māori speakers of te reo Māori

The 462 te reo Māori speakers in the Southern Ward represent 21.7% of Māori in the ward. This percentage is higher than the 19.8% seen in Wellington City as a whole.\textsuperscript{50}

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{chart.png}
\caption{Percentage of Māori Population speaking Māori}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{49} Te reo Māori speakers are defined as being able to hold an everyday conversation in te reo Māori.
\textsuperscript{50} The total Māori population used for this calculation excludes responses from Māori where no language was mentioned, such as those who were too young to talk.
Household Income

In the Southern Ward, 30.0% of Māori live in households where the household income is over $100,000 per annum. This is a smaller proportion than is seen across Wellington City (37.7%) and is the lowest of all the wards.51

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51 Household Income represents the before-tax income for all people in the household, aged 15 years and over. A Maori household is defined as one where at least one person in the household is of Maori ethnic group.
**Personal Income**

Fewer Māori (26.2%) in the Southern Ward earn over $50,000 per annum compared to Māori living in Wellington City (29.6%).

A larger proportion (29.5%) of Southern Ward Māori earn between $10,000 and $30,000 per annum when compared to Wellington City (25.1%).

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52 The personal income data is based on grouped personal income by ethnic group (total responses) for the Census resident population count aged 15 years and over.
Household Composition

The household composition of the Southern Ward for Māori broadly reflects the composition seen in Wellington City, with 72.0% of households made up of one-family households.53

The Southern Ward has slightly higher percentages of ‘other multi-person’ households (12.1%) and one-person households (7.9%) when compared to Wellington City.

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53 The household composition data is based on household composition by ethnic group (total responses) for usual residents in households in private occupied dwellings.
Household Tenure

A larger proportion of Māori in the Southern Ward live in rented dwellings (60.9%) when compared to Wellington City (55.9%).

---

54 The household tenure data is based on tenure of household by ethnic group (total responses) for usual residents in households in private occupied dwellings. “Not Elsewhere Included” includes: response unidentifiable, response outside scope and not stated.
Qualifications

Similar proportions of the Māori population in the Southern Ward (23.9%) have a university qualification when compared to Wellington City (24.6%).

A larger proportion of Māori in the Southern Ward have no qualifications (18.0%) compared to the Māori population living in Wellington City (15.0%).

“Not Elsewhere Included” includes: response unidentifiable, response outside scope and not stated.
Access to Telecommunications

2.7% of Māori in the Southern Ward live in households with no access to telecommunications. This is a larger proportion than that seen in Wellington City (2.0%).

A smaller proportion of Māori in the Southern Ward have access to a telephone (65.3%) when compared to Wellington City (68.5%). Similarly, a smaller proportion of Māori have a cell /mobile phone (85.1%) when compared to Wellington City (86.1%).

Māori living in the Southern Ward have a lower rate of access to the internet when compared to Māori living in the other wards and for Wellington City.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Māori Residents with Access to Telecommunications</th>
<th>Southern Ward</th>
<th>Wellington City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Access</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell / Mobile Phone</td>
<td>85.1%</td>
<td>86.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>65.3%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>76.4%</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

56 Households reporting more than one means of access to telecommunication systems have been counted in each stated category. Therefore the total number of responses in the table will be greater than the total number of households. A Maori household is defined as one where at least one person in the household is of the Maori ethnic group.