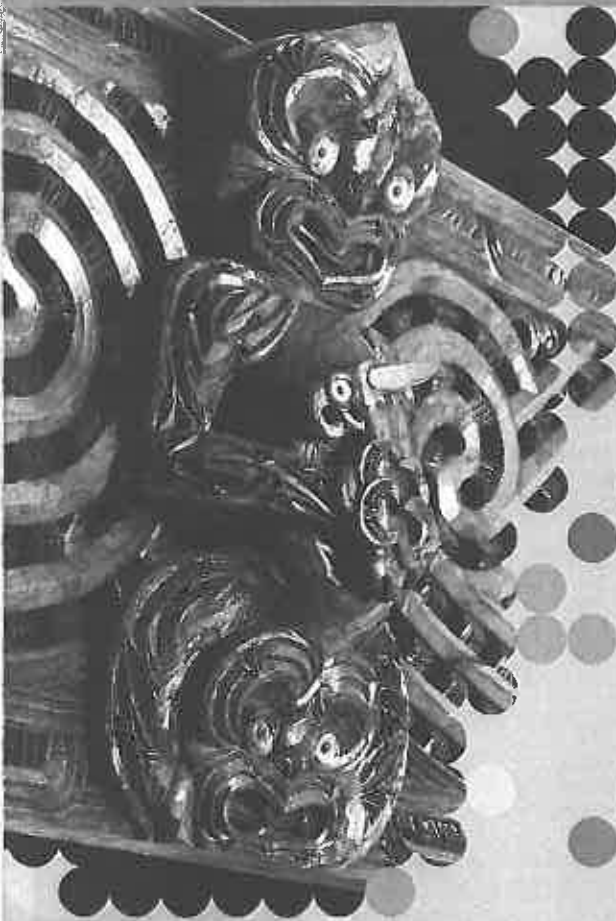


# Iwi Profiles

## Ngāti Wai



*The carved-lintel piece or pare, Te Amorangi, forms an integral part of the department's head office. It represents the leadership qualities needed to lead New Zealand's Official Statistics System and provide information across government and the population to make quality decisions. The pare was carved by master carver, Rangī Hetet.*

## 2006 Census

# Ngāti Wai in Aotearoa



Percentage of Population  
By region, 2006

0.0 - 0.4%

0.5 - 2.1%

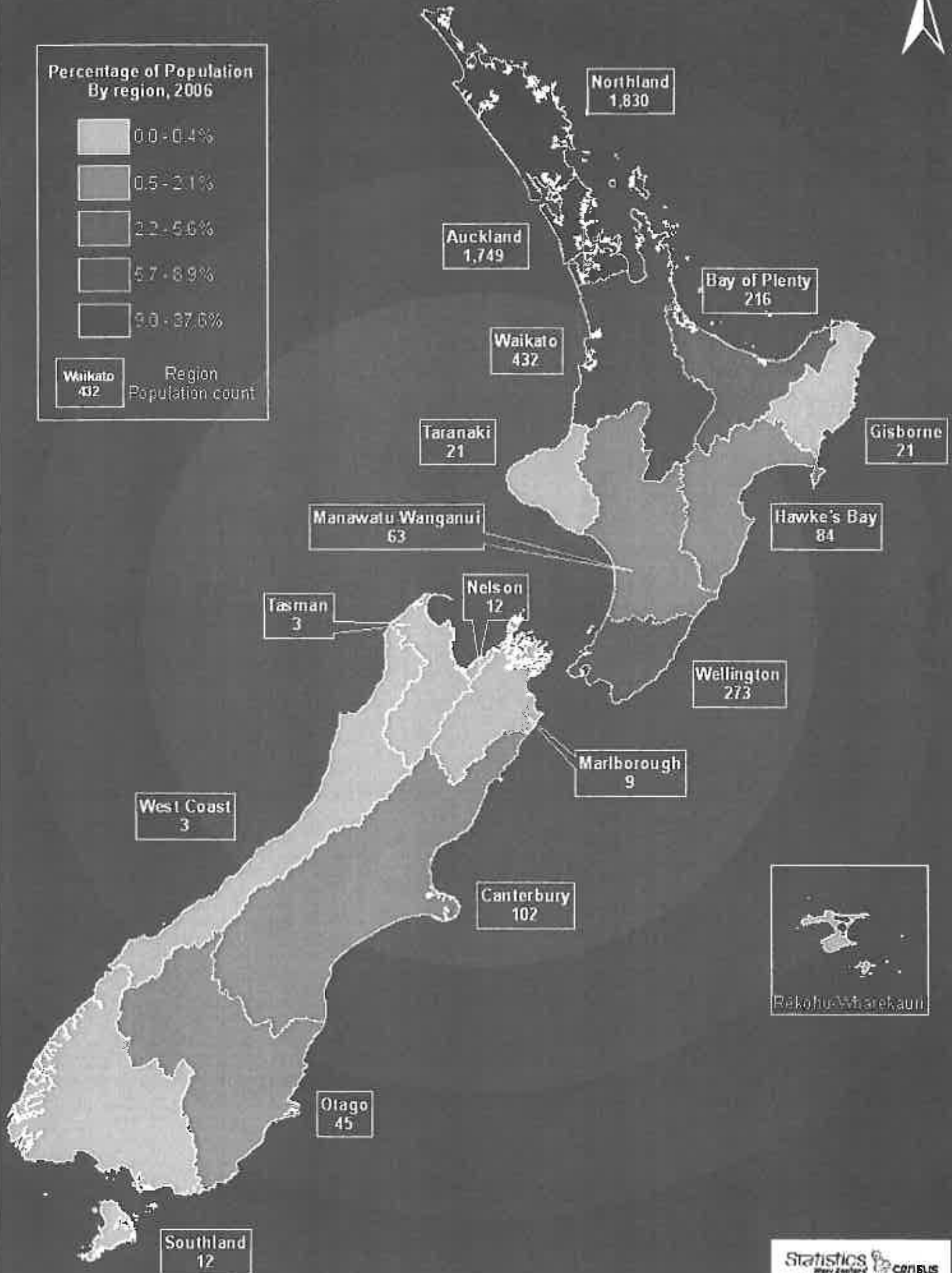
2.2 - 5.6%

5.7 - 8.9%

9.0 - 37.5%

Waikato  
432

Region  
Population count



## 2006 Census Iwi Profiles – Mihi from the Government Statistician

*He tātai whetu ki te rangi, ko te ira tangata ki te whenua.*

E ngā iwi, e ngā mana, e ngā kārangatanga maha – tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa. Tēnā hoki koutou i ngā mihi ki ngā mate huhua o te wā, o tēnā marae, o tēnā marae. Me pēnei noa ake te whakataui i a rātau, haere, haere, hoki atu rā. Koutou ki a koutou. Heoi anō, ko tātatu tēnei ngā mahuetanga iho, tātau ki a tātau i roto i te wā nei. Nō reira, tēnā anō tātau katoa.

Ko ngā kōrero me ngā papataui e whai ake nei i ahu mai te Tatauranga 2006 o ngā tāngata huri noa i Aotearoa me o rātau whare-noho. Ko te tatauranga te matamata o ngā pārongo e pā ana ki te iwi Māori e kite ai tātau ngā rerekētanga i roto i te rima-tau kua hipa, e mōhio ai tātau ki ngā tikanga ahu whakamua i ngā tau e haere ake nei.

Ka nui rawa āku mihi ki te iwi Māori, nā koutou tonu ēnei kōrero i homaihia i runga i te whakaaro ka whai hua ai koutou i ēnei mahi. Koia tēnei ko te tikanga o tēnei whakaritenga-ā-iwi, he whakahoki kōrero ki ngā iwi Māori o Aotearoa. Kei reira anō ētahi atu kōrero mai te tatauranga me ngā hua, ratonga hoki e pā ana ki te iwi Māori e kitea ai ki tō mātau pae-ipurangi, [www.stats.govt.nz/census](http://www.stats.govt.nz/census) hei awahi i a koutou i roto i a koutou mahi rangahau, whakamahere kaupapa, whakatakotoranga whakaaro hoki.

The Census of Population and Dwellings has been an important source of information for Māori for more than a century. The 1991 Census was the first time since 1901 that a question on iwi affiliation was included. The iwi affiliation question has been included in each subsequent census, in recognition of the importance of including this traditional Māori institution in official statistics.

This profile is one of a set of iwi profiles prepared based on data from the 2006 Census. The profile presents a wide range of information on the social and economic well-being of iwi, which will allow you to measure the development of your iwi and assist in future decision making and planning. The topics covered include population, te reo, education, religion, households and families, labour force, unpaid activities, income, housing, motor vehicles and telecommunications, smoking, and the number of children born.

I would like to thank staff from the Census team and the Māori Statistics Unit for their work in preparing these profiles.

Statistics New Zealand gratefully acknowledges the contribution of Māori to the 2006 Census. It is through your participation that we have been able to produce these profiles.

Nāku iti nei, nā



Geoff Bascand  
Government Statistician

## Ngāti Wai

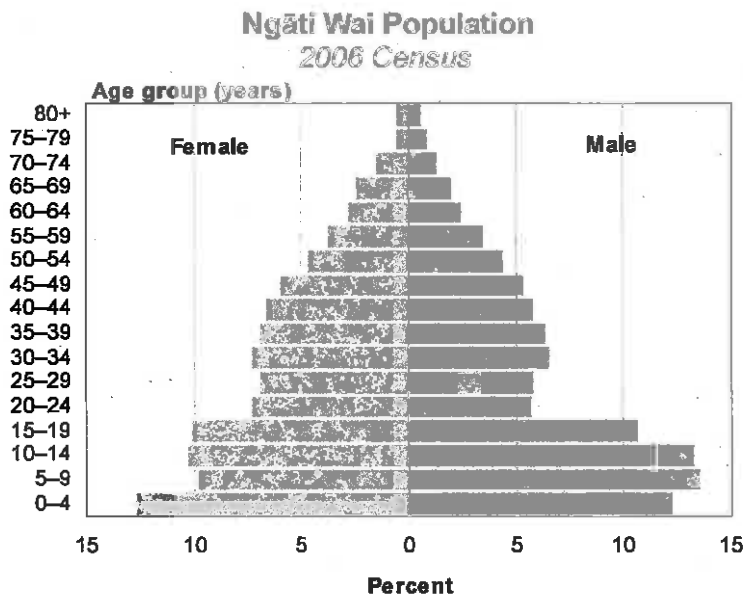
The Māori population for this iwi profile includes all people who stated they were of Māori descent in the census. Information is based on the usually resident population count from New Zealand's Census of Population and Dwellings, held on 7 March 2006.<sup>(1)</sup>

The Ngāti Wai population includes all Māori who gave Ngāti Wai as their iwi, or as one of their iwi.

### Population / Ko ngā kawai whakaheke Māori

- At the time of the 2006 Census, 4,866 people, or less than 1 percent of the total population of Māori descent, belonged to Ngāti Wai, an increase from 3,963 people in 2001.
- In 2006, 80 percent of Ngāti Wai iwi members lived in urban areas (towns or cities of 1,000 people or more), with 70 percent living in areas with a population of 30,000 or more. In comparison, 84 percent of the total population of Māori descent lived in urban areas, with 65 percent living in areas with a population of 30,000 or more.
- 4,686 iwi members or 96 percent of Ngāti Wai were living in the North Island in 2006 and 180 iwi members or 4 percent were living in the South Island.
- In 2006, 36 percent of Ngāti Wai were under the age of 15, compared with 38 percent in 2001. In 2006, 34 percent of the total population of Māori descent were aged under 15.
- 23 percent (or 1,137) of Ngāti Wai were aged 15–29 years, an increase of 228 people since 2001. The proportion of Ngāti Wai aged 30–64 years (36 percent) has increased since 2001 (when the proportion was 35 percent).
- 5 percent of Ngāti Wai were aged 65 years and over in 2006.

Figure 1



Source: Statistics New Zealand

<sup>(1)</sup> All counts for individuals, families, households and dwellings are randomly rounded to base 3 to protect confidentiality. After each count has been rounded, all totals are then separately randomly rounded to base 3. Because of this rounding, percentages may not add up to 100 and individual numbers may not sum to stated totals. For iwi with small populations, the data may not look as expected because of this rounding. Caution should be taken when interpreting these results.

## Ngāti Wai

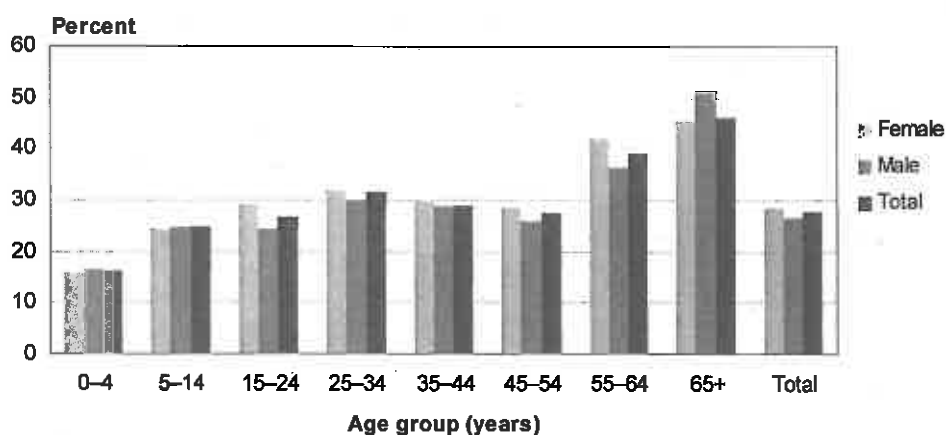
- The median age of the Ngāti Wai population (half are younger, and half older, than this age) was 23 years in 2006, and 23 years in 2001. In 2006, the median age was 23 years for the total population of Māori descent, compared with 36 years for the total New Zealand population.<sup>(2)</sup>
- In 2006, 53 percent (or 2,598) of Ngāti Wai were female and 47 percent (or 2,268) were male.
- In the 2006 Census, 108 Ngāti Wai stated they were living overseas at the time of the 2001 Census.
- For all those that affiliated with Ngāti Wai in 2006, 32 percent identified it as their sole iwi affiliation, while 68 percent were also affiliated with other iwi.

### Language / Ko te reo

- In 2006, 28 percent of Ngāti Wai could hold a conversation about everyday things in te reo Māori, a lower proportion than in 2001, when the figure was 30 percent. In 2006, 20 percent of the total population of Māori descent were able to kōrero Māori.

Figure 2

### Ngāti Wai Speakers of te Reo Māori 2006 Census



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- In 2006, 27 percent of the Ngāti Wai population who could converse in te reo Māori were aged under 15 years, and 8 percent were aged 65 years and over.
- 864 people or 64 percent of the Ngāti Wai population who could kōrero Māori were aged 15-64 years.
- 55 percent of Ngāti Wai te reo Māori speakers were female and 45 percent were male.

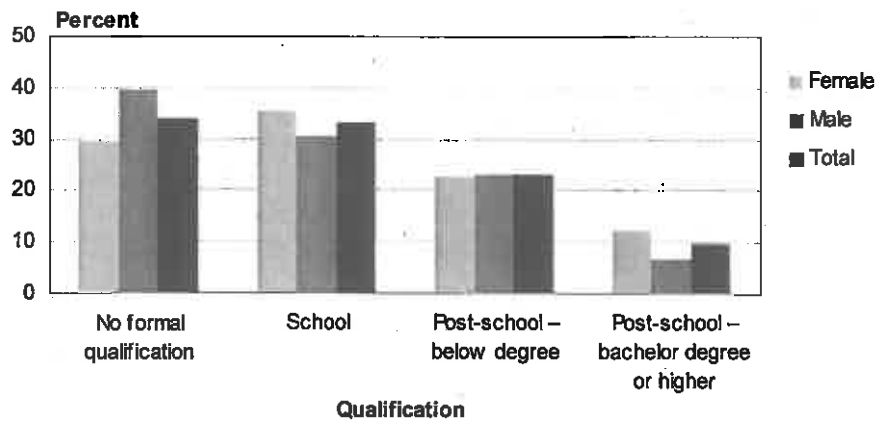
<sup>(2)</sup> Median age is calculated using single year of age data that has been independently randomly rounded. For iwi with small populations, the data may not look as expected because of this rounding.

## Education / Ko te mātauranga

- 66 percent of Ngāti Wai aged 15 years and over held a formal qualification in 2006. This proportion is higher than in 2001 (when it was 64 percent). In 2006, 63 percent of the total population of Māori descent held a formal qualification.
- 33 percent of Ngāti Wai had a school qualification as their highest qualification in 2006.
- In 2006, 282 people or 10 percent of Ngāti Wai aged 15 years and over held a bachelor's degree or higher as their highest qualification.
- Ngāti Wai women (71 percent) were more likely than men (60 percent) to have a formal qualification.
- In 2001, 36 percent of Ngāti Wai held no formal qualifications. In 2006, this figure had fallen to 34 percent.
- In 2006, 29 percent of Ngāti Wai women had no formal qualification, compared with 40 percent of men.
- At the time of the 2006 Census, 54 percent of Ngāti Wai aged 65 years and over had no formal qualification, compared with 33 percent of those aged 15–29 years and 32 percent of those aged 30–64 years.

Figure 3

### Highest Qualification for Ngāti Wai Aged 15 Years and Over 2006 Census



Source: Statistics New Zealand

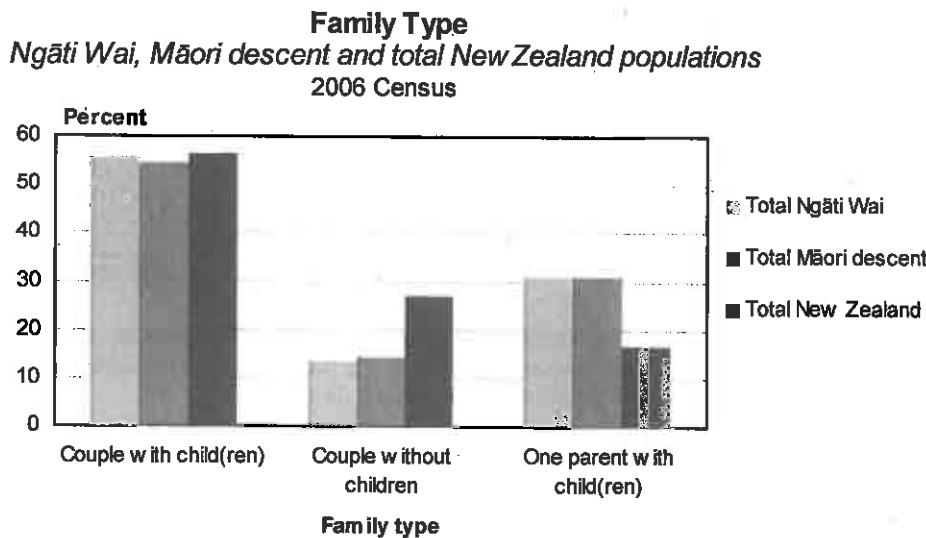
### Religion / Ko te whakapono<sup>(3)</sup>

- In 2006, the three most common religions Ngāti Wai iwi members affiliated with were Latter-day Saints (21 percent), Catholic (11 percent) and Ratana (10 percent).
- 1,404 iwi members or 30 percent of Ngāti Wai stated they had no religion, while 378 iwi members or 8 percent objected to answering the religion question in the census.
- 5 percent of Ngāti Wai aged 65 years and over stated they had no religion, compared with 27 percent of those aged 15–64 years and 38 percent of those aged under 15.
- In 2006, 10 percent of Ngāti Wai were affiliated with the Ratana religion and 1 percent were affiliated with the Ringatū religion.

### Households and families / Ko ngā momo nohoanga ā-whānau

- In 2006, 80 percent of Ngāti Wai lived in households containing only one family, 11 percent lived in households with more than one family, and 5 percent lived in one-person households. A further 4 percent lived in 'non-family multi-person households', such as a flatting situation.
- 56 percent of Ngāti Wai members living in a family situation lived in a couple with child(ren) family, 31 percent lived in a one-parent family, and 13 percent lived in a couple without children family.
- In 2006, there were 1,878 dependent children (aged under 18 and not employed full time) affiliated with Ngāti Wai. Of these, 62 percent lived in a two-parent family, with the rest living in a family with one parent.

Figure 4



Source: Statistics New Zealand

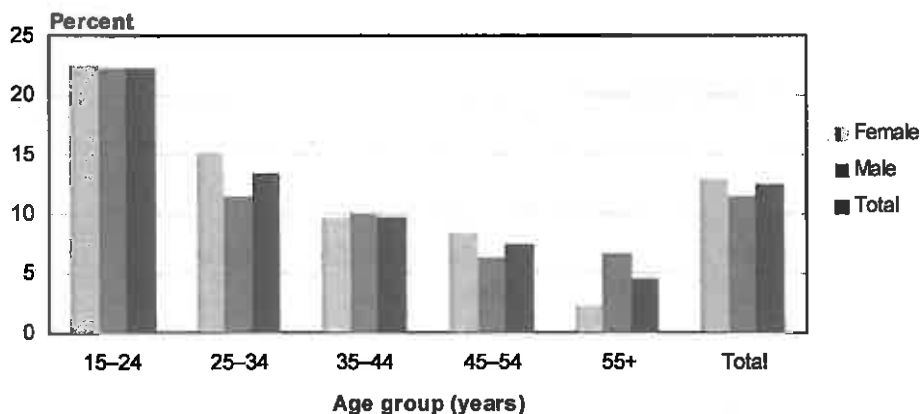
<sup>(3)</sup> Percentages are calculated with the 'object to answering' response included in the denominator, as this was a valid response option for the religious affiliation question.

## Labour force / Ko te hunga mahi / Kore mahi

- On the day of the 2006 Census, 3,138 Ngāti Wai were of working age (15 years and over). Of this group, 69 percent were in the labour force, compared with 71 percent of the total population of Māori descent aged 15 years and over.
- 70 percent of Ngāti Wai living in urban areas were in the labour force. This compares with 63 percent of those living in rural areas.
- In 2006, 64 percent of Ngāti Wai women and 75 percent of men were in the labour force.
- At the time of the 2006 Census, the unemployment rate for Ngāti Wai was 12 percent, a decrease from 17 percent in 2001.
- The unemployment rate for Ngāti Wai women (13 percent) was higher than the rate for men (11 percent).
- Ngāti Wai iwi members aged 15–24 had a higher unemployment rate (22 percent) than other Ngāti Wai age groups.

Figure 5

### Unemployment Rates of Ngāti Wai Aged 15 Years and Over 2006 Census



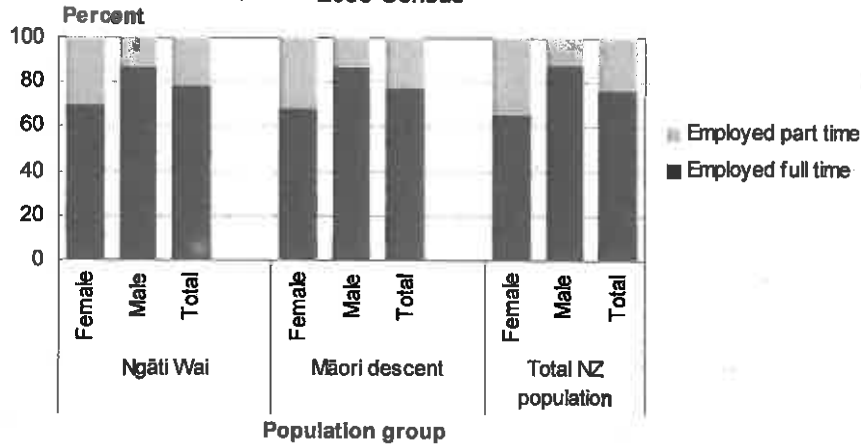
Source: Statistics New Zealand

- Of the total Ngāti Wai population employed at the time of the 2006 Census, 78 percent worked full time (30 or more hours per week), with the rest working part time. In 2001, 78 percent of the employed population were working full time.
- Ngāti Wai women were more likely to be employed part time than men, with 30 percent working part time, compared with 13 percent of men.



Figure 6

**Full-time and Part-time Employment**  
 Ngāti Wai, Māori descent and New Zealand populations  
 aged 15 years and over  
 2006 Census

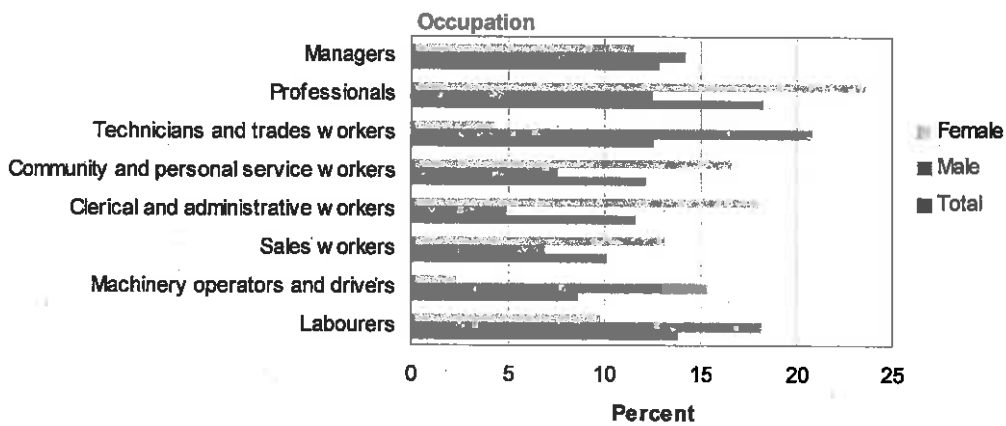


Source: Statistics New Zealand

- There were notable occupational differences between Ngāti Wai women and men, as shown in figure 7.
- The most common occupational group for Ngāti Wai women was Professionals, while the most common occupational group for men was Technicians and Trades Workers.

Figure 7

**Occupation for Employed Ngāti Wai Aged 15 Years and Over**  
 2006 Census



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- 84 percent of employed Ngāti Wai were paid employees in 2006, 12 percent were employers or self-employed (without employees) and 3 percent were unpaid family workers.
- Ngāti Wai men were more likely to be employers or self-employed (without employees) than women (17 percent, compared with 8 percent).

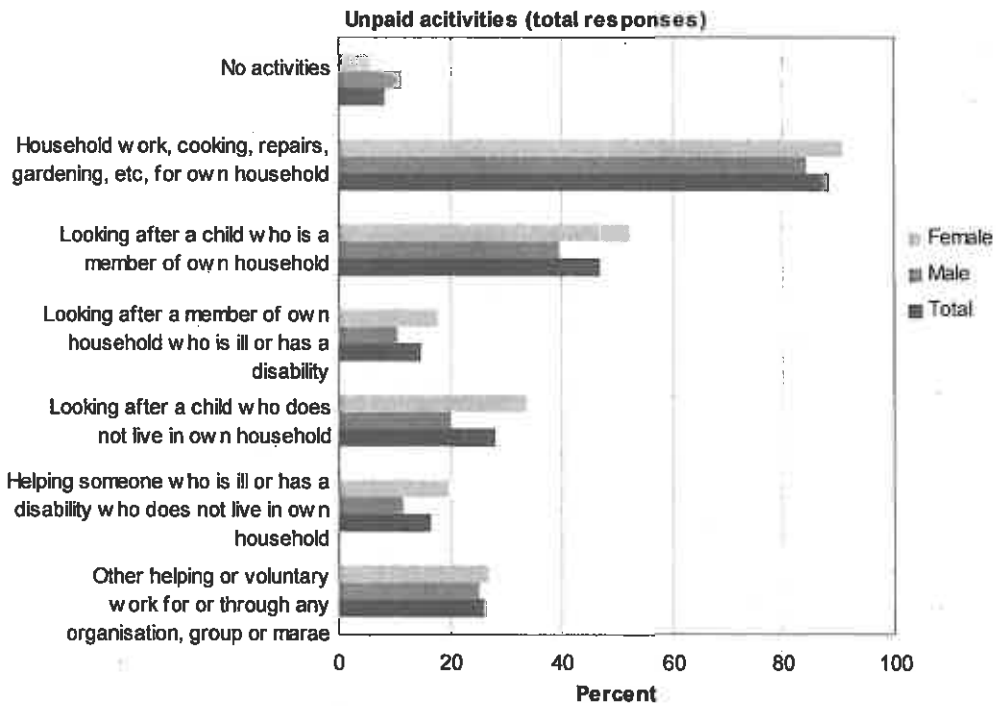
**Unpaid activities / Ko ngā ngohe utukore**

People aged 15 years and over were asked if they had engaged in selected unpaid activities at some time in the four weeks before the 2006 Census.<sup>(4)</sup>

- 52 percent of Ngāti Wai women and 39 percent of men had looked after a child who belonged to their household, while 34 percent of women and 20 percent of men had looked after a child who was not part of their household.
- 15 percent of Ngāti Wai adults had looked after a person who lived in their household and was ill or disabled, while 16 percent had looked after a person in another household who was ill or disabled.
- 26 percent of Ngāti Wai adults carried out 'other helping or voluntary work for, or through, an organisation, group or marae'. More Ngāti Wai women (27 percent) than men (25 percent) reported involvement in this type of voluntary work.

Figure 8

**Unpaid Activities of Ngāti Wai Aged 15 Years and Over  
2006 Census**



Source: Statistics New Zealand

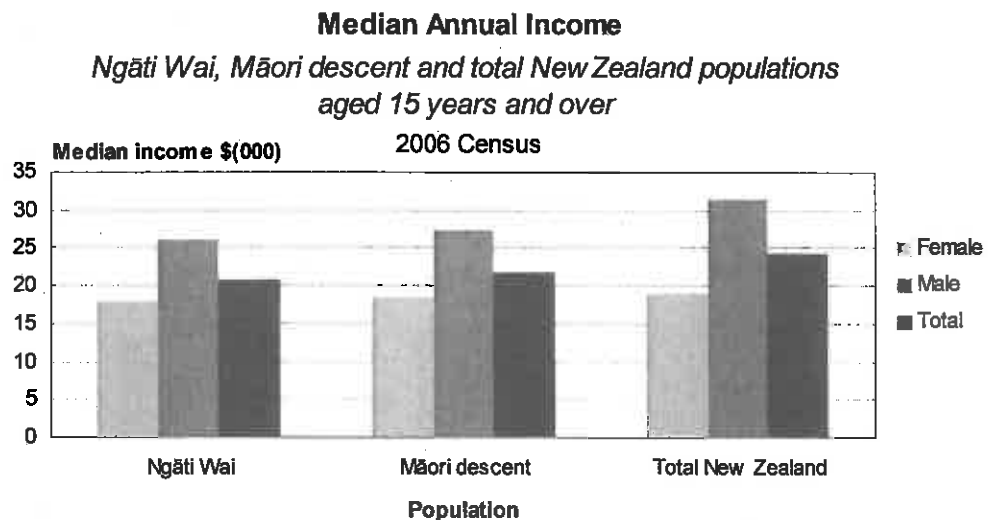
<sup>(4)</sup> Includes all of the people who stated each unpaid activity, whether as their only unpaid activity or as one of several unpaid activities. Where a person reported more than one unpaid activity, they have been counted in each applicable group.

## Income / Ko ngā whiwhinga moni

Total personal income information was collected for Māori who usually lived in New Zealand and were aged 15 years and over. It relates to the 12 months ending 31 March 2006, and includes income from all sources.<sup>(5)</sup>

- In the 2006 Census, 49 percent of Ngāti Wai reported an annual personal income of \$20,000 or less, while 4 percent received over \$70,000.
- The median annual income (half receive more, and half receive less, than this amount) for Ngāti Wai was \$20,800 in 2006. In comparison, the median annual income was \$21,900 for the total population of Māori descent, and \$24,400 for the total New Zealand population.<sup>(6)</sup>
- The median annual income was \$26,000 for Ngāti Wai men and \$18,000 for women.

Figure 9



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- 62 percent of Ngāti Wai received wages or salaries at some time in the year leading up to the 2006 Census.
- 8 percent of Ngāti Wai received income from interest, rents or other investments, and 10 percent received income from self-employment or from businesses.
- 30 percent of Ngāti Wai received income support as a source of income at some time in the 12 months prior to the 2006 Census.<sup>(7)</sup>

<sup>(5)</sup> Where a person reported more than one source of personal income, they have been counted in each applicable group. Sources of personal income relates to the 12 months ending 7 March 2006.

<sup>(6)</sup> For categories with small populations, the median income may not look as expected because of the effect of random rounding.

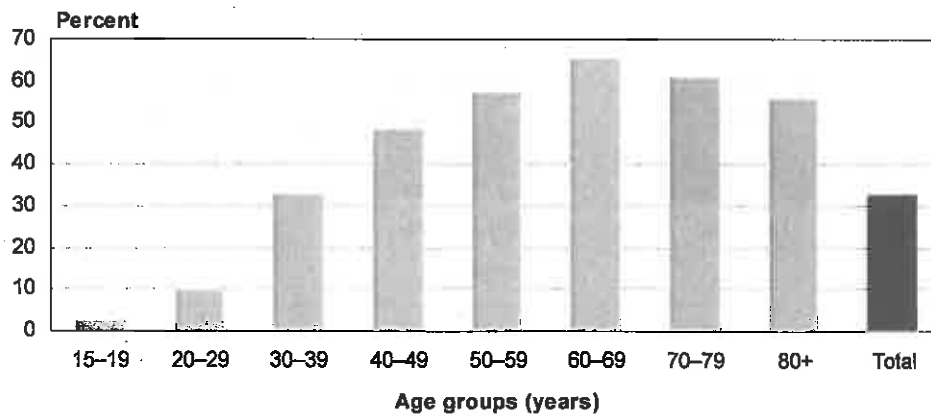
<sup>(7)</sup> Income support includes the unemployment benefit, sickness benefit, domestic purposes benefit, invalids benefit, student allowance, and other government benefits or payments.

## Housing / Ko ngā whare-noho

- In 2006, 33 percent of Ngāti Wai aged 15 years and over owned or partly owned the home that they lived in. The proportion was higher for Ngāti Wai men than for women (35 percent compared with 31 percent).
- 57 percent of Ngāti Wai aged 50–59 years owned or partly owned their own home, compared with 10 percent of those aged 20–29.
- At the time of the 2006 Census, 48 percent of Ngāti Wai were living in rental accommodation. Rental accommodation includes all dwellings not owned by usual resident(s), who make rent payments.
- 75 percent of Ngāti Wai living in rental accommodation, rented from a private person, trust or business in 2006. A further 22 percent lived in Housing New Zealand Corporation accommodation.
- 17 percent of Ngāti Wai were living in rental accommodation where the household paid less than \$100 per week in rent, 27 percent paid between \$100–\$199, 32 percent paid \$200–\$299, and 24 percent paid \$300 or more.

Figure 10

**Home Ownership of Ngāti Wai Aged 15 Years and Over**  
2006 Census



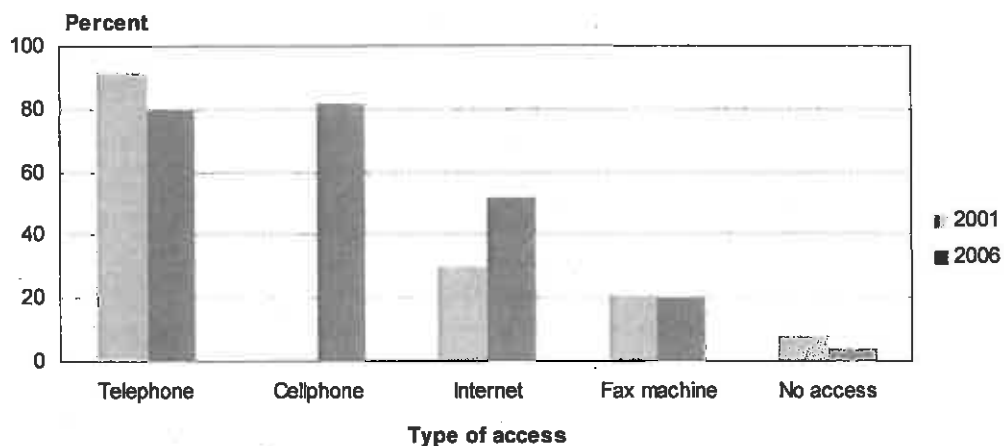
Source: Statistics New Zealand

### Motor vehicles and telecommunications / Ko ngā waka me ngā momo torotoro waea

- In 2006, 93 percent of Ngāti Wai were living in a household with access to a motor vehicle, compared with 92 percent of the total population of Māori descent. At the time of the 2001 Census, 88 percent of Ngāti Wai were living in a household with access to a motor vehicle.
- At the time of the 2006 Census, 52 percent of Ngāti Wai lived in a household with Internet access, an increase of 22 percent from 2001 (30 percent).
- 82 percent of Ngāti Wai lived in a household with access to a cellphone.<sup>(8)</sup>
- 4 percent of Ngāti Wai lived in a household with no access to telecommunication devices (cellphone, telephone, Internet or fax machine).

Figure 11

**Access to Phones, Internet and Fax Machines by Ngāti Wai  
2001 and 2006 Censuses**



Note: In 2001 access to a cellphone was included in the access to a telephone category.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

### Number of children born / Ko te maha o ngā tamariki i whānau mai

Information on the number of children born refers to women aged 15 years and over who stated whether or not they had given birth to children.

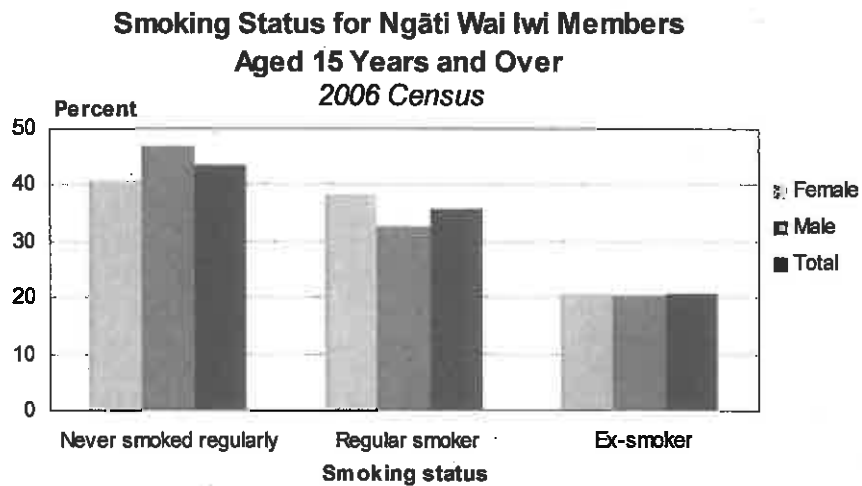
- 31 percent of Ngāti Wai women over the age of 15 had never given birth to children, compared with 33 percent in 1996.
- 13 percent of Ngāti Wai women had borne one child, 33 percent had given birth to two or three children, and 23 percent had given birth to four or more children.
- 8 percent of Ngāti Wai women aged 45 years and over (the age by which most childbearing has been completed) had never given birth to children.

<sup>(8)</sup> In 2001, access to a cellphone was included in the access to a telephone category.

### Smoking / Ko te momi tūpeka

- In the 2006 Census, 44 percent of Ngāti Wai aged 15 years and over stated that they had never been a regular smoker, compared with 43 percent in 1996.
- In 2006, 36 percent of Ngāti Wai aged 15 years and over said they smoked cigarettes regularly. This was a decrease from 1996, when 38 percent said they smoked regularly.
- In 2006, 21 percent of Ngāti Wai aged 15 years and over stated they were ex-smokers.
- Ngāti Wai women were more likely to be regular smokers (38 percent) than men (32 percent).

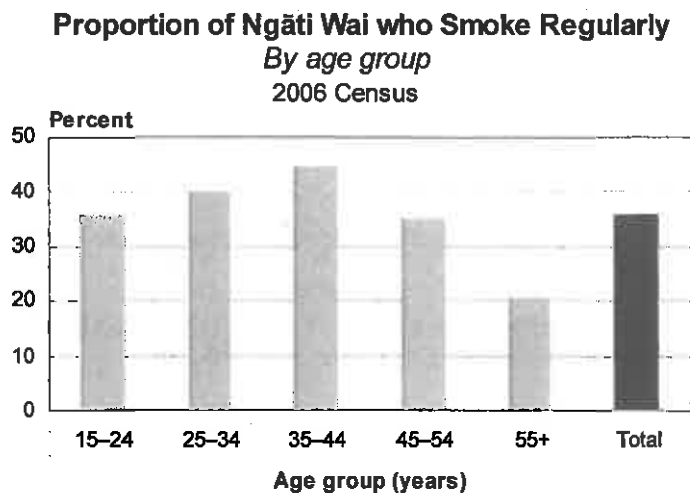
Figure 12



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- Smoking rates varied with age – 40 percent of those aged 25–34 reported they were regular smokers, compared with 21 percent of those aged 55 and over.

Figure 13



Source: Statistics New Zealand

# Need more information from the 2006 Census?

## ***Why use census information?***

Statistics New Zealand has gathered a vast amount of information from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings. From this, we have developed a range of products and services that are available on the web. Some products are also available in hard copy.

2006 Census information is a valuable resource that will be useful if you are:

- 1 curious about New Zealand and want to browse for general information
- 2 from a school, community group, library or business and looking for particular information, or
- 3 looking for complex data.

For example, you can access population and dwelling information by:

age	birthplace
education/qualifications	ethnic group
home ownership	hours worked
income	industry
languages spoken	means of heating dwelling
means of travel to work	number of occupants in dwelling
number of motor vehicles	number of rooms
occupation	sex
	... and more

You can find this information at: [www.stats.govt.nz/census](http://www.stats.govt.nz/census)

## ***Are you looking for more information about Māori?***

You can find a range of information about Māori on our website.

Start at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/census/census-outputs> and look for:

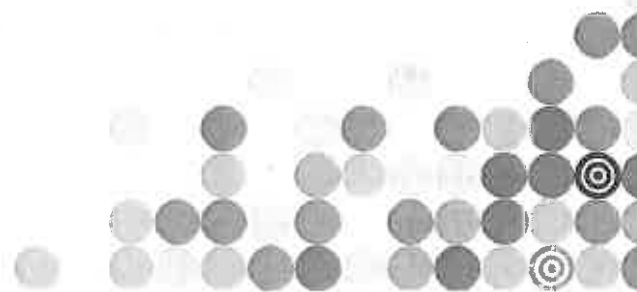
- 1 QuickStats about Māori: 2006 Census information about the Māori ethnic population, where Māori live, their age and sex, languages spoken, education, work, income, descent and iwi.
- 2 QuickStats National Highlights: Highlights from the 2006 Census across a range of subjects, including information about Māori.
- 3 Tablebuilder: These tables contain data from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, including information on culture and identity.
- 4 Iwi Leaflets: The iwi leaflets contain a set of summary statistics in the form of tables, covering key topic areas from the 2006 Census.

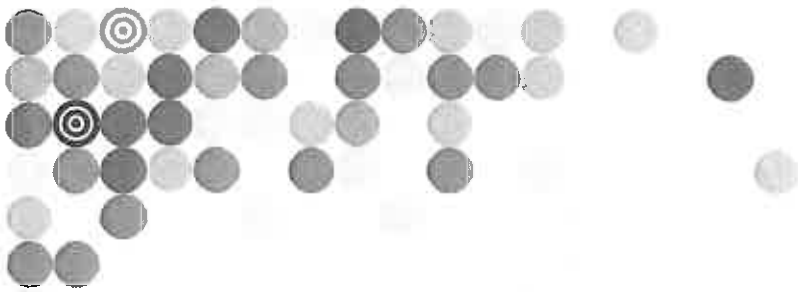
## ***Who can help me find the information I want?***

Statistics New Zealand's Information Centre staff know what information is available, and how it can best be used. They are guides to Statistics New Zealand's information.

You can contact the Information Centre by:

- 1 Telephone: 0508 525 525 (toll free within New Zealand)
- 2 Email: [info@stats.govt.nz](mailto:info@stats.govt.nz)





[www.stats.govt.nz](http://www.stats.govt.nz)

**Contact us**

Statistics New Zealand  
Information Centre  
P O Box 2922  
Wellington 6140

Email: [info@stats.govt.nz](mailto:info@stats.govt.nz)  
Ph: 0508 525 525 toll-free  
Ph: +64 4 931 4600