



Pacific Peoples in Auckland

Results from the 2013 Census

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This report is part of a broader series of 2013 Census being developed by the Research and Evaluation Unit at Auckland Council.

For more information on Auckland-related census data please contact us on census@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz.

For more information on the 2013 census, please visit the Statistics New Zealand census website:
www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census.aspx

To access Auckland-specific data visit our interactive website: www.censusauckland.co.nz

At a glance

- In 2013, there were 194,958 Pacific peoples living in Auckland, representing 14.6 per cent of the total population. Since the previous census in 2006, the growth rate per annum among Pacific peoples had been slightly higher than the overall growth rate for Auckland (1.4% compared with 1.2%).
- The largest group of Pacific peoples in Auckland lived in the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board area (39,045 persons, or 20.0% of Auckland's Pacific peoples), followed by the Ōtara-Papatoetoe (31,671 or 16.2%) and Manurewa local board areas (25,020 or 12.8%).
- The largest Pacific ethnic group was Samoan (95,916 people), followed by Tongan (46,971), Cook Islands Māori (36,549) and Niuean (18,555) (these groups are not necessarily exclusive, as people may have identified with more than one ethnicity).
- As the Pacific population settles into Auckland from generation to generation, the proportion that is born in New Zealand is gradually increasing. In 2001, 54.8 per cent of Auckland's Pacific population were born in New Zealand, increasing to 56.8 per cent in 2006 and 59.6 per cent in 2013.
- The age structure of the Pacific population in Auckland is very young. In 2013, over a third (34.8%) of Pacific people in the region were children (15 years and under), compared with 20.9 per cent for the total Auckland population. About one in four children in Auckland (24.2%) have at least one Pacific ethnic identity.
- Thirty per cent of Pacific peoples aged over 15 years in Auckland had no formal educational qualification, which is relatively high when compared with 16.8 per cent for Auckland overall. While the proportion of Pacific people holding Level 1 to 6 qualifications was similar to the regional population, they were under-represented in those holding university degrees and Level 7 qualifications.
- In 2013, the Pacific population had slightly lower overall labour force participation rate (60.7%) and employment rate (50.5%) than the Auckland population overall.
- Although Pacific workers were represented in a variety of occupational categories, they were generally over-represented in the lower-skilled and often lower-paid occupations, particularly labourers (17.8%) and machinery operators and drivers (14.2%).
- In line with employment patterns, the reported personal incomes of Pacific peoples in Auckland were generally lower. The median personal income in 2013 was \$18,900 per annum, compared with \$29,600 for the total Auckland population.
- Pacific peoples in Auckland are more likely to rent than to own their own home. Over two thirds of the Pacific population (68%) did not own their usual place of residence in 2013, compared to less than one third (30.4%) for the European ethnic group.
- In 2013, 71 per cent of Auckland's Pacific peoples lived in areas rated 8, 9 or 10 on the New Zealand Index of Deprivation (indicating relatively poor socio-economic outcomes). This is a considerably higher proportion than was found across the other main ethnic groupings.

Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Important notes on the data	1
1.2	Ethnicity	1
1.3	Tuvaluan peoples	1
1.4	Pacific undercount	2
2.0	Pacific peoples in New Zealand.....	3
3.0	Pacific peoples in Auckland.....	4
3.1	Pacific peoples make up the third largest ethnic group in Auckland	4
3.2	Numbers have increased, but growth rate has slowed	4
3.3	High concentrations in southern Auckland	5
3.4	Fewer Pacific peoples living in central local board areas	7
4.0	Pacific groups in Auckland	8
4.1	Almost half of Pacific population identify as Samoan	8
4.2	Proportion living in Auckland varies across Pacific groups.....	9
4.3	Strong growth amongst the smaller Pacific groups	9
4.4	Concentration in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board area	10
5.0	Birthplace	14
5.1	Shift towards New Zealand born	14
5.2	New Zealand born are younger.....	15
5.3	New Zealand born varies across Pacific groups.....	15
5.4	Two thirds of Pacific migrants arrived in New Zealand before 1998	16
5.5	Recent migrants settle in established Pacific communities.....	17
6.0	Age.....	18
6.1	Pacific median age of 22.6 years lowest across all ethnic groups in Auckland.....	18
6.2	Youthful age structure.....	18
6.3	Over a third of Auckland Pacific population were children.....	18
6.4	Higher proportions of older Pacific in Waitemātā Local Board area.....	20
6.5	Population ageing is occurring	20
6.6	Proportion of children and older people vary across Pacific groups	21
6.7	More Pacific females than males in every age group over 15 years.....	22

7.0	Education	23
7.1	Formal education levels relatively low	23
7.2	Number with post-graduate degrees doubled since 2006	24
7.3	Older people more likely to have few or no qualifications	24
7.4	Higher proportions of females with qualifications	24
8.0	Labour force and employment	26
8.1	Half of Pacific adult population employed.....	26
8.2	Drop in labour force participation since 2006	27
8.3	Male labour force participation higher than female.....	27
8.4	Majority are paid employees	28
8.5	Relatively high rates of unpaid work.....	28
9.0	Industry	30
9.1	Manufacturing still the largest employer.....	30
9.2	Largest growth in numbers employed in health care and social assistance.....	31
10.0	Occupations	32
10.1	High proportions of Pacific workers in lower skilled occupations.....	32
10.2	Growth in numbers of Pacific managers and professionals	33
10.3	Occupational structure varies across local boards.....	33
10.4	One in five young Pacific workers employed as labourers	34
10.5	Increasing proportion of older Pacific people in paid employment	34
11.0	Income	35
11.1	Median personal income relatively low, at \$18,900.....	35
11.2	Relatively large proportions list benefits as a source of income.....	36
12.0	Home ownership	37
12.1	Home ownership the lowest for Pacific people	37
13.0	New Zealand Index of Deprivation.....	38
13.1	Significantly high proportion of Pacific peoples living in areas rated 8, 9 or 10	38
14.0	The Southern Initiative.....	40
15.0	Conclusion	43

1.0 Introduction

Waves of migration to New Zealand and consequent settlement by peoples from the broader Pacific region, including Niue, the Cook Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, Tokelau and Tuvalu, has led to sizeable Pacific communities living in Auckland. At the 2013 Census, there were 194,958 Pacific peoples in Auckland, representing 14.6 per cent of Auckland's population. The Pacific population in Auckland is now firmly established, and offers important contributions to Auckland's economic, social and cultural landscapes.

This report provides a summary profile of Pacific peoples in Auckland, following the release of data from the 2013 New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings. It presents an overview of key findings, and outlines changes over time since the 2006 Census.

1.1 Important notes on the data

Information in this report is based on the census usually resident population count from New Zealand's 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings, held on 5 March 2013. This excludes New Zealand residents who were temporarily overseas on census night.

The data in this report has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality. Individual figures may not add up to totals, and values for the same data may vary in different tables. Unless otherwise stated, all percentages in this report exclude responses that cannot be classified (e.g., 'not stated', 'response unidentifiable', 'response out of scope'). This is in line with Statistics New Zealand conventions.

It should be remembered when considering the findings in this report that as the 2011 Census was cancelled, the gap between this census and the last one was seven years, rather than five years. Caution should be exercised when comparing inter-censal change.

1.2 Ethnicity

Statistics New Zealand identifies ethnicity as the ethnic group or groups a person identifies with or has a sense of belonging to. It is a measure of cultural affiliation (in contrast to race, ancestry, nationality, or citizenship). Ethnicity is self-perceived and a person can belong to more than one ethnic group. In line with previous censuses, people could identify with more than one ethnicity. All responses are included in the data so tables showing proportions may add up to more than 100 per cent.

This report presents information for all those who nominated at least one Pacific ethnic group on their form. This group is referred to as 'Pacific peoples' or 'Pacific population' throughout this report.

1.3 Tuvaluan peoples

In 2013, 2559 Auckland usual residents identified as Tuvaluan, an increase of 450 people since 2006. Where possible, data for those who identified as Tuvaluan has been included in this report,

but unfortunately in some instances data was not available at the time of writing and is not able to be presented.¹

1.4 Pacific undercount

There was an undercount of Pacific peoples at the 2013 Census. Following the census, Statistics New Zealand undertook a Post-enumeration Survey (PES) among a representative sample of New Zealand households. The PES is an important check on the accuracy of the census.

The coverage results from the 2013 PES show that the census counted 97.6 per cent of New Zealand residents in the country on census night, with a sampling error of ± 0.5 per cent. The national net undercount was 2.4 per cent, or 103,800 people.

Males had a higher percentage undercount than females and younger adults aged 15–29 years had a higher percentage undercount than other age groups. The percentage undercount for Māori (6.1 per cent) and Pacific people (4.8%), both of whom have very young age structures, was higher than for Asian (3.0%) and European (1.9%).

¹ This was largely due to the way that Tuvaluan ethnic identity was categorised. It is included in the 'Pacific other' count at Level 2 ethnicity, which is the level of categorisation that was used for much of the customised data available to the authors at the time of writing.

2.0 Pacific peoples in New Zealand

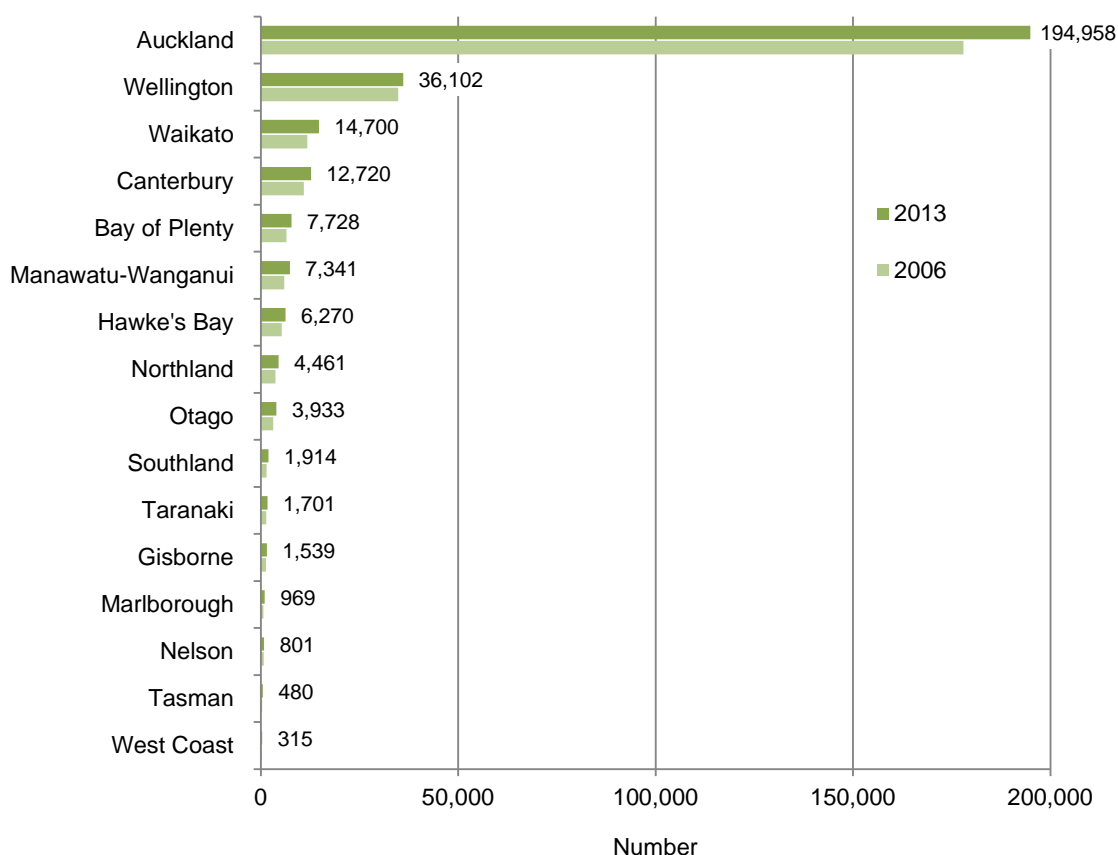
At the 2013 Census, 295,941 persons living in New Zealand (7.4% of the total population) identified with at least one Pacific ethnicity. Pacific peoples were the fourth largest ethnic group in New Zealand behind European at 74 per cent, Māori at 14.9 per cent, and Asian at 11.8 per cent.

Figure 1 below shows the number of people in all 16 regions in New Zealand who identified with a Pacific ethnicity. Two thirds of the New Zealand Pacific population lived in Auckland (194,958 usual residents or 65.9%) in 2013.

There had been growth in the numbers of Pacific peoples living in all regions between the 2006 and 2013 Census. The number of Pacific residents living in Auckland increased by 17,007 or 9.6 per cent, which is a relatively moderate growth compared with several other regions. Marlborough and Tasman regions in particular experienced large proportionate growth in the numbers of Pacific residents (50.9% and 44.1% respectively). Auckland's neighbouring region Waikato also experienced relatively large proportionate growth in the number of Pacific residents (24.8%).

However, growth in these regions was from relatively small base numbers, and Auckland remains home to the largest Pacific population in New Zealand.

Figure 1: Number of Pacific people by region (2013 and 2006)



Note: Data labels in the chart are for the 2013 population only.

3.0 Pacific peoples in Auckland

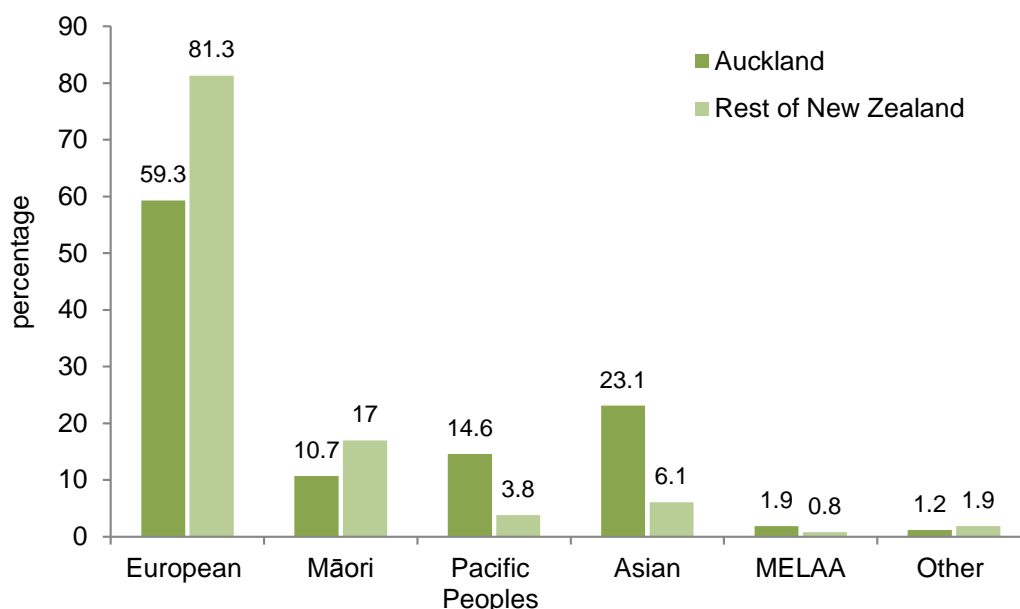
This section discusses the numbers of people living in Auckland who identified with at least one Pacific ethnicity in 2013, and broad changes since the 2006 Census. It also outlines the distribution of Pacific population across Auckland's 21 local board areas.

3.1 Pacific peoples make up the third largest ethnic group in Auckland

In 2013, there were 194,958 Pacific peoples living in Auckland, representing 14.6 per cent of the total population. Pacific peoples were the third largest ethnic group in Auckland, after European at 59.3 per cent and the Asian ethnic group at 23.1 per cent (see Figure 2).

The Pacific population comprised 11.9 per cent of the Auckland population in 1991, rising to 14.4 per cent in 2006 and 14.6 per cent in 2013.

Figure 2: Proportion of population in each ethnic group, Auckland and rest of New Zealand (%)



Notes:

MELAA refers to Middle Eastern, Latin American and African.

People could choose more than one ethnicity and categories are not exclusive. Percentages will add to more than 100.

Percentages exclude 'not elsewhere included'.

3.2 Numbers have increased, but growth rate has slowed

In the seven year period from 2006 to 2013, Auckland's Pacific population grew by 9.6 per cent, or 1.4 per cent per annum. This was a slightly higher growth rate than for Auckland overall, as shown in Table 1.

While there was overall growth in the numbers of Pacific peoples in the 2006-2013 inter-censal period, the rate of growth was not as high as the previous inter-censal period (2001 to 2006). This slow-down in the rate of population growth was experienced at an overall national and Auckland

level, and is likely to be the result of several factors including a decline in net migration, as the impact of the Global Financial Crisis took effect. The modest growth in the Pacific population between 2006 and 2013 may also be partially explained by an undercount of Pacific people in the census, as noted earlier.

Table 1: Usually resident population, Pacific peoples and Auckland (2001, 2006 and 2013)

	Numbers of usual residents			Percentage change (%)		Annual average change (%)	
	2001	2006	2013	2001 to 2006	2006 to 2013	2001 to 2006	2006 to 2013
Pacific peoples	150,680	177,948	194,958	15.0	9.6	3.0	1.4
Auckland	1,160,271	1,304,958	1,415,550	12.5	8.5	2.4	1.2

Note: 2001 to 2006 is a five-year gap and 2006 to 2013 is a seven-year gap.

Proportionate growth in the numbers of Pacific peoples was fairly modest compared to other ethnic groups. For example, the Middle Eastern/Latin American/African (MELAA) ethnic group increased by 34.4 per cent, followed by the Asian ethnic group (31.1%) and the European ethnic group (12.7%).

3.3 High concentrations in southern Auckland

Pacific peoples live in all parts of Auckland; however, there are high concentrations in the south and western parts of Auckland, as shown in the map below (Figure 3).

In 2013, about half (49%) of Auckland's Pacific population lived in three local board areas in south Auckland, namely Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Manurewa. The Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board area had the highest count of people of Pacific ethnicity (39,045 people), and was home to one in five of Auckland's Pacific peoples (20%). Put another way, well over half (60.1%) of the total population living in that area were Pacific.

The Henderson-Massey Local Board area had the fourth largest Pacific population in Auckland (19,698 people or 10.1%). Pacific peoples made up 18 per cent of that area's population in 2013. Refer to Table 2 for more details.

Figure 3: Distribution of Pacific peoples by census area unit (2013)

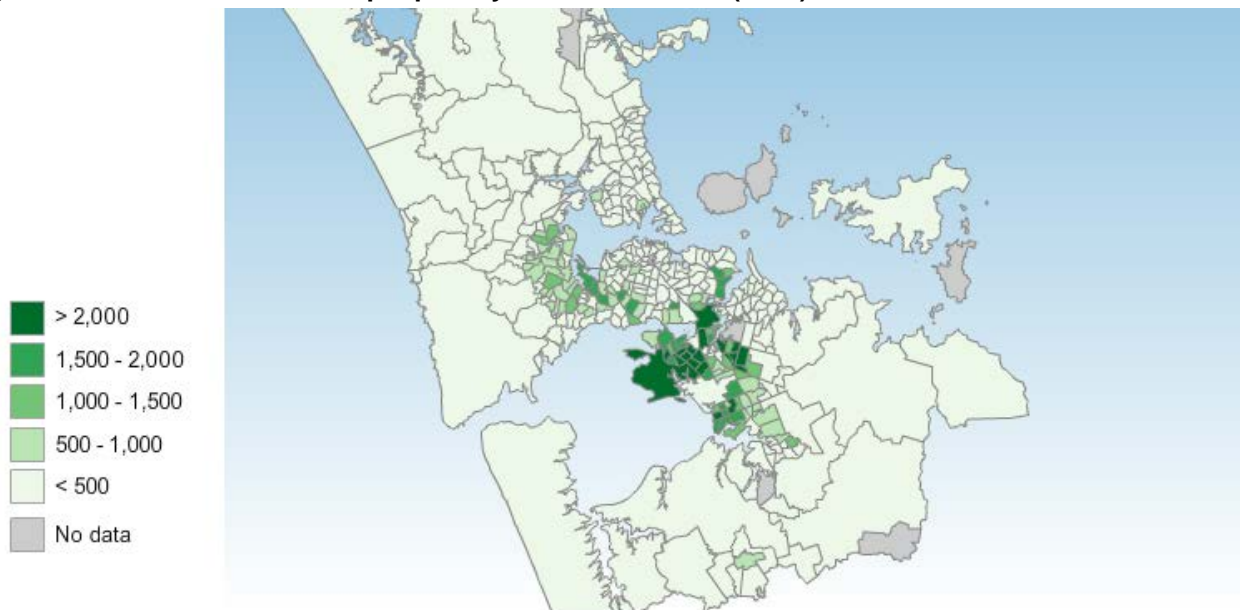


Table 2: Number of Pacific people by local board area, 2013

Local board area	Number of Pacific peoples	As a % of total Auckland Pacific population	As a % of the local board population
Rodney	1392	0.7	2.7
Hibiscus and Bays	1539	0.8	1.8
Upper Harbour	1077	0.6	2.1
Kaipātiki	4602	2.4	5.9
Devonport-Takapuna	1173	0.6	2.2
Henderson-Massey	19,698	10.1	19.5
Waitākere Ranges	4968	2.5	10.9
Great Barrier	24	0.0	2.9
Waiheke	231	0.1	3.0
Waitematā	3762	1.9	5.3
Whau	12,519	6.4	18.4
Albert-Eden	6957	3.6	7.8
Puketāpapa	8001	4.1	15.9
Orākei	2169	1.1	2.9
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	16,731	8.6	25.9
Howick	5631	2.9	4.6
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	39,045	20.0	60.1
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	31,671	16.2	45.7
Manurewa	25,020	12.8	33.0
Papakura	6201	3.2	14.5
Franklin	2544	1.3	4.1
Auckland	194,958	100.0	14.6

Note: Percentages have been calculated as a proportion of all those in each local board who stated at least one ethnicity.

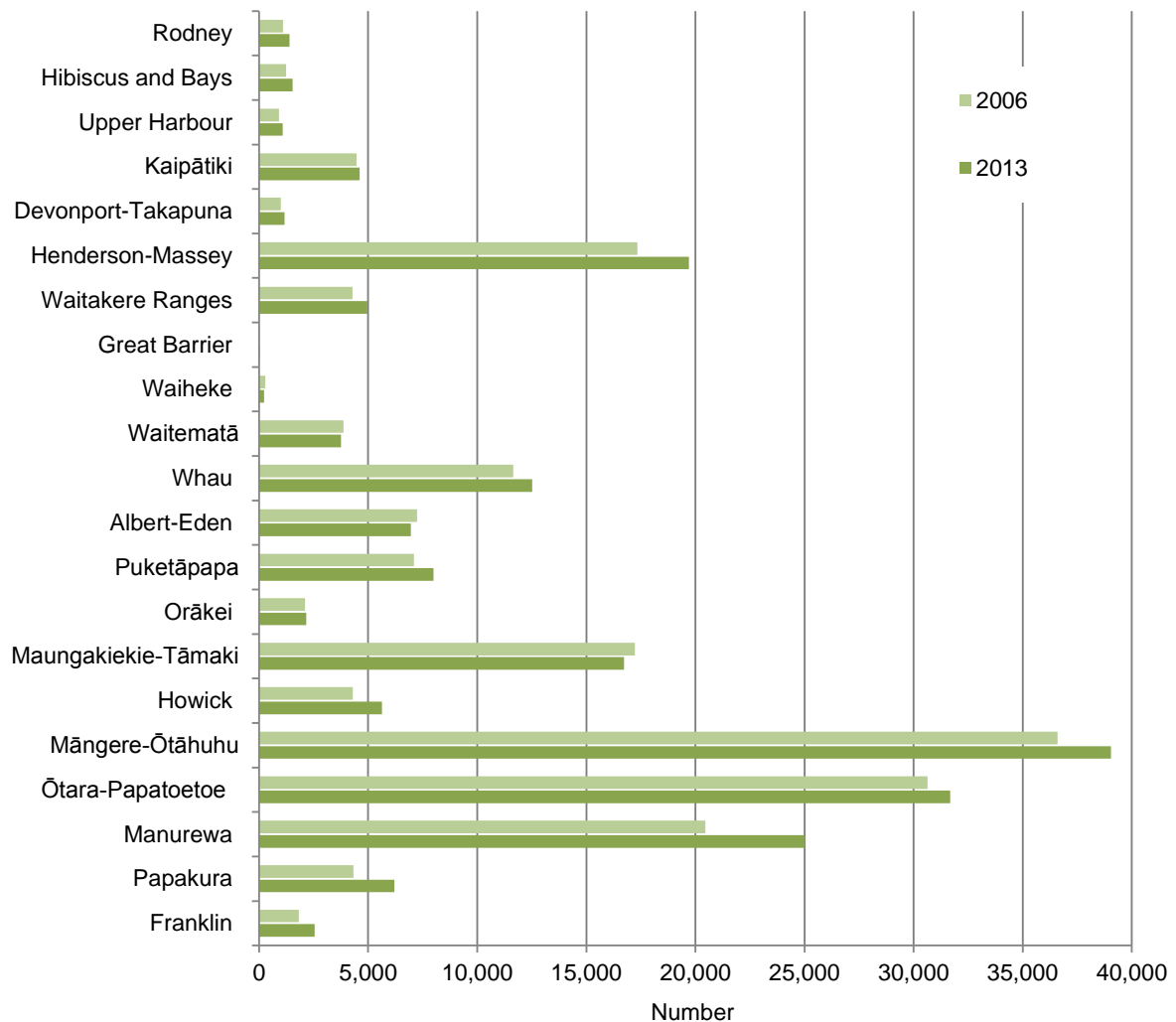
3.4 Fewer Pacific peoples living in central local board areas

Between 2006 and 2013 there was a further concentration of Pacific people living in the local board areas in the south and western parts of Auckland, and a relative decline in the proportion living in the central local board areas.

Over half of the growth in numbers of Pacific peoples in Auckland during that time occurred in the four local board areas that constitute The Southern Initiative². This includes the Manurewa Local Board area, which experienced particularly large growth in the numbers of Pacific residents, increasing from 20,448 in 2006 to 25,020 in 2013.

Four central local board areas recorded fewer Pacific peoples in 2013 than in 2006: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, Albert-Eden, Waitemātā and Waiheke. Refer to Figure 4.

Figure 4: Pacific people by local board area, Auckland (2006 and 2013)



² The Southern Initiative includes the four local board areas of Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Manurewa and Papakura. These cover an area of Auckland that has significant economic opportunity yet high social need. The TSI is one of two big place-based initiatives in the Auckland Plan, a 30 year vision for Auckland prepared by Auckland Council in collaboration with Auckland iwi, communities, businesses and central government. For more information see Section 14 of this report.

4.0 Pacific groups in Auckland

Pacific peoples in Auckland are represented by at least 13 distinct language and cultural groups.

This section focuses on the seven largest Pacific ethnic groups in Auckland at the 2013 Census, namely Samoan, Tongan, Cook Islands Māori, Niuean, Fijian, Tuvaluan and Tokelauan.

4.1 Almost half of Pacific population identify as Samoan

In 2013, the largest Pacific group in Auckland were those who identified as Samoan (refer to Table 3). Almost one in two Pacific people in Auckland identified as being of Samoan ethnicity (95,916 people). The next largest groups were:

- Tongan - 46,971 (a quarter of the Pacific population in Auckland (24.1%))
- Cook Islands Māori - 36,549 (or 18.7%)
- Niuean - 18,555 (or 9.5%)
- Fijian - 8493 (or 4.4%).

As mentioned earlier, people could identify with more than one ethnic group, which means that these groups are not mutually exclusive.

Table 3: Pacific groups in Auckland (2013)

	Number	As a % of Auckland Pacific population
Samoan	95,916	49.2
Tongan	46,971	24.1
Cook Islands Māori	36,549	18.7
Niuean	18,555	9.5
Fijian	8493	4.4
Tuvaluan	2559	1.3
Tokelauan	1959	1.0
Kiribati	951	0.5
Tahitian	903	0.5
Rotuman	462	0.2
Papua New Guinean	279	0.1
Rarotongan	267	0.1
Solomon Islander	204	0.1
Hawaiian	126	0.1
Ni Vanuatu	114	0.1

Notes:

People could choose more than one ethnicity and categories are not exclusive.

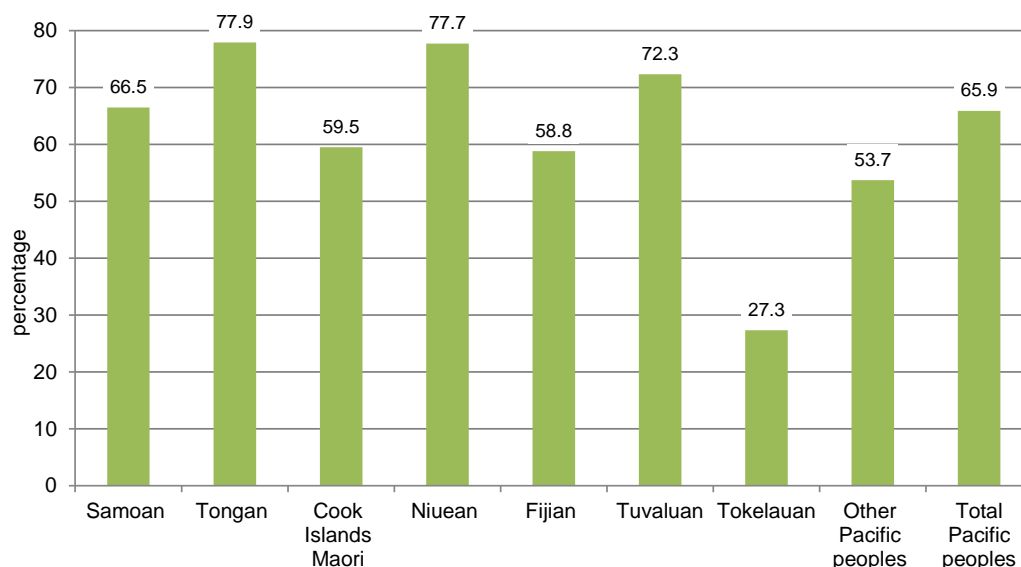
This table only presents data for groups of more than 100 people.

The Fijian count does not include those who identified as Fijian Indian. Those persons are included under the 'Asian' ethnic group.

4.2 Proportion living in Auckland varies across Pacific groups

The proportion of Pacific ethnic groups in New Zealand living in Auckland varied across the different groups. As Figure 5 shows, the Tongan and Niuean ethnic groups have most of their populations living in Auckland (77.9% and 77.7% respectively). This compares to the Tokelauan ethnic group, which had just over a quarter of its population (27%) living in Auckland.

Figure 5: Proportion of Pacific groups living in Auckland (2013)



Notes: People could choose more than one ethnicity and categories are not exclusive.

4.3 Strong growth amongst the smaller Pacific groups

There was an increase in the number of people in all Pacific groups between 2006 and 2013.

Numerically, the largest growth was among those who identified as Samoan (an extra 8076 people, or 9.2% growth). This increase in the Samoan population accounted for almost half (47.5%) of the total increase in Pacific people in Auckland during that seven year period. As a proportion of the wider Pacific group in Auckland, Samoan remained fairly constant however, (49.4% in 2006 and 49.2% in 2013), due to growth within the other Pacific ethnic groups as well.

The largest proportionate growth was among those who identified as Fijian (an increase of 2646 people, or 45.2%). There was also strong proportionate growth among the smaller sized ethnic groups who make up the broad 'Other Pacific' category. For example:

- Kiribati increased by 52 per cent, from 627 people in 2006 to 951 people in 2013
- Rotuman increased by 24 per cent, from 372 to 462
- Tuvaluan increased by 21 per cent, from 2109 to 2559.

Although the fastest growing, these four groups altogether constituted only 6.4 per cent of the total Pacific population in Auckland in 2013.

Table 4: Pacific groups in Auckland (2001, 2006 and 2013)

	2001	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013	
				Number	%
Samoan	76,581	87,840	95,916	8076	9.2
Tongan	32,538	40,140	46,971	6831	17.0
Cook Islands Māori	31,077	34,374	36,549	2175	6.3
Niuean	16,035	17,667	18,555	888	5.0
Fijian	4155	5850	8496	2646	45.2
Tuvaluan	1635	2109	2559	450	21.3
Tokelauan	1491	1848	1959	111	6.0
Other Pacific peoples	2913	3393	4020	627	18.5
Total Pacific peoples	154,683	177,951	194,958	17,007	9.6

4.4 Concentration in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board area

While Pacific groups are distributed across Auckland, there are concentrations of particular groups in some local board areas.

As shown in Figure 4 previously, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu was home to relatively large proportions of Auckland's Pacific peoples, for example:

- Over a quarter of Auckland's Tongan population (12,747 people or 27.1%) lived in this local board area, particularly in Māngere East and Ōtāhuhu.
- 20.1 per cent of Auckland's Cook Islands Māori population (a similar proportion lived in the Ōtara-Papatoetoe Local Board area).
- 20.5 per cent of Auckland's Tokelauan population (402 people)
- 18.4 per cent of Auckland's Niuean population (3411 people).
- 18.3 per cent of Auckland's Samoan population (17,568 people) (large numbers were also recorded in the neighbouring local board area of Ōtara-Papatoetoe)

A large proportion of Auckland's Tuvaluan community live in the Henderson-Massey Local Board area (1659 people, or 64.8% of all Tuvaluans in Auckland). This area is also home to a relatively large Fijian community (1116 people or 13.1% of all Fijians in Auckland).

Table 5 provides more detail on the numbers of people in Pacific groups within each of Auckland's 21 local board areas.

Table 5: Number of people in Pacific groups by local board area, Auckland (2013)

	Samoan	Tongan	Cook Islands Māori	Niuean	Fijian	Tuvaluana	Tokelauan	Other Pacific people
Rodney	465	183	303	141	84	48	6	300
Hibiscus and Bays	576	249	324	147	201	18	42	99
Upper Harbour	519	204	162	90	117	21	15	84
Kaipātiki	1974	1392	621	381	384	39	57	153
Devonport-Takapuna	522	210	249	96	123	15	21	63
Henderson-Massey	10,644	2709	2919	1977	1116	1659	297	2070
Waitākere Ranges	2934	693	681	582	294	156	78	249
Great Barrier	15	6	..C	..C	..C	..C	..C	..C
Waiheke	111	33	45	15	24	..C	..C	12
Waitematā	1707	675	867	570	213	15	75	150
Whau	7077	2484	1668	1548	636	159	111	339
Albert-Eden	3429	1659	1146	885	339	12	69	132
Puketāpapa	3561	2910	1014	696	423	18	42	120
Orākei	837	546	453	228	195	..C	12	108
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	6060	6309	3123	1854	762	78	96	270
Howick	2970	966	1122	477	414	..C	57	129
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	17,568	12,747	7332	3411	942	108	402	348
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	16,902	6648	7314	2574	888	66	279	348
Manurewa	14,313	4374	5142	2040	927	48	210	429
Papakura	2991	1137	1563	546	276	18	72	207
Franklin	738	834	495	294	144	78	21	234
Auckland	95,916	46,971	36,549	18,555	8496	2559	1959	5841

The following maps show the distribution across Auckland of the three largest Pacific ethnic groups, namely Samoan, Tongan and Cook Islands Māori. The maps show the numbers by census area unit. Although there are slightly different geographic distributions, all three maps show a general concentration of these Pacific groups in the southern areas of Auckland.

Figure 6: Samoan (2013)

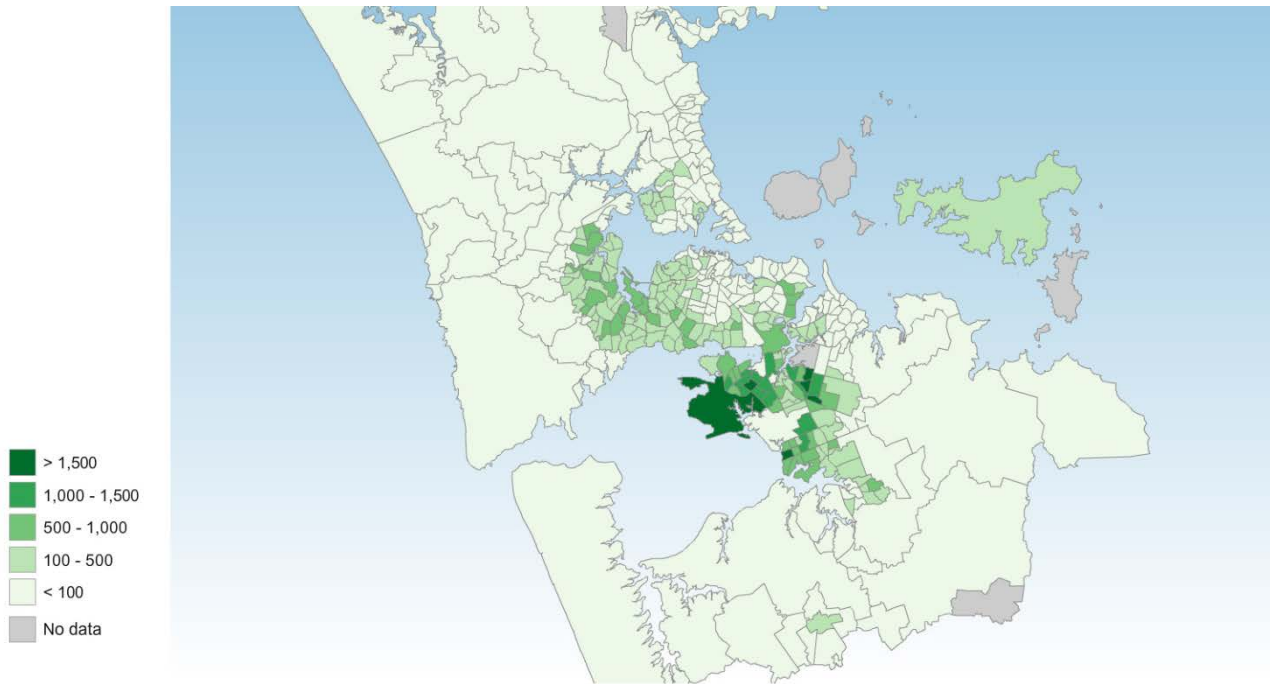


Figure 7: Tongan (2013)

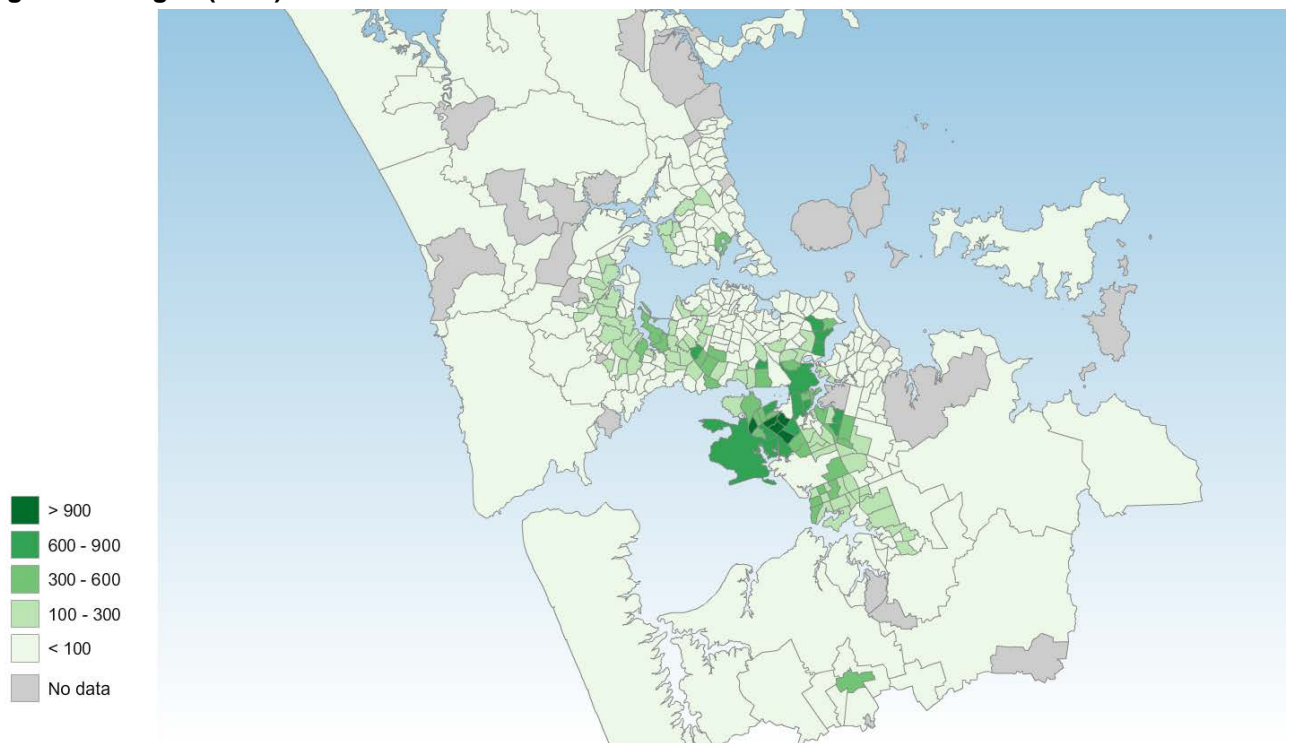
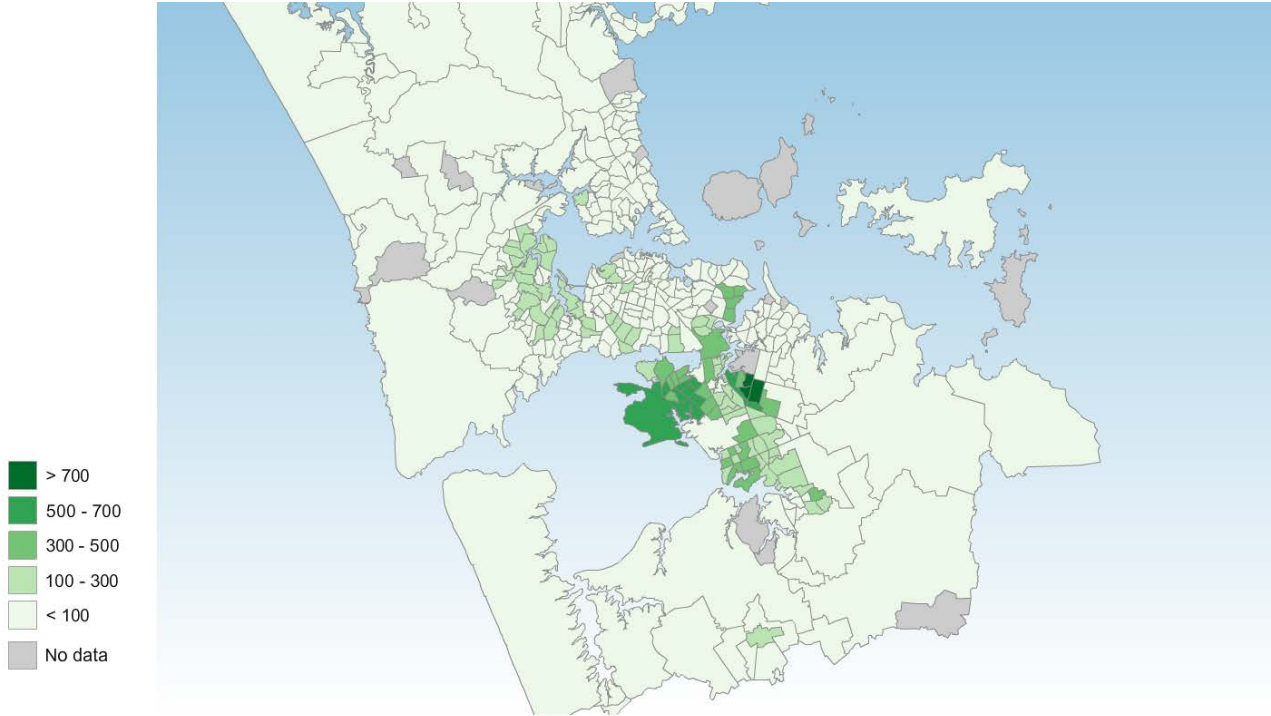


Figure 8: Cook Islands Māori (2013)



5.0 Birthplace

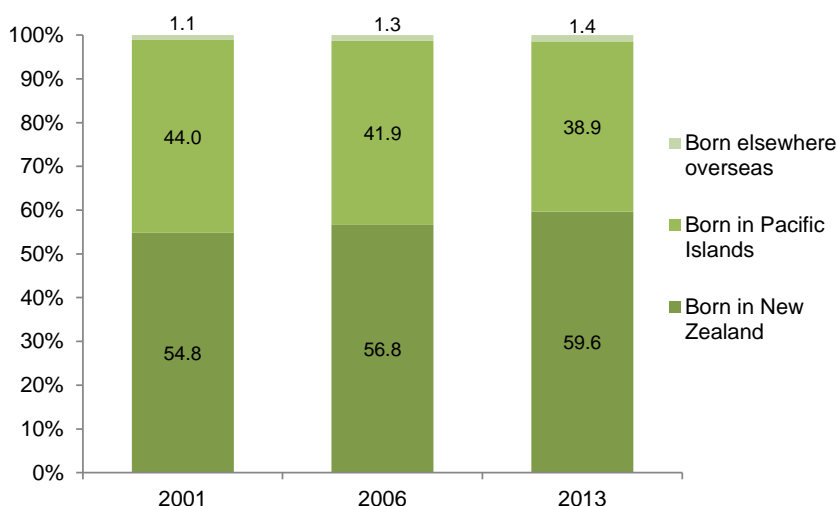
This section discusses the birthplace of Pacific people in Auckland, namely the trends in numbers born in New Zealand and born overseas. Where available, the birthplaces of Pacific people born overseas are further analysed.

5.1 Shift towards New Zealand born

As the Pacific population settles into Auckland from generation to generation, the proportion that is born in New Zealand is gradually increasing. In 2001, 54.8 per cent of Auckland's Pacific population were born in New Zealand, increasing to 56.8 per cent in 2006 and 59.6 per cent in 2013.

On the flipside, the proportion of Pacific people in Auckland who were born in the Pacific Islands has gradually decreased over time – 44.0 per cent in 2001, 41.9 per cent in 2006 and 38.9 per cent in 2013 (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Pacific population birthplace (2001, 2006 and 2013)



All local board areas have a majority of their Pacific population born in New Zealand, although the actual proportion varies. The proportions born in New Zealand ranged from 75.3 per cent in Hibiscus and Bays to 54.1 per cent in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu.

The Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board area had the largest proportion of Pacific born, at 44.8 per cent, followed by Puketāpapa Local Board area with 42.8 per cent of its Pacific population born in the islands.

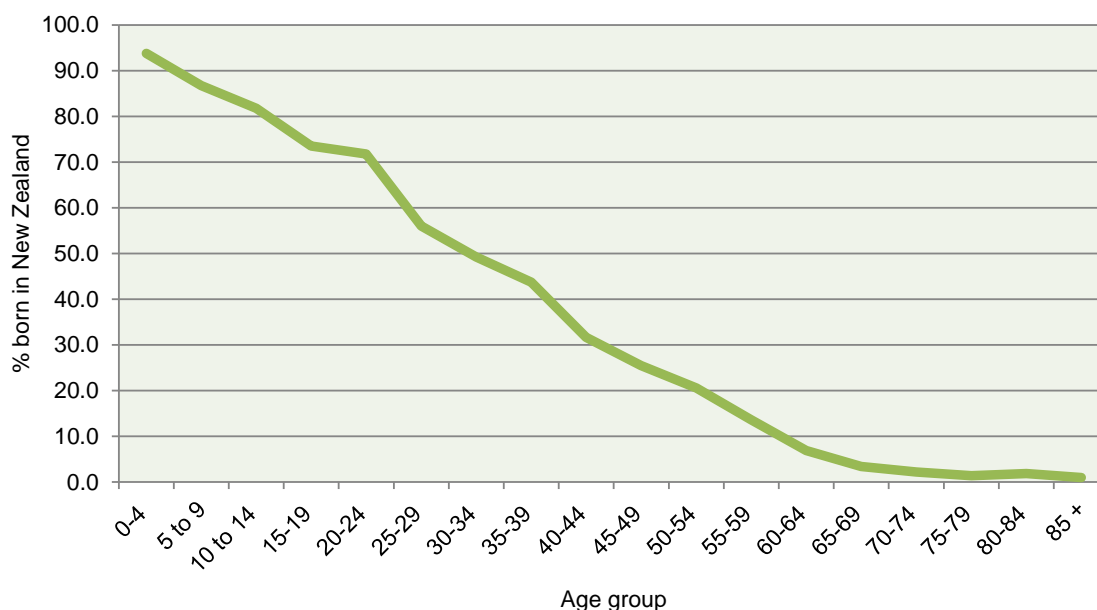
5.2 New Zealand born are younger

Pacific people born in New Zealand tend to be younger than those born overseas. This is due to the migratory history of Pacific people to New Zealand – those born in New Zealand are the children, grand-children and great grandchildren of those who came from overseas.

As Figure 10 indicates, very high proportions of Pacific peoples in younger age groups were born in New Zealand, when compared with older age groups. In 2013, 87.6% of all Pacific children in Auckland (aged up to 15 years) had been born in New Zealand.

In contrast, a significant proportion of Pacific people aged 65 years and over were born overseas (93.7%) compared to only 4.1 per cent who were born in New Zealand.

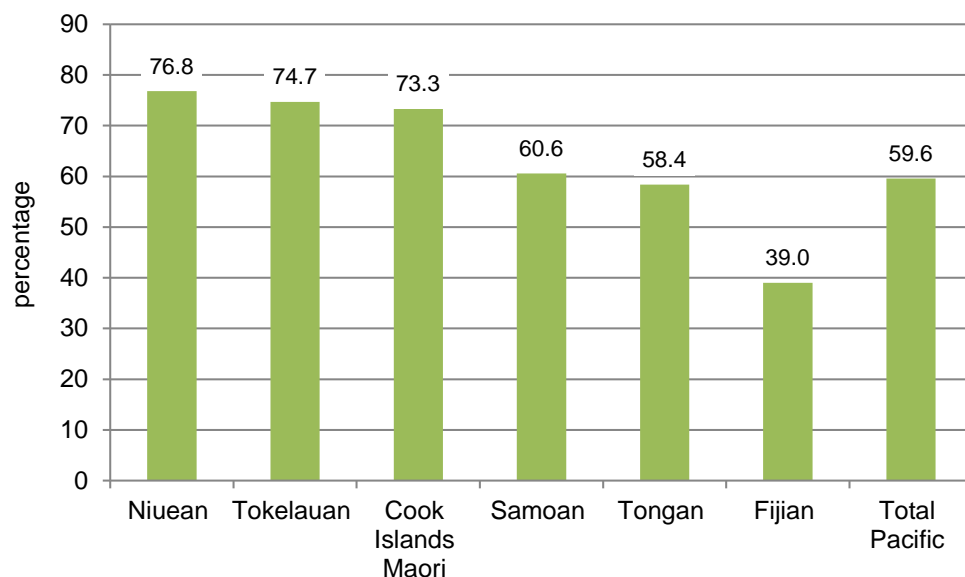
Figure 10: Proportion in each age group born in New Zealand, Pacific peoples (2013)



5.3 New Zealand born varies across Pacific groups

The proportion of those born in New Zealand also varied across Auckland's Pacific groups as at the 2013 Census. Pacific Island nations who have a special relationship with New Zealand, namely Niue, Tokelau and Cook Islands have over 70 per cent of their populations born in New Zealand. Similarly for Samoa and Tonga, their long standing relationship and history with New Zealand is also reflected in the high proportions of Samoans and Tongans who were born in New Zealand (61% and 58% respectively).

Figure 11: Proportion born in New Zealand among Pacific groups in Auckland (2013)



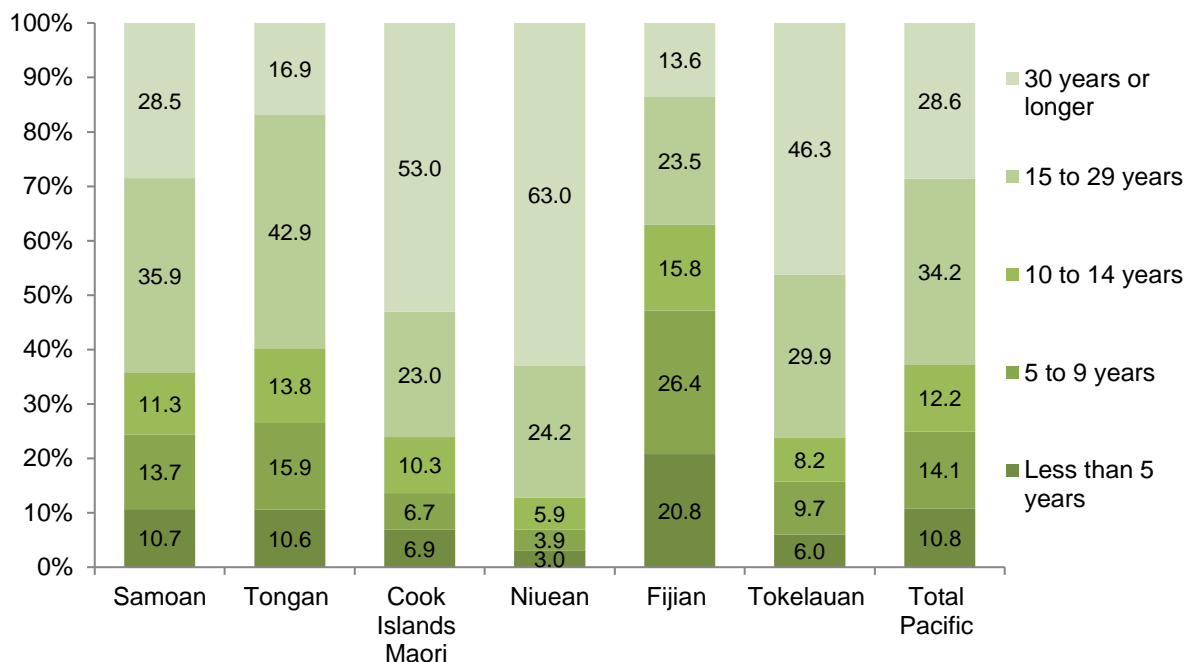
5.4 Two thirds of Pacific migrants arrived in New Zealand before 1998

The following section discusses length of time since arrival in New Zealand among overseas born Pacific peoples aged 15 years and over. Most of this group had arrived in New Zealand more than 15 years ago (that is, pre-1998), with 34.2 per cent stating they arrived between 15 and 29 years ago, and a further quarter (28.6%) stating they had arrived in New Zealand 30 years ago or longer. As Figure 12 shows, this pattern differs across Auckland’s Pacific groups.

Relatively high proportions of those who identified as Niuean, Cook Islands Māori and Tokelauan stated they had first arrived in New Zealand more than 30 years ago. This proportion was particularly high among the Niuean overseas-born, at 63 per cent.

There were however, relatively large proportions of Fijian and Tongan migrants who had arrived in New Zealand in the decade prior to the census, for example, just under half (47.2%) of those in the Fijian ethnic group had arrived less than 10 years prior.

Figure 12: Years since arrival for overseas-born Pacific people aged 15 years and over (2013)



5.5 Recent migrants settle in established Pacific communities

Recent migrants to New Zealand of Pacific ethnicity tend to settle in already established Pacific communities. For example, over 60 per cent of all overseas-born Samoans who arrived in New Zealand between 2003 and 2013 settled in three southern local board areas: Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Manurewa, and about 20 per cent settled in the western local board areas of Whau, Waitākere Ranges and Henderson-Massey.

Similarly for the Tongan group, a third of all overseas-born Tongans who arrived in New Zealand in the same period settled in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu. This area has a well-established Tongan community.

Pacific peoples who migrated to New Zealand before 1983 are more widely distributed across other parts of Auckland than Pacific migrants who arrived in recent years. As an example, less than half (48.6%) of Samoans who migrated to New Zealand before 1983 lived in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Manurewa (compared to over 60 per cent of all Samoans who arrived between 2003 and 2013). The other half live in other local board areas outside of south Auckland.

6.0 Age

The age structure of the Pacific ethnic group is markedly different than that for Auckland as a whole. This section analyses the age and sex composition of the Pacific population in Auckland in 2013 and reviews broad changes since the 2006 Census. Some definitions to note: children are those aged 14 years and under, youth are those aged 15-24 years, and older people are those aged 65 years and over.

6.1 Pacific median age of 22.6 years lowest across all ethnic groups in Auckland

At the time of the 2013 Census, Pacific people had the lowest median age of all ethnic groups in Auckland at 22.6 years. This compares to 35.1 years for Auckland as a whole and 38 years for New Zealand. Europeans in Auckland had the highest median age of 39.4 years.

Auckland is experiencing population ageing, in line with a national trend, which is resulting in a gradual increase in the median age of all ethnic groups over time. Between 2001 and 2013, Pacific people had the lowest increase of 1.1 years compared to an increase of 1.8 years for Auckland as a whole and 3.2 years for New Zealand.

6.2 Youthful age structure

The Pacific population is youthful, and is younger than the Auckland population overall. This is due to relatively high birth rates and lower life expectancy among Pacific peoples.

The younger age-sex structure of the Auckland Pacific population is reflected in the age sex pyramid as shown in Figure 13. The pyramid is bell shaped, indicating proportionately more children to adults.

6.3 Over a third of Auckland Pacific population were children

The 2013 Census recorded 67,770 Pacific children aged under 15 years, 34.8 per cent of all Pacific peoples in Auckland. This proportion was higher than for the Auckland population as a whole at 20.9 per cent. Pacific children accounted for a quarter (24.2%) of all children in Auckland.

In line with the general geographic distribution of Pacific peoples in Auckland, half of all Pacific children in Auckland lived in the combined Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (19.6%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (16.2%) and Manurewa (14.2%) local board areas.

Put another way, the high proportions of children among the Pacific population means that one in three Pacific peoples in these three local board areas was a child. This proportion was even higher in Papakura, Franklin and Hibiscus and Bays, as shown in Table 6.

Figure 13: Age-sex structure, Pacific peoples and Auckland total (2013)

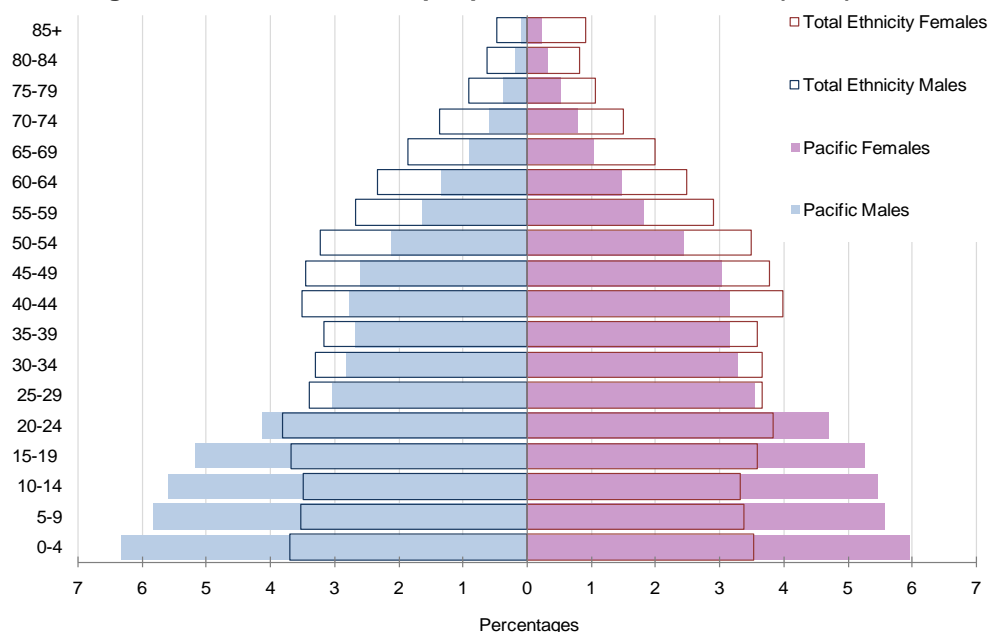


Table 6: Number and proportion in each age group, by local board area, Pacific peoples (2013)

	0-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-64 yrs	65 yrs & over	0-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-64 yrs	65 yrs & over
	Number				Percentage			
Rodney	543	240	561	48	39.0	17.2	40.3	3.4
Hibiscus and Bays	615	273	585	63	40.0	17.8	38.1	4.1
Upper Harbour	375	195	465	39	34.9	18.2	43.3	3.6
Kaipātiki	1620	861	1893	231	35.2	18.7	41.1	5.0
Devonport-Takapuna	402	255	459	57	34.3	21.7	39.1	4.9
Henderson-Massey	7032	3756	8010	903	35.7	19.1	40.7	4.6
Waitākere Ranges	1785	939	2040	207	35.9	18.9	41.0	4.2
Great Barrier	12	0	9	0	57.1	0.0	42.9	0.0
Waiheke	72	45	105	9	31.2	19.5	45.5	3.9
Waitematā	786	801	1860	312	20.9	21.3	49.5	8.3
Whau	3936	2379	5442	762	31.4	19.0	43.5	6.1
Albert-Eden	1896	1398	3195	468	27.3	20.1	45.9	6.7
Puketāpapa	2607	1557	3351	489	32.6	19.5	41.9	6.1
Orākei	672	399	984	120	30.9	18.3	45.2	5.5
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	5835	3117	6915	864	34.9	18.6	41.3	5.2
Howick	1986	1116	2301	231	35.3	19.8	40.8	4.1
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	13,275	7623	15,948	2199	34.0	19.5	40.8	5.6
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	11,001	6075	12,900	1698	34.7	19.2	40.7	5.4
Manurewa	9642	4824	9714	840	38.5	19.3	38.8	3.4
Papakura	2655	1188	2181	177	42.8	19.2	35.2	2.9
Franklin	1029	516	924	75	40.4	20.3	36.3	2.9
Total Pacific	67,773	37,554	79,842	9792	34.8	19.3	41.0	5.0

Note: Percentages are row based and are the percentage within each local board area.

6.4 Higher proportions of older Pacific in Waitematā Local Board area

At the 2013 Census, 5 per cent of Pacific people in Auckland were aged 65 years and over, a smaller proportion than for the Auckland population as a whole (11.5%). The MELAA and Māori ethnic groups had similarly low proportions of older people at 3.8 and 4.4 per cent respectively. The European ethnic group had the highest proportion at 15.2 per cent.

About forty per cent (39.8%) of older Pacific people lived in the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu and Ōtara-Papatoetoe local board areas. Older Pacific people represent only about 5 per cent of the total Pacific population in each of these local board areas (refer to Table 6). The Waitematā Local Board area had a relatively high proportion of older Pacific peoples, at 8.9 per cent. This will be a reflection of earlier settlement patterns by Pacific families in and around Grey Lynn and Ponsonby and possibly older Pacific peoples remaining in the area.

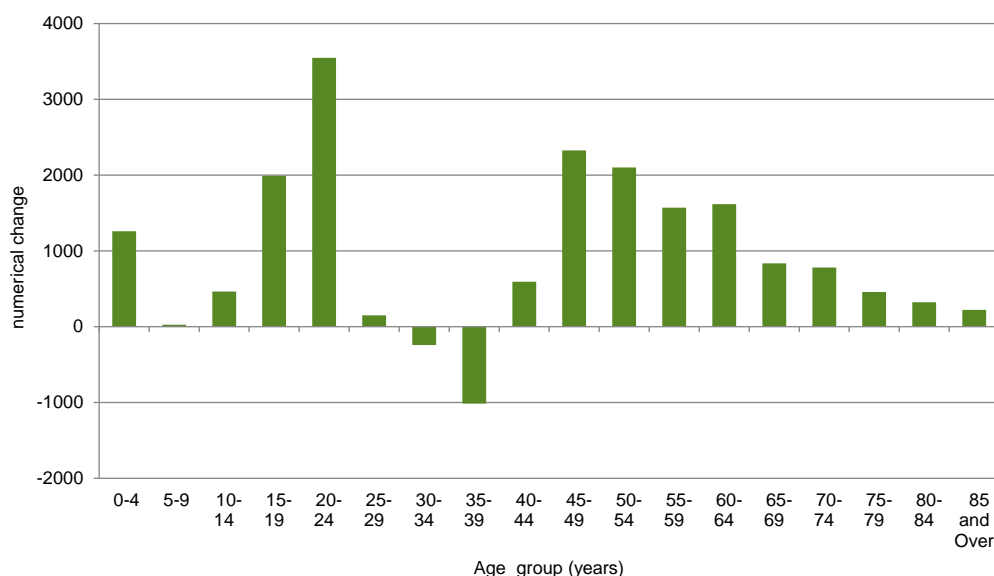
6.5 Population ageing is occurring

The Pacific population is experiencing structural ageing (or population ageing), although not to such a great extent as the European and other populations. Population ageing is driven by a steady decrease in fertility and increase in life expectancy. It is characterised by a gradual increase in the median age, and increasing proportions of people in older age groups compared to younger age groups. So while the number of Pacific children in Auckland has been increasing over time, the proportion of Pacific peoples who are aged less than 14 years has been decreasing – 38.5 per cent in 2001, 37.1 per cent in 2006 and 34.8 per cent in 2013.

On the other hand, the number of Pacific peoples aged 65 years and over has not only increased numerically (an extra 2,622 people in this age group between 2006 and 2013, or 36.6% growth), but the proportion of Pacific peoples who are aged 65 years or older has increased gradually over time - 3.5 per cent in 2001, 4.0 per cent in 2006 and 5.0 per cent in 2013.

As Figure 14 shows, between 2006 and 2013 there was an increase in the number of Pacific peoples in all age groups in Auckland, with the exception of those aged between 30 and 39 years. There was particularly strong growth in the numbers of Pacific aged 20 to 24 years (an extra 3549).

Figure 14: Change in the number of people in each age group between 2006 and 2013, Pacific peoples



6.6 Proportion of children and older people vary across Pacific groups

Some Pacific groups have more youthful age structures compared to others, as shown in Table 7. For example:

- All groups except Fijian have higher proportions of their population who are children compared to the Pacific population overall.
- The Fijian group have the highest proportion of its population aged 15-64 years and 65 plus years (66.4 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively) across all the groups.

Table 7: Pacific population by age group and sex ratio by main Pacific groups, Auckland (2013)

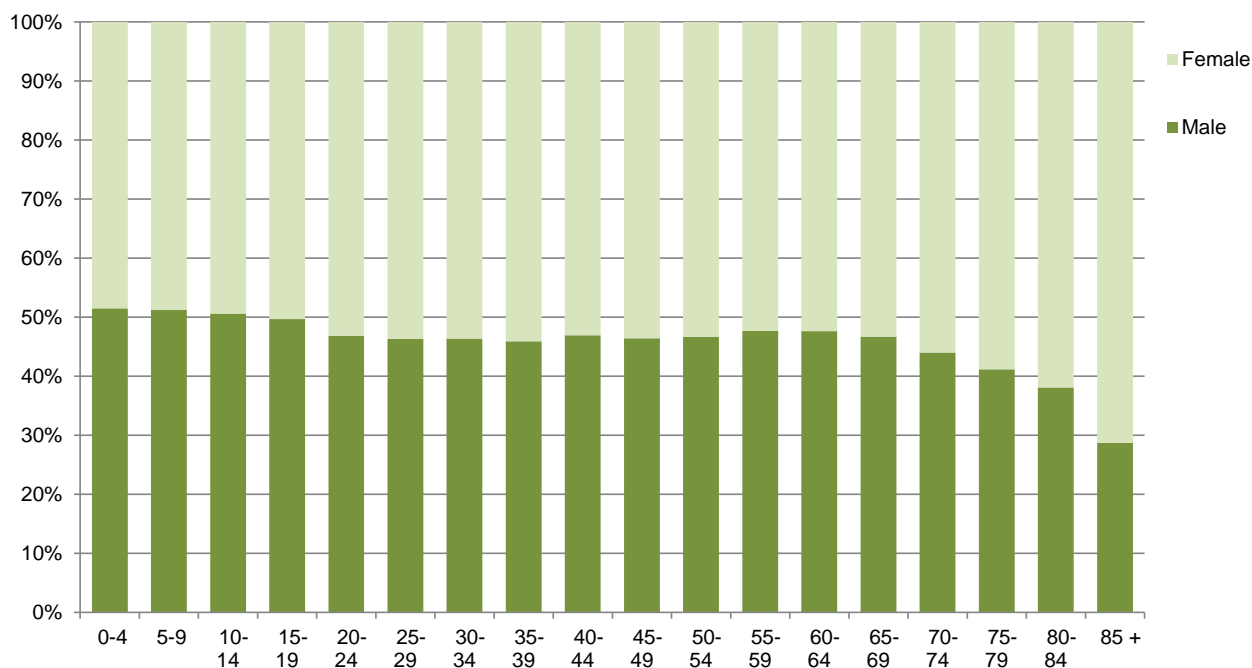
	Population	% less 15 years	% 15-64 years	% 65+ years	Sex ratio (males / 100 females)
Samoan	95,916	36.0	59.3	4.7	94
Tongan	46,971	40.1	55.3	4.6	97
Cook Islands Māori	36,810	38.0	57.6	4.4	91
Niuean	18,555	38.5	56.8	4.7	93
Fijian	8493	28.0	66.4	5.5	97
Tuvaluan	2559	40.8	55.7	3.3	n/a
Tokelauan	1959	40.9	55.9	3.2	85
Total Pacific	194,958	34.8	60.3	5.0	94
Total Auckland	1,415,550	21.0	67.4	11.5	94

6.7 More Pacific females than males in every age group over 15 years

In line with long-term broader regional and national trends, in 2013, there were more Pacific females than males. Over half of Auckland's Pacific population (51.7%) were female (100,710 people) and 48.3 per cent were male (94,248 people). This pattern is also evident in Auckland overall with 40,563 more females than males, and nationally with 114,015 more females than males in 2013. The census has counted more females than males for several decades now. At the national level, it reflects the cumulative effects of lower fertility, improvements in longevity, changes in immigration and emigration together with the propensity for more males than females to be missed by census enumeration.

As Figure 15 indicates, there were more Pacific females than males in every age group over 15 years (overall, 46.9% of those aged 15 and over were males, 53.1% females). This is even more significant in the older age groups (for example, 40.7% of those aged 70 years and over were males, 59.3% females).

Figure 15: Proportion of males and females by age group, Pacific peoples (2013)



There were more females than males across all Pacific groups in Auckland. The Tokelauan group had the highest ratio with 85 males per 100 females (refer to Table 7).

7.0 Education

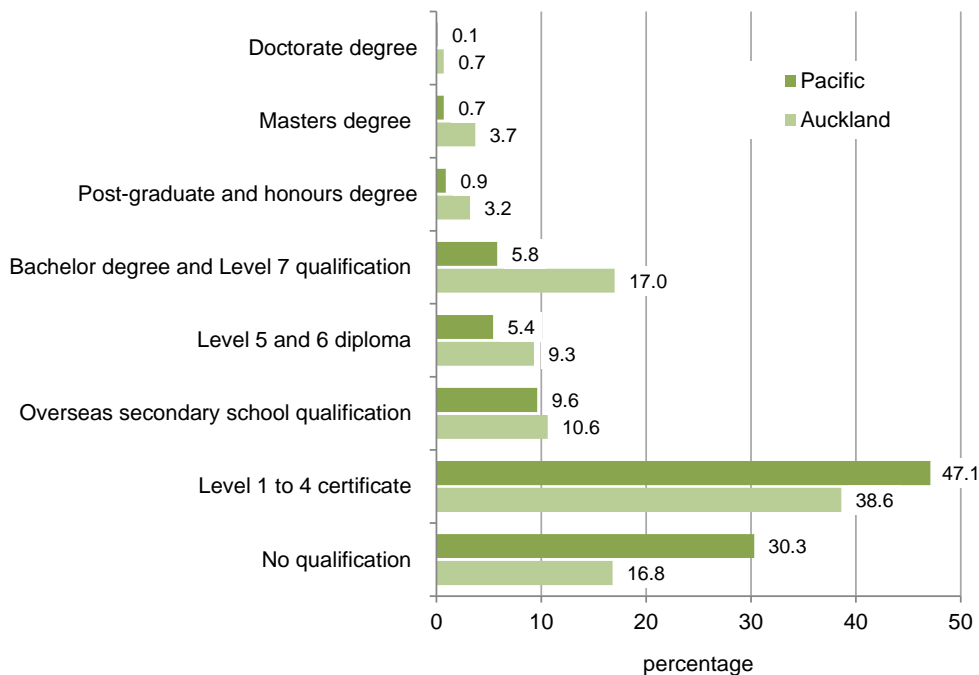
Statistics New Zealand identify a formal qualification as a formally recognised award for educational or training attainment that requires at least three months of full-time study (or the part-time equivalent).

7.1 Formal education levels relatively low

In 2013, almost half (47.1%) of Pacific peoples aged 15 years and over had a Level 1 to 4 certificate and 30.3 per cent had no formal qualification. There were more Pacific adults with Level 1-4 certificates (47.1%) than those with no formal qualifications (30.3%). This was also found across the overall Auckland adult population.

At the bachelor degree and post-graduate levels, there were significantly fewer Pacific people than the Auckland population as a whole. A small proportion of the Pacific population had bachelor degrees and Level 7 qualifications (5.8%), especially when compared to the total population (17.0%). Only 1.7% had a post-graduate degree compared to 7.7% for Auckland overall. See Figure 16.

Figure 16: Highest qualifications among those aged 15 years and over, Pacific peoples and Auckland total (2013)



7.2 Number with post-graduate degrees doubled since 2006

Over time the numbers and proportions of Pacific peoples who have gained a formal education qualification has been increasing. Between 2006 and 2013, there was an overall decrease in the numbers who reported having no qualification at all (dropped by -1.8%), and a general increase in all other categories.

Numerically, the largest increase was in the number of Pacific peoples who had gained a Level 1 to 4 certificate (an extra 11,106 people or an increase of 26.5%). This reflects the young age structure as well as general population increase.

Proportionately the most striking gains were among those who reported having a Masters degree, (which increased by 402 people or 93.7%), or a post-graduate or honours degree (increased by 552 people or 120.3%). Gains were particularly strong among Pacific females.

7.3 Older people more likely to have few or no qualifications

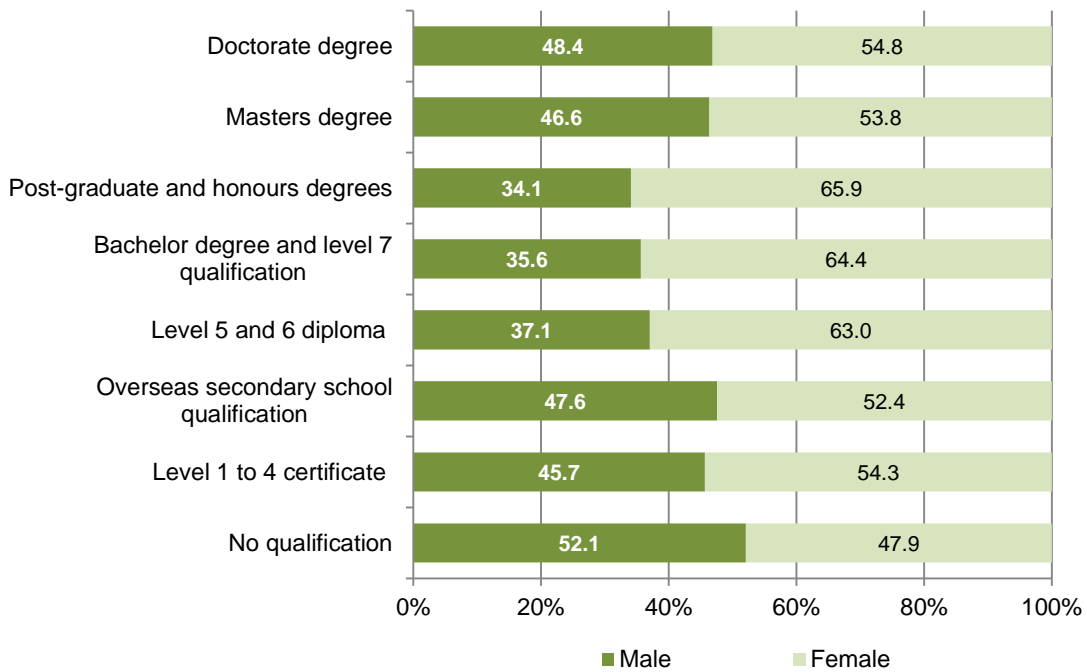
There were substantial differences in levels of formal education across the Pacific population by age, with a relatively high proportion of those aged 65 and over (64.3%) reporting they did not have a formal education qualification. By comparison, only 16.1 per cent of those aged 20 to 24 had no qualification, and almost half (55.2%) had a Level 1 to 4 certificate gained at school, or an overseas school qualification.

Although Pacific youth were more likely than older Pacific peoples to have some form of formal education qualification, the proportions of Pacific youth (those aged 15 to 24 years) with no qualifications was relatively high compared to all youth in Auckland overall (21.5% compared to 15%).

7.4 Higher proportions of females with qualifications

In general, higher numbers and proportions of Pacific females had a formal education qualification, compared to Pacific males. This will be partially in line with the higher numbers of females than males in all age groups over 15 years (refer to Figure 15 above). For example, two thirds (65.9%) of all Pacific people aged 15 years and over with a post-graduate and honours degrees were female at the 2013 Census. See Figure 17.

Figure 17: Highest qualifications for Pacific peoples aged 15 years and over by sex (2013)



8.0 Labour force and employment

This section describes the work and labour force status of Pacific peoples aged 15 years and over, as at the week prior to the census.

It is worth noting that as the data presented here is from two separate points in time (2006 and 2013 census), significant variations between 2006 and 2013, following the Global Financial Crisis are not able to be traced.

8.1 Half of Pacific adult population employed

The labour force participation rate is the proportion of people aged 15 years and over who are gainfully employed, or unemployed and actively seeking work. As outlined in Table 8, the Pacific labour force participation rate was 60.7 per cent in 2013. This was lower than the overall Auckland labour force rate of 66.9 per cent.³

Pacific peoples made up 10 per cent of all those in full-time or part-time employment in Auckland in 2013. (People were defined as employed if they worked for one hour or more for pay or profit, or without pay in a family farm, business, or professional practice, or if they had a job but were not at work for some reason, during that time.) A total of 64,239 Pacific peoples aged 15 years and over, or 50.5 per cent, were employed compared to 61.5 per cent for Auckland overall. This represents 12,333 in part-time employment and 51,906 in full-time employment (Table 8).

The unemployment rate of Pacific peoples in Auckland was twice the rate for Auckland overall (16.8% compared with 8.1%).⁴

Table 8: Work and labour force status⁽¹⁾ of Pacific population aged 15 years and over (2006 and 2013)

	2006		2013	
	Number	%	Number	%
Employed full-time	51,693	46.2	51,906	40.8
Employed part-time	11,499	10.3	12,333	9.7
Unemployed	7,632	6.8	12,969	10.2
Not in labour force	41,103	36.7	49,977	39.3
Total people stated	111,927		127,185	
<i>Subtotals</i>				
Total people in labour force	70,824	63.3	77,208	60.7
Total people employed	63,192	56.5	64,239	50.5
<i>Unemployment rate⁽²⁾</i>		10.8		16.8

Notes:

- 1) A person's work and labour force status in the seven days ending 5 March 2006 and 3 March 2013.
- 2) The proportion of adults in the labour force who are unemployed. The unemployment rate is calculated as a proportion of 'Total people in labour force'.

³ People were defined as 'not in the labour force' if they were not employed and were not actively seeking work. This includes students, people caring for children or other family members, retired people, and people who were unable to work for some reason such as illness or disability.

⁴ Note that the official unemployment rate in New Zealand is calculated by Statistics New Zealand using the quarterly Household Labour Force Survey. It is calculated as the number of people aged 15 years and over who did not have a paid job, were available for work, and were actively seeking work, expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

In 2013, 19.8 per cent of Pacific peoples employed either full time or part-time (referred to here as ‘Pacific workers’) were aged 15-24, and the majority (58.8%) were aged 25-49 years, 19.2 per cent were 50-64 years and only 2.2 per cent were 65 years and older. There were higher proportions of Pacific workers aged 15 to 24 years and 25 to 49 years than Auckland overall (13.7% and 55.5% respectively) reflecting the youthful structure of Pacific people in Auckland.

8.2 Drop in labour force participation since 2006

Changes to Auckland’s economic structure and the economic recession between 2006 and 2013 have resulted in lower employment outcomes among Pacific peoples over this time. The proportion who were employed decreased from 56.5 per cent in 2006 to 50.5 per cent in 2013 (see Table 8).

This general decline in the proportion of adults who were employed was matched by increases in the population who were unemployed and an increase in the proportion of adults not in the labour force. Unemployment increased from a rate of 10.8 per cent (of those in the labour force) in 2006 to 16.8 per cent in 2013.

8.3 Male labour force participation higher than female

The labour force participation among Pacific males aged 15 years and over was 66.3 per cent, compared to 55.8 per cent among Pacific females. This pattern of higher participation among males was found across all Pacific groups, as shown in Table 9.

Table 9 also indicates that adults in the Fijian, Niuean and Samoan groups had higher labour force participation rates than the overall Pacific population in Auckland.

Table 9: Participation and unemployment rates for Pacific groups (2013) (%)

	Labour force participation rate			Unemployment rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Samoan	67.0	57.5	61.9	13.8	18.6	16.2
Cook Islands Māori	63.2	54.3	58.4	16.9	23.7	20.3
Tongan	63.1	51.1	56.8	14.9	21.0	17.8
Niuean	70.1	59.5	64.5	15.0	20.5	17.7
Tokelauan	64.9	53.0	58.2	12.6	21.9	17.0
Fijian	74.5	63.3	68.7	10.4	12.5	11.5
Other Pacific peoples*	66.3	53.7	59.4	13.9	18.6	16.3
Total Pacific	66.3	55.8	60.7	14.3	19.4	16.8
Total Auckland	72.6	61.8	66.9	7.2	9.1	8.1

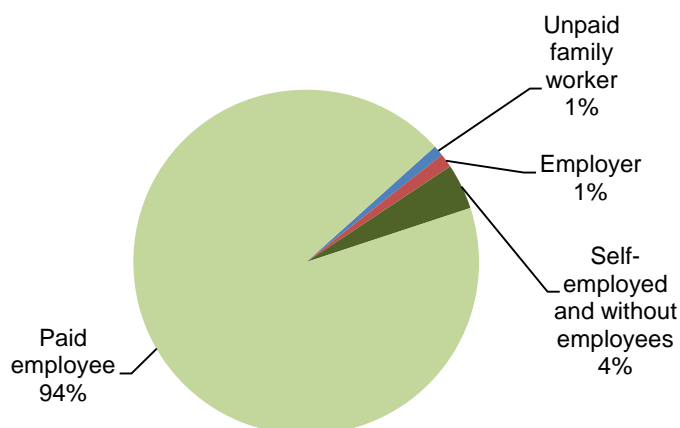
*Includes Tuvaluan.

Across the various Pacific groups, the Fijian and Samoan groups recorded lower unemployment rates overall and for both females and males than the total Pacific population in Auckland. Also the unemployment rates for males were much lower than females across all the Pacific groups and Auckland overall, which is to be expected given the higher participation rates in this group, as discussed earlier.

8.4 Majority are paid employees

The majority of Pacific workers were involved in the labour force as paid employees (93.5%) – see Figure 18. Pacific workers were significantly less likely than the overall working population of Auckland to be self-employed, at 4.3 per cent compared with 12.5 per cent overall, or to be an employer, at 1.3 per cent compared to 5.9 per cent overall.

Figure 18: Employment status, Pacific (2013)



Most Pacific peoples aged 15 years and over were in full-time employment – 82.8 per cent of paid employees, 80.1 per cent of employers and 71.6 per cent of those who were self-employed. This is the same trend for Auckland as a whole, and is a very similar pattern to 2006.

The unpaid family worker category had slightly more people employed part-time however, at 54.3 per cent. This was a similar proportion to Auckland overall at 56.5 per cent.

8.5 Relatively high rates of unpaid work

Participation in unpaid work is an unseen and often unrecognised contribution to society and to the economy. The most common type of unpaid work among Pacific peoples is household work, which includes cooking, repairs and gardening. In 2013, 80.3 per cent of Pacific peoples aged 15 years and over said they had done this without pay in the four weeks prior to the Census, compared to 84.3 per cent for Auckland overall.

As Table 10 shows, 40.9 per cent of Pacific adults said they had looked after a child who is a member of their household in the previous four weeks. This is a higher proportion than the total population aged 15 years and over (31.4%), but is perhaps not surprising given the relatively high proportion of children in the Pacific population.

Relatively high proportions of Pacific peoples reported looking after someone who was ill or had a disability, in their own household and for those who were not in their household. In fact over 20 per cent of all people in Auckland who had looked after a member of their household who was ill or had a disability was of Pacific ethnicity. This will be the result of a variety of factors, including a

propensity to care for those who are ill or disabled within the household and within the broader community (this may be financially and / or culturally driven).

Table 10: Had undertaken unpaid activities in previous four weeks (2013) (%)

	Pacific peoples (%)	Auckland total	Pacific as % of Auckland total
Household work, cooking, repairs, gardening, etc, for own household	80.3	84.3	10.8
Looking after a child who is a member of own household	40.9	31.4	14.8
Looking after a child who does not live in own household	16.1	13.0	14.1
Looking after a member of own household who is ill or has a disability	13.2	7.1	21.1
Helping someone who is ill or has a disability who does not live in own household	8.7	7.4	13.4
Other helping or voluntary work for or through any organisation, group or marae	14.8	13.0	12.9
No activities	15.3	12.8	13.6

Note: Percentages are column based. Activities were those undertaken in the four weeks prior to census day. The total is more than 100% as people could have engaged in more than one activity.

Levels of unpaid activity were generally higher among Pacific females than males, particularly with regard to caring for others. For example, females made up 65.5 per cent of those who said they had looked after a child who does not live in their household, and 62.3 per cent of those who had looked after a member of their own household who was ill or had a disability.

9.0 Industry

This section provides a brief overview of the industries in which Pacific peoples are employed, and outlines broad changes since the 2006 Census.

9.1 Manufacturing still the largest employer

Pacific people are employed across many industries in Auckland; however the largest numbers are employed in the manufacturing industry. In 2013, over 10,000 Pacific peoples aged 15 years and over were employed in manufacturing, representing 17.5 per cent of the employed Pacific adult population (compared with 9.9 per cent for Auckland overall).

Half of all Pacific people employed within the manufacturing industry were in these three sectors:

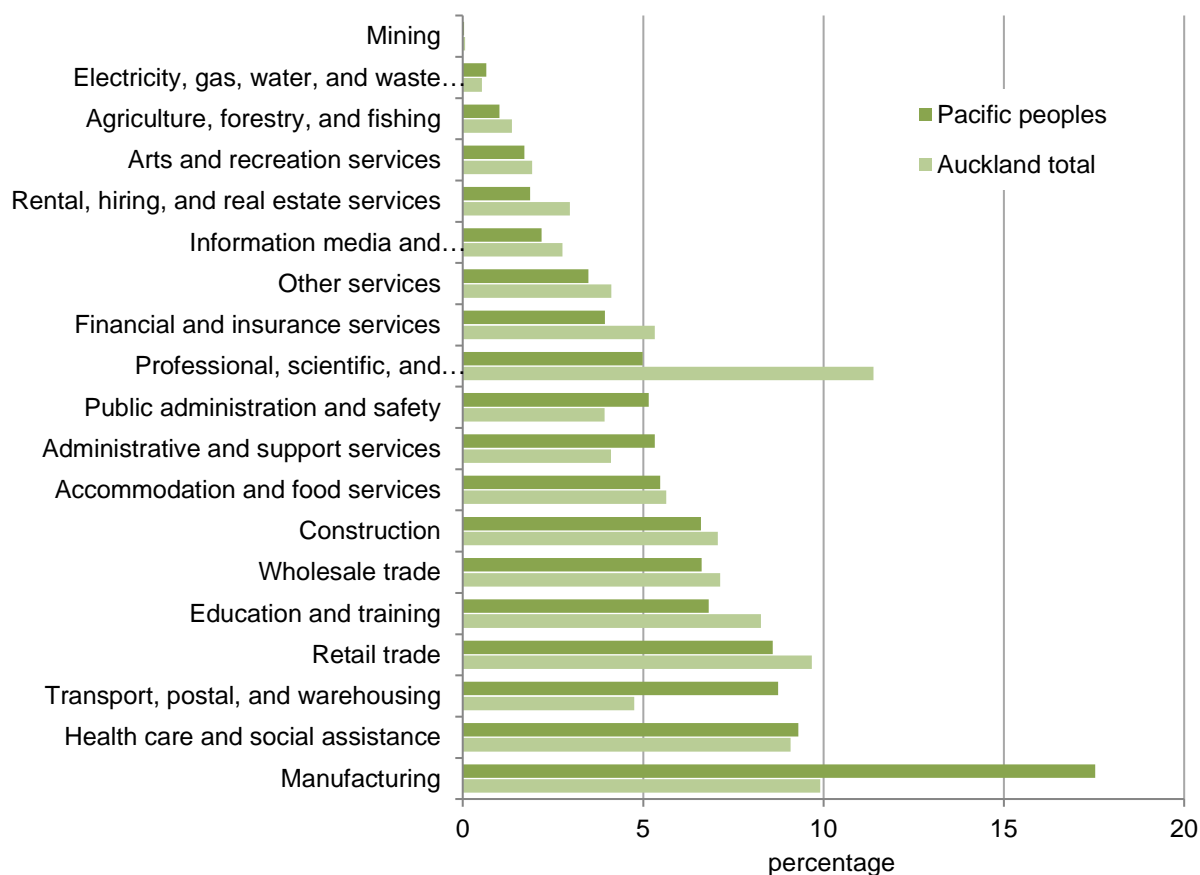
- Food product manufacturing (27.8%)
- Machinery and equipment manufacturing (12.1%), and
- Fabricated metal product manufacturing (11.8%).

Pacific people were also highly represented in the following industries (although not as markedly as in manufacturing): transport, postal and warehousing (8.7% of Pacific employed in this industry compared with 4.7% overall); administrative and support services (5.3% Pacific compared with 4.1% overall); and public administration and safety (5.2% Pacific compared with 3.9% overall). See Figure 19.

A relatively low proportion of Pacific peoples worked in the professional, scientific and technical services industry (5.0% Pacific compared with 11.4% for Auckland overall).

The manufacturing industry was the main employer across all Pacific groups, particularly Samoan (18.3% employed in manufacturing) and Tongan (18.5%). The only exception to this was among Fijians – the largest proportion was employed in the health care and social assistance industry (13.8%, followed by 10.5% in manufacturing).

Figure 19: Industry, Pacific and total workers (2013)



9.2 Largest growth in numbers employed in health care and social assistance

The period between 2006 and 2013 included a general economic downturn in New Zealand, a continuation of the downturn in local manufacturing industries and was also marked by strong net migration losses to Australia to take up job opportunities, including in the mining industry.

During that time, there was an overall decrease in the numbers of Pacific peoples employed in manufacturing, with a decrease of 2400 workers, or -19.2 per cent. Other industries that recorded declines in numbers of Pacific peoples employed were accommodation and food services (231 people), wholesale trade (78 people) and construction (39 people).

There were however, gains in some industries. The largest gains in numbers of Pacific peoples employed were recorded in:

- Health care and social assistance (25.0% growth or 1077 people)
- Education and training (33.6% or 993 people)
- Public administration and safety (37.6% or 816 people)
- Retail (16.4% or 702 people)
- Transport, postal and warehousing (14.6% or 645 people).

10.0 Occupations

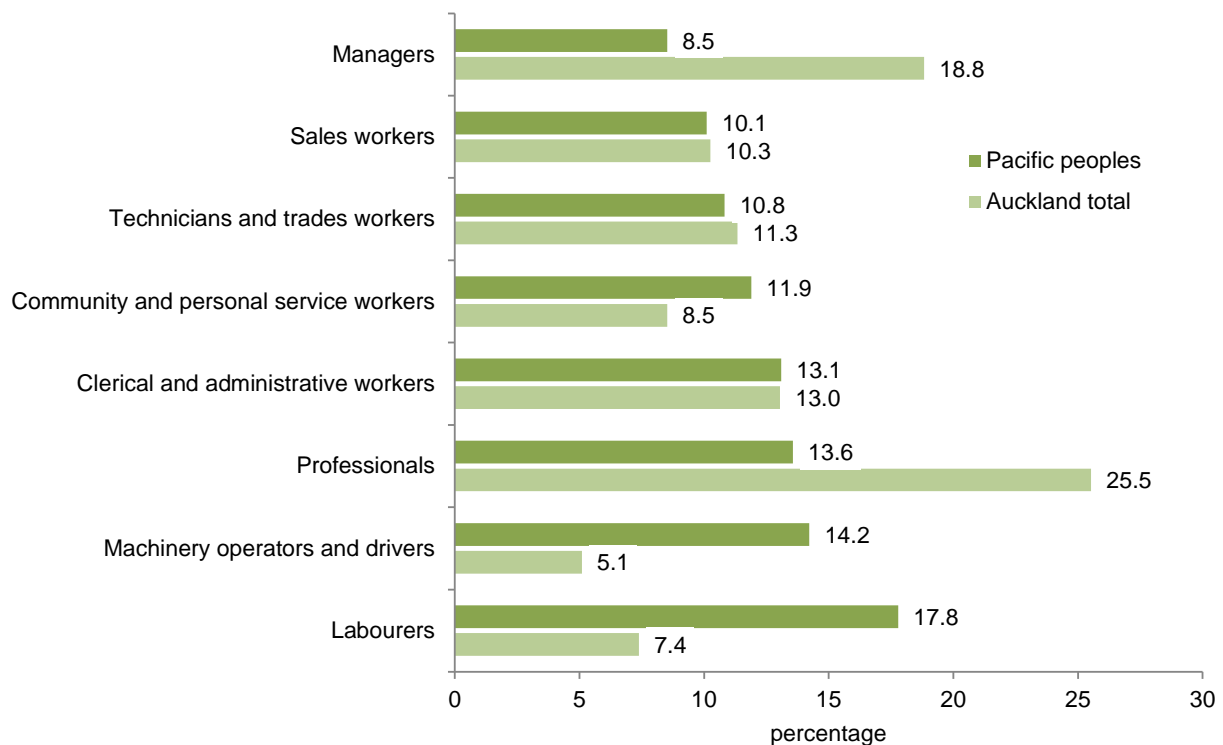
The Pacific workforce is diverse, and Pacific workers were represented across a wide range of occupations in 2013. This section provides a brief overview of the distribution of Pacific peoples across the main occupational categories in Auckland, with some insights into differences across age groups and local board areas.

10.1 High proportions of Pacific workers in lower skilled occupations

While Pacific workers were represented in all occupational categories in 2013, they were generally over-represented in the lower skilled (and often lower paid) occupations. For example, 17.8 per cent were employed as labourers (compared with 7.4% overall), and 14.2 per cent as machinery operators and drivers (5.1% overall) (see Figure 20). Conversely, smaller proportions of Pacific workers were professionals and managers, when compared with the overall Auckland workforce.

It is worth noting that similar proportions of Pacific workers were employed as professionals (13.6%) and clerical and administrative workers (13.1%) and machinery operators and drivers (14.2%).

Figure 20: Occupation, Pacific and total Auckland workers (2013)



10.2 Growth in numbers of Pacific managers and professionals

General changes in Auckland's industrial structure, including a decrease in primary manufacturing activities and increase in service industries, has resulted in changes to the occupational structure of Pacific workers. Between 2006 and 2013 there was a general decrease in the numbers of Pacific employed as technicians and trades workers (-16.4% decrease), machinery operators and drivers (-7.5%) and labourers (-4.3%). There was growth in all other occupational categories, particularly in the numbers of Pacific managers and professionals (increased by 18.6% and 29.8% respectively).

Table 11 shows the change in the numbers of Pacific workers employed as managers or professionals between 2006 and 2013, by four broad age groups. It shows that there has been an increase in the numbers employed in these occupations, and that proportionately, growth has been stronger among Pacific workers than Auckland overall, in each age group. It is interesting to note that while there was an overall decrease in the number of workers aged 15 to 24 years in Auckland who were employed in managerial or professional occupations, there was an increase among younger Pacific workers.

Table 11: Change in numbers employed as professionals and managers between 2006 and 2013, Pacific peoples and Auckland total

	15 to 24 yrs	25 to 49 yrs	50 to 64 yrs	65+ yrs
Numerical change				
Pacific peoples	90	1206	1122	144
Auckland total	-630	11,646	16,038	6252
Percentage change				
Pacific peoples	7.2	16.2	83.9	133.3
Auckland total	-3.4	7.4	28.1	84.8

There was particularly strong growth in the numbers of Pacific managers and professionals in the following industries between 2006 and 2013:

- Public administration and safety
- Arts and recreation services
- Transport, postal and warehousing
- Education and training
- Financial and insurance industries.

10.3 Occupational structure varies across local boards

In 2013, the occupational structure of Pacific workers varied across Auckland's local board areas, reflecting the broader geographic distribution of occupations, across all ethnicities.

Relatively large proportions of certain occupational categories were reported by Pacific workers living in certain local board areas. For example, relatively high proportions of Pacific workers:

- Living in Rodney and Orākei were managers
- Living in Waitemātā, Albert-Eden and Orākei were professionals

- Living in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Manurewa were machinery operators (about 18% each) and labourers (about 20% each).

10.4 One in five young Pacific workers employed as labourers

A third of all Pacific young people aged 15 to 24 years (12,741 people or 33.9%) were employed full-time or part-time at the 2013 Census. Among this group, almost one in five (21.5%) were employed as labourers, and a further fifth (20.8%) were employed as sales workers.

At the more detailed occupation level, the highest numbers of young Pacific workers were employed as sales assistants and salespersons (1185 or 10.6% of all young Pacific workers) and hospitality workers (591 people or 5.3% of all young Pacific workers).

There had however been an overall decrease in the proportion of young Pacific peoples in employment when compared to 2006, decreasing from 42.8% of all Pacific youth in 2006 to 33.9% in 2013.

10.5 Increasing proportion of older Pacific people in paid employment

At the other end of the scale, 14.4 per cent of older Pacific peoples (those aged 65 years and over) were employed at the census. This is a slightly lower proportion than across the whole older population at 22 per cent. Similar to Pacific young people, the largest group (22.8%) were employed as labourers, and a similar proportion were employed as professionals (19.2%).

At the more detailed occupational level, the largest groups were employed as cleaners and laundry workers (10.2% of older Pacific workers) and carers and aides (10.2%).

There had been an increase in the numbers and proportion of older Pacific peoples in employment when compared to the 2006 Census, increasing from 12.3 per cent of all Pacific older people in 2006 to 14.4 per cent in 2013.

11.0 Income

This section briefly looks at reported personal income levels of Pacific people aged 15 years and over in Auckland, and reported income sources in the previous 12 months. This information needs to be interpreted with caution, as some usual residents are not forthcoming with income details on their census form.

11.1 Median personal income relatively low, at \$18,900

The median personal income of Pacific peoples aged 15 and over in Auckland was \$18,900 per annum – lower than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600. Pacific people had the lowest median income across all ethnic groups in Auckland. The European group was the highest at \$36,500 per annum, followed by Māori at \$24,500 per annum. This results from a variety of factors, including a generally younger population, over-representation in lower skilled occupations and higher rates of unemployment as described previously.

The Fijian, Niuean and Samoan groups reported higher median personal incomes than Pacific people in Auckland overall as shown in Table 12. This is in line with the relatively higher participation rates and lower unemployment rates among these groups.

Table 12: Median personal income by Pacific groups (2013)

	Median Personal Income
Samoan	\$19,900
Cook Islands Māori	\$17,900
Tongan	\$14,600
Niuean	\$20,900
Tokelauan	\$17,600
Fijian	\$27,000
Other Pacific peoples *	\$17,400
Pacific Auckland	\$18,900
Total Auckland	\$29,600

* Includes Tuvaluan.

Income levels among Pacific people are generally lower than the total Auckland population. In 2013, a quarter (28%) of Auckland's Pacific population aged 15 years and over reported a personal income of \$5,000 or less (this includes 1.1% who reported a loss, 19.9% who reported 'zero income' and 10.1% who reported \$1-\$5000) compared to 18 per cent for all Aucklanders aged 15 years and over. In terms of the highest income bracket, 4.2 per cent of Auckland's Pacific population reported a personal income of \$70,001 or more compared to over 15 per cent for Auckland.

In line with employment and qualifications, higher proportions of Pacific people living in the Upper Harbour and Hibiscus and Bays local board areas reported an income of \$70,001 or more than people living in other areas.

11.2 Relatively large proportions list benefits as a source of income

The 2013 Census asked residents to note all sources of income they had received in the previous 12 months, and people could choose more than one income source.

The biggest group (54.2%) of Auckland's Pacific population aged 15 years and over stated they received an income from wages, salary, commission or bonus, similar to the general population (57.3%). This is also in line with the 50.5 per cent Pacific employment rate, as mentioned previously. A relatively low proportion said they received an income from self-employment (3.6%, compared with 14.6% regionally).

A small proportion received income from investments – only 2.4 per cent compared with 18.8 per cent of the total Auckland population.

The 2013 Census indicates relative over-representation by Pacific peoples on benefits as a source of income. Although the actual proportions of Pacific peoples who stated they received an income from benefits was small, Pacific peoples made up considerably large proportions of all those receiving benefits. For example, although Pacific peoples aged 15 years and over constitute 12.1 per cent of all those aged 15 years and over in Auckland, they accounted for 27.6 per cent of those who were receiving an domestic purposes benefit, 25.1 per cent of those on unemployment benefit, and 20 per cent of those on a sickness benefit. See Table 13 below.

Table 13: Sources of income, Pacific people aged 15 years and over (2013)

	Pacific	Auckland	Pacific as proportion of Auckland (%)
No source of income during that time	15.2	10.0	17.7
Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc	54.2	57.3	10.9
Self-employment or business	3.6	14.6	2.9
Interest, dividends, rent, other invest.	2.4	18.8	1.5
Payments from a work accident insurer	0.6	0.8	8.6
NZ superannuation or veterans pension	5.8	12.9	5.3
Other superannuation, pensions, annuities	1.3	2.1	7.2
Unemployment benefit	6.3	2.9	25.1
Sickness benefit	4.9	2.8	20.0
Domestic purposes benefit	6.2	2.6	27.6
Invalids benefit	2.7	1.7	18.0
Student allowance	5.1	3.4	17.4
Other govt benefits, payments or pension	5.9	4.0	17.3
Other sources of income	1.3	2.0	7.8

Note: Percentages are column based. They do not add to 100 as people could choose more than one income source.

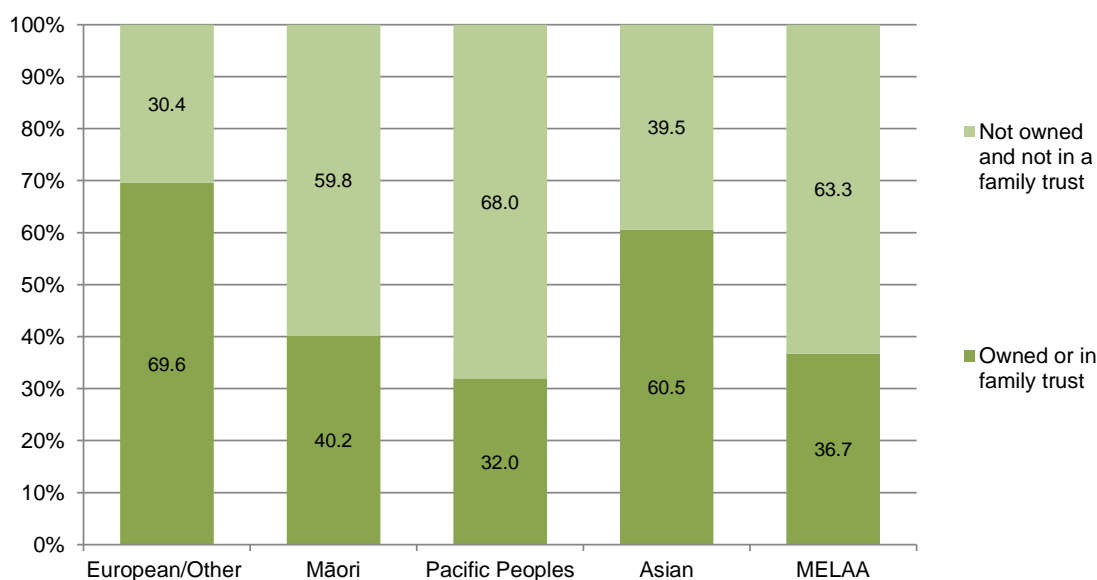
12.0 Home ownership

The census provides a wealth of information about the dwellings that people live in, including levels of ownership. Census does not provide information however on ownership of any other dwellings or properties by people. The analysis in this section discusses the proportions of Pacific peoples who lived in households that owned the dwelling they lived in, or held it in a family trust. This will therefore include a mix of individuals who live on their own, and those who live as a couple, or with others and co-own the property.

12.1 Home ownership the lowest for Pacific people

As Figure 21 shows, in 2013, 32 per cent of Pacific peoples lived in households that owned the dwelling they were living in, or held it in a family trust. This was the lowest proportion across all main ethnic groupings in Auckland overall.

Figure 21: Tenure by usual residents of private dwellings, all main ethnic groups (2013)



Home ownership rates are decreasing nationally and across Auckland. This trend was observed among Pacific peoples as well. The proportion living in a household that owned the dwelling in which they lived decreased from 37.6 per cent in 2001, to 35.7 per cent in 2006 and to 32 per cent in 2013.

13.0 New Zealand Index of Deprivation

The New Zealand Index of Deprivation (NZDep2013) is a combination of a range of key socio-economic variables at the household level. It provides an overall score of deprivation in a particular meshblock, with 10 indicating relatively poor outcomes and 1 indicating relatively positive outcomes. It is a useful mechanism to explore relative socio-economic advantage across Auckland.

The NZDep2013 was calculated using 2013 Census data on a weighted index. It takes into account a range of factors, shown in Table 14 in order of decreasing weight.

Table 14: Dimensions of deprivation included in NZDep2013

Dimension of deprivation	Description of variable
Communication	People aged <65 with no access to the Internet at home
Income	People aged 18-64 receiving a means tested benefit
Income	People living in equivalised* households with income below an income threshold
Employment	People aged 18-64 unemployed
Qualifications	People aged 18-64 without any qualifications
Owned home	People not living in own home
Support	People aged <65 living in a single parent family
Living space	People living in equivalised* households below a bedroom occupancy threshold
Transport	People with no access to a car

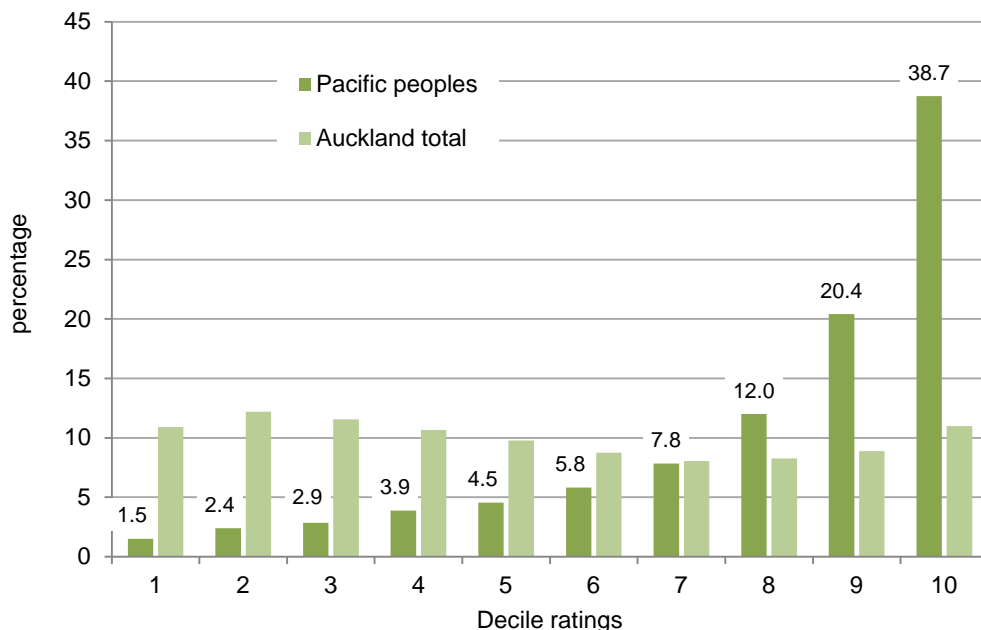
*Equivalisation: methods used to control for household composition.

Taken from: Atkinson, J., Salmond, C. and Crampton, P. (2014). *NZDep2013 Index of Deprivation*. Department of Public Health, University of Otago, Wellington.

13.1 Significantly high proportion of Pacific peoples living in areas rated 8, 9 or 10

In 2013, 71 per cent of Pacific peoples in Auckland (of all ages), lived in an area rated 8, 9 or 10 on the NZDep2013 (see Figure 20). This is a significant proportion, and is considerably larger than that found within any other ethnic group – Maori (50%), Asian (28%), and European (16%). Overall, 28.9 per cent of all Aucklanders lived in an area rated 8, 9 or 10.

Figure 22: Distribution of usual residents across deciles, Pacific peoples and Auckland total (2013)



Notes: Data labels in the chart are for Pacific peoples only.
 Data sourced from Department of Public Health, University of Otago, Wellington.

Not only were there considerably large proportions of Pacific peoples living in areas characterised by high NZDep2013 index ratings, Pacific peoples also made up the largest proportion of all people living in these areas. That is, over a third (37.2%) of all usual residents living in areas rated 8, 9 or 10 were of Pacific ethnicity, closely followed by European at 33 per cent. Almost a quarter (23.3%) were Asian and 19.1 per cent Māori.

There are multiple economic, cultural and structural drivers behind the levels of relative socio-economic disadvantage among Pacific peoples. The findings will also be partly a result of large household sizes and the pattern of geographic concentration of Pacific peoples in certain parts of Auckland, including the Southern Initiative area, which is discussed in the next section.

14.0 The Southern Initiative

The Southern Initiative is one of two big place-based initiatives in the Auckland Plan, a 30-year vision for Auckland. It covers the four local board areas of Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Manurewa, and Papakura: combined, these cover an area of Auckland with significant economic opportunity yet high social need.

The purpose of the Southern Initiative is to plan and deliver a long-term programme of co-ordinated investment and actions to bring about transformational social, economic, and physical change. The Southern Initiative is an opportunity to improve the quality of life and well-being of local residents dramatically, reduce growing disparities, and increase business investment and employment opportunities, for the benefit of all of Auckland and New Zealand.⁵

The population living in the Southern Initiative area is characterised by ethnic diversity, and in particular, large numbers of Pacific peoples – in 2013, Pacific peoples made up 40.3 per cent of the total population in this area (101,940 people). Over half (52.2%) of Auckland's total Pacific population, and 53.4 per cent of Auckland's Pacific children and young people lived in the Southern Initiative area.

The Pacific population living in the area increased by 9927 people between 2006 and 2013, or 10.8 per cent. There had been particularly high growth in the numbers of Pacific peoples living in the Papakura and Manurewa local board areas (22.4% and 43.5% growth respectively), this will be in part related to the provision of new housing developments during that time.

Within the Southern Initiative area, the largest proportion of Pacific peoples lived in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (39,045 people or 38.3%), followed by Ōtara-Papatoetoe (31,671, 31.1%) and Manurewa (25,020, 24.5%). The Papakura Local Board area had relatively small numbers at 6,201 Pacific residents (6.1%). Table 15 below indicates the numbers of people in specific Pacific groups as at the 2013 Census.

Table 15: Pacific groups by TSI local board areas (2013)

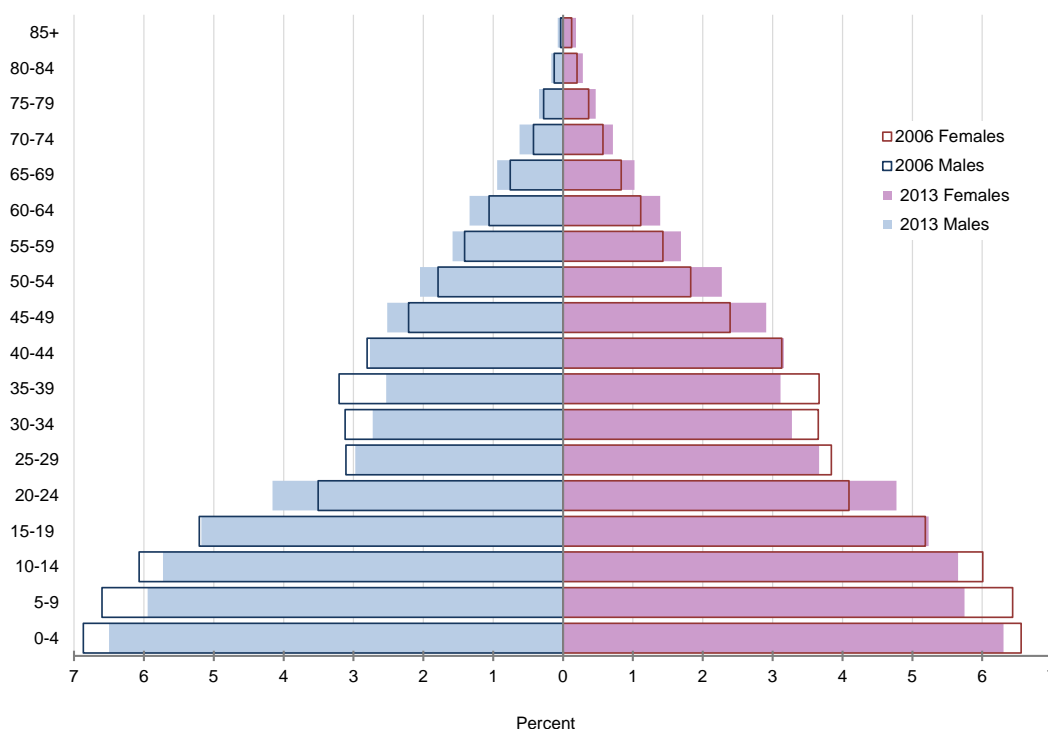
	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	Manurewa	Papakura	Total TSI	Rest of Auckland
Samoan	17,568	16,902	14,313	2991	51,774	44,142
Tongan	12,747	6648	4374	1137	24,906	22,065
Cook Islands Maori	7365	7326	5169	1581	21,441	15,369
Niuean	3411	2574	2040	546	8,571	9,984
Fijian	942	888	927	276	3,033	5,463
Tokelauan	402	279	210	72	963	996
Other Pacific	348	348	429	207	1,332	4,509

⁵ For more information on the Southern Initiative refer to the Auckland Plan. <http://theplan.theaucklandplan.govt.nz/>. For an overview of the total population living in the Southern Initiative area as at the 2013 Census, refer to The Southern Initiative Area profile report produced by RIMU as part of this 2013 Census series. Available on the Auckland Council website or from RIMU.

The Pacific population living in the area has a very young age structure. As discussed in Section 6, Auckland’s Pacific population is youthful. As the age sex chart below indicates, in 2013, 38.5 per cent of the TSI Pacific population were children aged 0 to 14 years (a total of 36,573 children), and a further 19.3 per cent were young people aged 15 to 24 years (a total of 19,716 young people).

The chart below also indicates however that population ageing (as discussed earlier in Section 6.5) is happening to an extent in the Southern Initiative area. Compared to 2006, there were smaller proportions of Pacific peoples in every age group under 40 years in 2013, with the exception of people aged 20 to 24 years.⁶

Figure 23: Age-sex structure, Pacific peoples in the Southern Initiative (2006 and 2013)



The pattern of work and labour force status among Pacific living in the Southern Initiative in 2013 was very similar to the overall pattern of Pacific described in Section 8 of this report. In the Southern Initiative area, the Pacific labour force participation rate was 58.6 per cent, and the rate of employment at that time was 47.9 per cent (see Table 16). The majority of those who were employed were in full-time work.⁷

Table 16 also indicates the relatively low labour force participation rate (48.2%) by Pacific young people (aged 15 to 24 years) and high unemployment rate (33.9%). This is most pronounced in the 20 to 24 year age group – many of those aged 15 to 19 will be at school.

⁶ The extent to which this information provided here has been affected by the broader Pacific undercount at the 2013 Census is not clear (refer to the Introduction section of this report to read more about the undercount of Pacific peoples at the 2013 Census).

⁷ The census gathers information on the job that individuals had ‘worked the most hours in’, and does not measure the number of paid jobs that individuals hold. Therefore, the extent to which Pacific peoples, and others, might be engaged in several part-time jobs cannot be fully captured.

Table 16: Work and labour force status ⁽¹⁾ of Pacific population living in the Southern Initiative area (2013)

	Total Pacific aged 15 and over		Pacific aged 15 to 24 years	
	Number	%	Number	%
Employed full-time	25,566	39.1	4,335	22.0
Employed part-time	5721	8.8	1,947	9.9
Unemployed	7044	10.8	3,225	16.4
Not in labour force	27,036	41.4	10,203	51.8
Total people stated	65,361	100.0	19,707	100.0
<i>Subtotals</i>				
Total people in labour force	38,331	58.6	9507	48.2
Total people employed	31,284	47.9	6,282	31.9
<i>Unemployment rate ⁽²⁾</i>		18.4		33.9

Notes:

- 1) A person's work and labour force status in the seven days ending 5 March 2006 and 3 March 2013.
- 2) The proportion of adults in the labour force who are unemployed. The unemployment rate is calculated as a proportion of 'Total people in labour force'.

Of particular concern in the Southern Initiative are the high numbers and proportions of people with no education, training or employment, particularly young people. At the 2013 Census, one in five young Pacific peoples (those aged 15 to 24 years) had no education qualifications (3897 people, or 22.4%), and as Table 17 below shows, a total of 4977 young Pacific people were recorded as not employed and not studying.

Table 17: NEET status among the Pacific population living in the Southern Initiative area (2013)

	Total Pacific aged 15 and over		Pacific aged 15 to 24 years	
	Number	%	Number	%
Not employed and not studying	20,781	31.8	4977	25.3
Employed and studying	3618	5.5	1482	7.5
Study only and no employment	8589	13.1	6669	33.8
Employed only and no study	24,666	37.7	4263	21.6
Employed but study not stated	2997	4.6	537	2.7
Not employed and study not stated	4707	7.2	1776	9.0
Total Pacific	65,361	100.0	19,710	100.0

15.0 Conclusion

This report has provided an overview of the Pacific population living in Auckland as at the 2013 Census. It shows a young population, from a variety of cultural and ethnic backgrounds, living predominantly in the south of the urban area (particularly in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Manurewa local board areas). An increasing proportion are born in New Zealand and over time, Pacific peoples are living further south within Auckland.

It is anticipated that the Pacific population within Auckland will continue to grow through migration and natural increase and will continue to blend with the wider New Zealand population in generations to come. This will undoubtedly result in shifts and changes to traditional ethnic and cultural identity among Pacific groups.

Pacific people play an important role in the social and economic landscape of Auckland and will continue to do so. However, the current young age structure, relatively low labour participation rate, lower educational levels and over-representation in employment in the secondary sector bring challenges and implications for the economic and social prospects of present and future Pacific generations. Further improvements in education and skill levels will be required if disparities in employment, income and living standards are to be improved.