

2006 Census series

Pacific Peoples
in the Auckland region

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Regional Council
TE RAUHĪTANGA TAIAO

Pacific Peoples in the Auckland Region

Results from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings



Prepared by Social and Economic Research and Monitoring team
Auckland Regional Council
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Executive Summary

As at the 2006 Census, two thirds of all Pacific peoples in New Zealand lived in the Auckland region (177,933 usual residents or 66.9%). The largest group lived in Manukau City (86,616 persons, or 48.7% of all Pacific peoples in the region), and Auckland City (50,166 or 28.2%).

The Pacific populations in Manukau and Auckland cities (and Waitakere city to an extent) appear to be more established Pacific communities with larger proportions of long-term residents than those in the more semi-rural areas of Rodney district to the north, Franklin and Papakura districts to the south. The data suggests continuation of the gradual decline in the proportion of Pacific peoples who live in Auckland city, and increase in proportions living in Manukau city as well as relatively recent movement to the outer districts.

The Pacific populations in Rodney district and North Shore city are relatively small, and have different characteristics than the other TAs. They are significantly more likely than those living in Manukau and Auckland cities to identify with more than one ethnic group, including New Zealand European or Maori, to have higher labour force participation rates, and to have higher proportions of managers and professionals.

The largest Pacific ethnic group was Samoan (87,834 people), followed by Tongan (40,140), Cook Islands Maori (34,368) and Niuean (17,667) (these groups are not necessarily exclusive, as people may have identified with more than one ethnicity).

The age structure of the Pacific population in Auckland region is very young, and there are gradually declining numbers in all age groups after birth. In 2006, over a third (37%) of Pacific peoples in the region were children aged less than 15 years, compared with 22% of the total regional population. Put another way, about a fifth of all children in Auckland region (22%) have at least one Pacific ethnic identity.

Over a third of Pacific people in the region aged over 15 years (36%) had no formal educational qualification, which is relatively high when compared with 20.3% for the regional population. 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 2006, Pacific peoples had a slightly lower overall labour force participation rate and lower employment rate than the regional population - probably due to particularly lower rates in Manukau and Auckland cities who have the largest concentrations of Pacific people. Although Pacific workers are represented in all occupational categories, they are over-represented in the lower-skilled and lower-paid occupations, particularly labourers (19% were occupied as labourers) and machinery operators and drivers (15.9%). In some more specific occupational categories, Pacific workers make up over a third of all employed, eg. factory process workers, store persons and machinery operators.

Pacific peoples were employed across all industries in the region. However, in line with historic migration into New Zealand to fill labour shortages in manufacturing, and lower educational levels almost a quarter

(22%) of Pacific workers in the Auckland region were employed in the manufacturing industry in 2006, compared with 12% for the regional population .

In line with employment patterns, reported personal incomes were generally lower. The median personal income in 2006 was \$20,700 per annum, compared with \$26,800 for the total regional population.

Analysis of 'Pacific families' and 'Pacific households' is not available in this report due to problems with definition. Ethnic identity is gathered at an individual level in the Census and is perceived to be personal and subjective. It is not always possible, or desirable, to ascribe ethnic identity to a family or household unit using data gathered at the individual level.

Pacific peoples in the Auckland region are more likely to rent than to own their own home. Over 70% of Pacific population rented, compared with half of the total regional population.

In conclusion, it is anticipated that the Pacific population within the Auckland region will continue to grow and 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. However, the very young age structure, relatively low labour participation rate, lower educational levels and over-representation in employment in the secondary sector provide challenges and implications for future generations to thrive.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The Auckland region is home to a considerable proportion of the New Zealand-based Pacific population.

In the 2006 Census, 265,970 persons living in New Zealand identified with at least one Pacific Islands' ethnicity– 6.6% of the total population. Two thirds of these people lived in the Auckland region (177,933 usual residents or 66.9%). This report provides an overview of some key demographic characteristics of the Pacific population living in the Auckland region, as at the 2006 Census.

Note

The data used to prepare this report comes from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings. It provides a snapshot of the Auckland region in 2006. Analysis has been limited to data availability at the time of writing.

Ethnicity is a measure of cultural affiliation, as opposed to race, ancestry nationality or citizenship. It is self perceived and people can feel that they belong to more than one group. Respondents were asked to state the ethnic group or groups that they belong to, on their Census form. People could choose more than one group, and many did (overall, 10% of people living in the Auckland region chose more than one ethnic group). Not everyone answers the question – in 2006, 5% of Auckland regional residents (65,800 people) did not provide a response.

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 population' or 'Pacific peoples' throughout this report.

In many cases information is provided by local council area, or territorial authority area (TA). There are seven TAs in the Auckland region: Rodney district and North Shore city to the north, Waitakere city to the west, Auckland city in the central isthmus area, and Manukau city, Papakura and Franklin districts to the south.

In some cases, the report provides a breakdown by the seven main Pacific ethnic groups (Samoan, Tongan, Cook Islands Maori, Niuean, Fijian, Tuvaluan and Tokelauan), but this is limited due to data availability.

Where possible, comparison is also made between the total Pacific population of the Auckland region as well as the total Auckland regional population (that is, all residents of the region, including Pacific peoples) in order to provide context and scale.

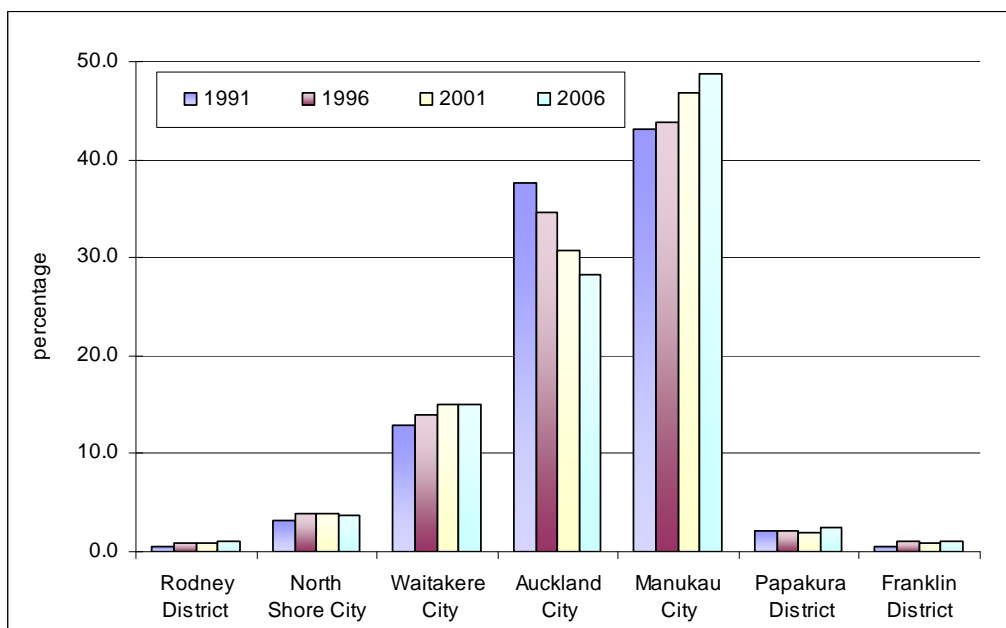
Chapter 2: Pacific Population in Auckland Region

Distribution Across the Auckland Region

In 2006, the largest number of Pacific peoples within the Auckland region lived in Manukau city (86,620 people, which is almost half of all Pacific peoples in the region (49%), followed by Auckland city (28%) and Waitakere city (15%). It is interesting to note that a third of all Pacific peoples living in New Zealand live in Manukau city.

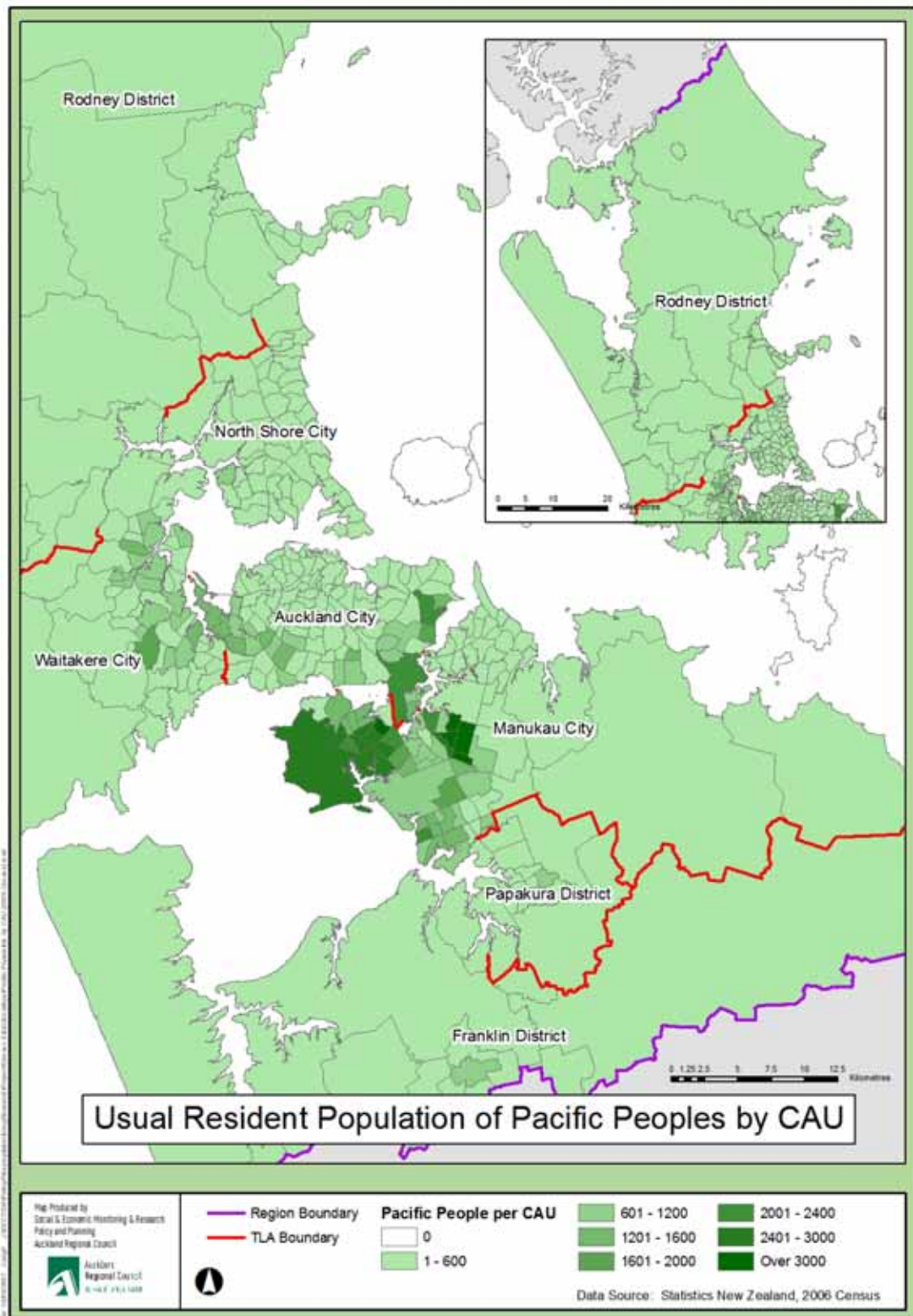
As Figure 1 indicates, Manukau city has been home to the largest number of Pacific peoples in the region over the last fifteen years or so, followed by Auckland and Waitakere cities. There has however, been considerable growth in the proportion living in Manukau and Waitakere Cities during that time and a relative decline in the proportion living in Auckland City – a movement out of more traditionally centrally located neighbourhoods, particularly out to the south of the region.

Figure 1: Distribution of Pacific peoples across Auckland regional TAs (%) (1991 to 2006)



See Figure 2 (over) for the geographic distribution of Pacific peoples in the Auckland region, as at 2006. At the suburb level, the areas of particularly high concentration are Mangere, Otara and Flat Bush in the south, Tamaki and Otahuhu areas in the centre.

Figure 2: Number of Pacific people within each CAU (2006)



(2)

Growth and Change

The table below shows numbers of Pacific people in each TA across the last four censuses. It shows that there has been growth in all TAs since 1991, but that growth has been more pronounced in some more than others over the last fifteen years.

Rodney and Franklin districts have experienced high growth over the last fifteen years, however this is off relatively small numbers, and is in the context of wider population growth in those outer areas due to new housing growth.

Growth in the numbers of Pacific people in Auckland city has been slower than in other TAs. For example, while Manukau city has experienced rapid and large-scale growth from 48,168 Pacific people in 1991 to 86,616 by 2006 (79.8% increase), the numbers of Pacific peoples living in Auckland city have increased from 42,130 in 1991 to 50,166 in 2006 (19% growth).

Table 1: Pacific population in Auckland region, by TA (1991 to 2006)

	1991	1996	2001	2006	Numerical change 1991 to 2006	% change 1991 to 2006	Numerical change 2001 to 2006	% change 2001 to 2006
Rodney District	663	1,131	1,275	1,827	1,164	175.6	552	43.3
North Shore City	3,654	5,139	5,907	6,537	2,883	78.9	630	10.7
Waitakere City	14,415	18,414	23,241	26,823	12,408	86.1	3,582	15.4
Auckland City	42,130	45,549	47,619	50,166	8,036	19.1	2,547	5.3
Manukau City	48,168	57,867	72,381	86,616	38,448	79.8	14,235	19.7
Papakura District	2,319	2,736	3,060	4,377	2,058	88.7	1,317	43.0
Franklin District	678	1,293	1,449	1,986	1,308	192.9	537	37.1
Auckland region	111,852	131,844	154,677	177,933	66,081	59.1	23,256	15.0

Note: the count for Franklin District is for the part that is in Auckland region only.

As a Proportion of Total Auckland Regional Population

In 2006, Pacific peoples represented 13.7% of the total Auckland regional population. Although the actual number of Auckland residents who identify with at least one Pacific ethnic group has increased over the last fifteen years (as shown above), the proportion has remained steady, due to broader population growth within the region - the Auckland region has experienced constant and steady growth for many decades and is one of the fastest growing regions in New Zealand. For example, in 1991, 111,852 persons identified with at least one Pacific ethnicity (representing 11.9% of the total Auckland regional population), and this number had increased to 177,933 people by 2006 (13.7% of the total population).

Table 2: Pacific peoples in Auckland region as proportion of total (1991 to 2006)

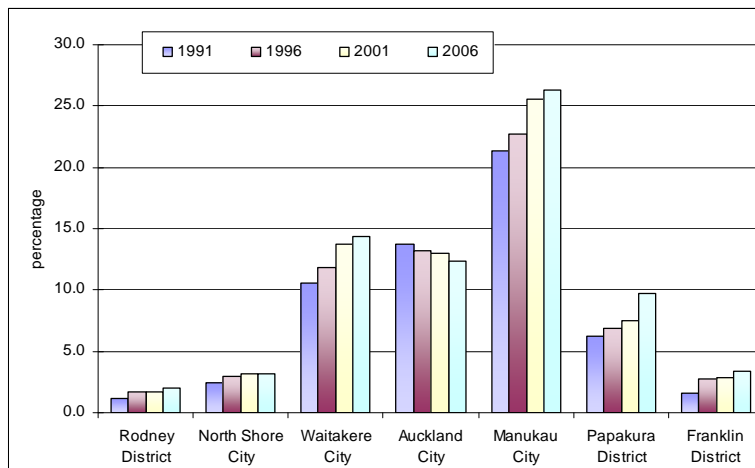
	Number of Pacific peoples	Total regional population	As % of total population
1991	111,852	943,773	11.9
1996	131,844	1,068,657	12.3
2001	154,677	1,158,890	13.3
2006	177,933	1,303,058	13.7

As a Proportion of TA Populations

Figure 3 below indicates the proportion of the total population within each TA who were Pacific peoples, over the last four censuses. Again, the highest proportion has been in Manukau City, where over 20% of the total population have been Pacific peoples since 1991, and this proportion has increased with each Census. The lowest proportions have been in the northern TAs of Rodney District and North Shore City, and in Franklin District.

In line with the movement from Auckland city to other TAs by Pacific population over recent years, the only TA to experience a decrease in the proportionality of Pacific peoples to total population has been Auckland city. As the wider population of Auckland city has grown (it has the second largest population in the Auckland region), this growth has been in ethnic groups other than Pacific peoples.

Figure 3: Proportion of TA population who were Pacific peoples (%) (2006)



Growth and Change since 2001

As at the 2006 Census, almost half (47.9%) of Pacific peoples in the Auckland region were living in the same residence as five years ago, and 29.2% were living in the same TA.

There had been some movement since 2001 to the areas on the outskirts of the region – in 2006, just over a quarter of those living in Rodney District (28.7%), a third of those in Papakura district (32.7%) and a quarter in Franklin district (24.9%) stated they had been living in another TA within the Auckland region five years earlier. It is not possible however, to trace where they had lived in the region in 2001. There will be a variety of reasons for moving, including community, family, home affordability or employment.

Almost one in 10 Pacific peoples in the region stated they were overseas in 2001 (9.1%). This will include new migrants as well as returning New Zealand residents who may have been spending time in their source country, travelling, working or studying overseas.

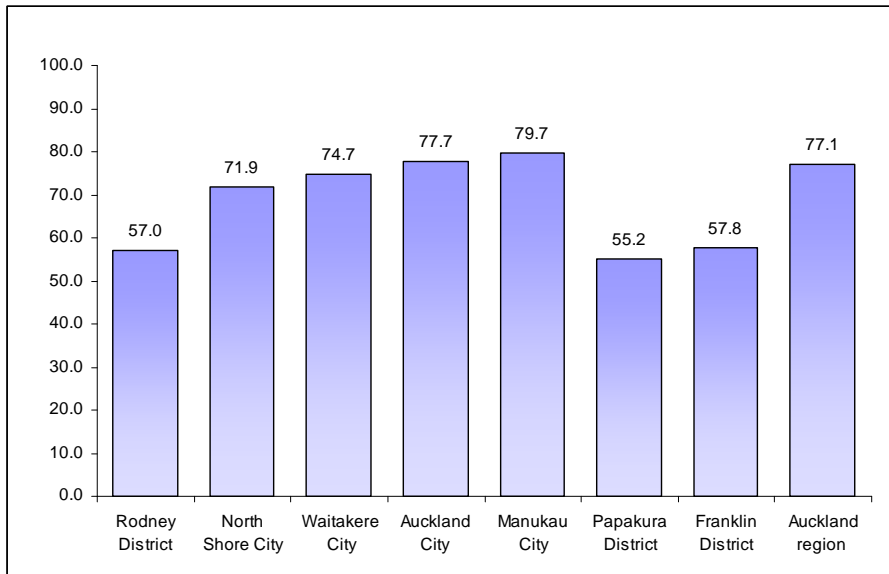
Table 3: Where were you five years ago? (Of those alive five years ago) (%) (2006)

	Rodney District	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Auckland City	Manukau City	Papakura District	Franklin District	All Pacific people in Auckland region
Same Usual Residence	31.9	42.1	44.7	52.1	48.1	34.2	32.9	47.9
Same TA	25.1	29.7	30.0	25.5	31.5	21.0	24.9	29.2
Auckland Region, Different TA	28.7	12.7	13.3	11.0	8.2	32.7	24.9	10.9
Different part of North Island	5.0	4.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	5.8	6.2	2.4
South Island	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5
Overseas	8.5	10.0	9.3	8.6	9.4	5.6	10.8	9.1
Total alive five years ago								

Note: Percentages do not include 'not elsewhere included' responses and those not born five years ago.

Census data suggests that Pacific communities in the four main urban cities within the region are more established than in the three outer, more rural, district council areas of Rodney, Papakura and Franklin. For example, in 2006, over 70% of Pacific peoples living in the four main cities were either in the same usual residence as in 2001, or living in the same city, whereas the proportion for the district council areas is considerably lower. Refer to Figure 4.

Figure 4: Percentage within each TA living in same usual residence or in same TA as in 2001 (%) (2006)



Chapter 3: Pacific Groups in the Auckland Region

The term 'Pacific Islands' is an aggregate term for people from a number of countries and a variety of cultural and ethnic backgrounds. Table 4 presents more detailed data on the largest Pacific ethnic groups in the region.

In 2006, the largest group within the Auckland region were Samoan (87,834 people), followed by Tongan (40,140) and Cook Islands Maori (34,368) (as mentioned earlier, people could identify with more than one ethnic group and some will be included in multiple groups).

Some observations from the data:

- Half of all those who identified as Samoan live in Manukau city (51.2%)
- Half of all those who identified as Cook Islands Maori live in Manukau city (55.6%)
- There is a relatively large Tuvaluan community in Waitakere city (1509 people, or 71.5% of all Tuvaluan in the region)
- There is a relatively large Tongan presence in Franklin district, compared to other ethnicities (32.7% of those in Franklin identified as Tongan).

Two thirds (66.9%) of all Pacific peoples in New Zealand lived in the Auckland region as at the 2006 Census. This proportion varied within separate ethnic sub-groups. For example, while relatively high proportions of those who identified as Tongan, Niuean and Samoan lived in the region (80%, 78% and 67% respectively), only a quarter (27%) of all those who identified as Tokelauan did so.¹

¹ Refer to Statistics New Zealand's 'Pacific Profiles' series for an outline of the demographic characteristics of the main Pacific ethnic groups living in New Zealand as at 2006 Census. www.stats.govt.nz

Table 4: Ethnic Group (Level 2), by TA (2006)

	Rodney District	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Auckland City	Manukau City	Papakura District	Franklin District	All Pacific people in Auckland Region
Samoan	678	2,847	15,063	21,798	45,000	2,079	519	87,834
Tongan	285	1,785	3,669	14,865	18,336	627	651	40,140
Cook Islands Maori	477	954	3,837	8,355	19,137	1,293	417	34,368
Niuean	189	516	2,709	5,949	7,659	444	240	17,667
Fijian*	150	555	1,296	1,974	1,623	162	108	5,847
Tuvaluan	48	57	1,509	201	231	3	72	2,109
Tokelauan	24	93	465	378	816	36	39	1,848
Tahitian	24	42	114	228	351	30	21	810
Kiribati	39	27	189	183	120	21	42	627
Rotuman	12	36	87	114	93	12	21	372
Rarotongan	15	36	81	78	132	18	15	366
Papua New Guinean	6	36	42	78	42	6	18	219
Solomon Islander	9	18	27	51	57	15	3	186
Ni Vanuatu	0	9	24	51	36	0	0	117
Hawaiian	3	15	15	39	18	6	0	99
Nauruan	0	3	27	9	18	0	0	54
Pitcairn Islander	3	3	21	9	9	3	0	48
Total Pacific people	1825	6537	26,823	50,166	86,616	4377	1986	177,933

Notes:

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

This table only presents data for groups of more than forty persons region-wide.

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

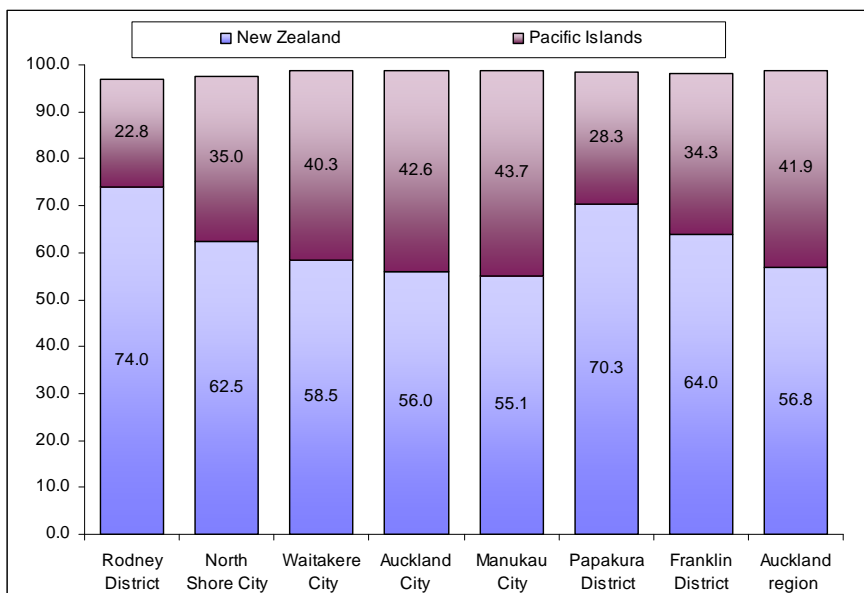
Chapter 4: Birthplace and Identity

Birthplace

As the Pacific population settles into the region from generation to generation, an increasing proportion of Pacific peoples are born in New Zealand. By 2006, over half (56.8%) of all Pacific peoples in the region were born in New Zealand.

Again, this varies across the TAs, with highest proportions of New Zealand-born recorded in Papakura district (70.3%) and Rodney district (74%).

Figure 5: Proportion of Pacific peoples born in New Zealand and in Pacific Islands, by TA (2006)



The proportion born in New Zealand also varies across Pacific ethnic sub-groups. Overall, for most of the ethnic groups listed below, larger proportions were born in New Zealand than in the source country. Two exceptions are the Fiji and Tuvalu groups – higher numbers were born in the source country than in New Zealand, reflecting recent migration patterns from those countries. See Table 5 below.

Table 5: Birthplace by Ethnicity Level 2 for Auckland region (selected ethnic groups) (2006)

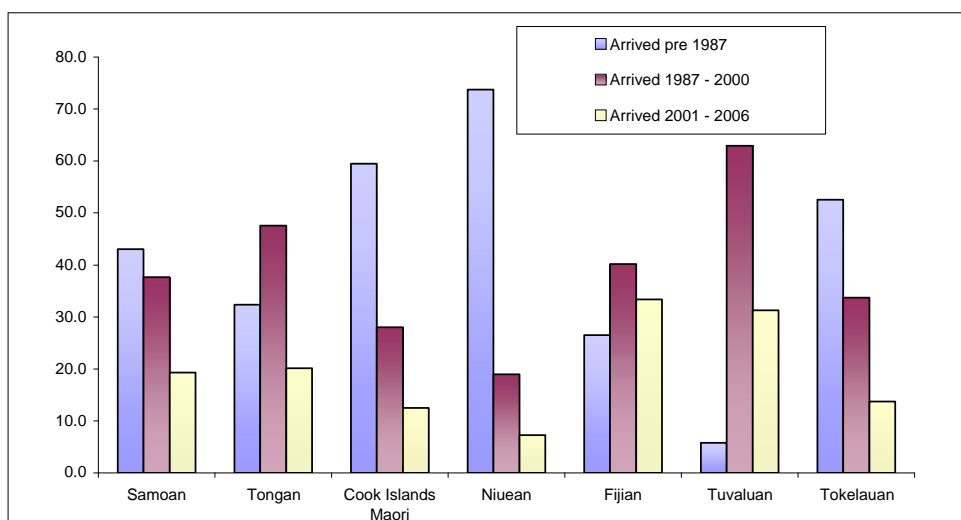
	Samoa	Tongan	Cook Islands Maori	Niuean	Fijian	Tuvaluan	Tokelauan
New Zealand	49,803	21,201	23,520	12,384	2,376	750	1,236
Samoa	35,061	147	39	246	18	45	192
Australia	738	306	285	111	42	12	18
Other Oceania	426	90	66	84	24	1,191	357
Fiji	162	129	18	42	3,246	63	6
Tonga	81	17,010	24	84	21	0	0
Niue	81	96	27	4,182	6	6	6
Cook Islands	33	27	10,158	51	9	6	0
Total in Auckland region	87,834	40,140	34,776	17,667	5,847	2,109	1,848

Note: Not all possible birthplaces are shown in this table – just the main ones.

The table below shows some detail on the length of time since arrival in New Zealand for those who were born overseas, by the main Pacific ethnic sub-groups in the region. It indicates that patterns of migration vary. For example:

- Migration from Samoa, Tonga and Cook Islands has been steady but has slowed down since 2000.
- Three quarters (73.8%) of those born in Niue arrived pre 1987.
- A third of those born in Fiji arrived recently (between 2001 and 2006), and a similar proportion of those from Tuvalu arrived recently also.

Figure 6: Years since arrived in Auckland region for overseas-born Pacific peoples (%) (2006)



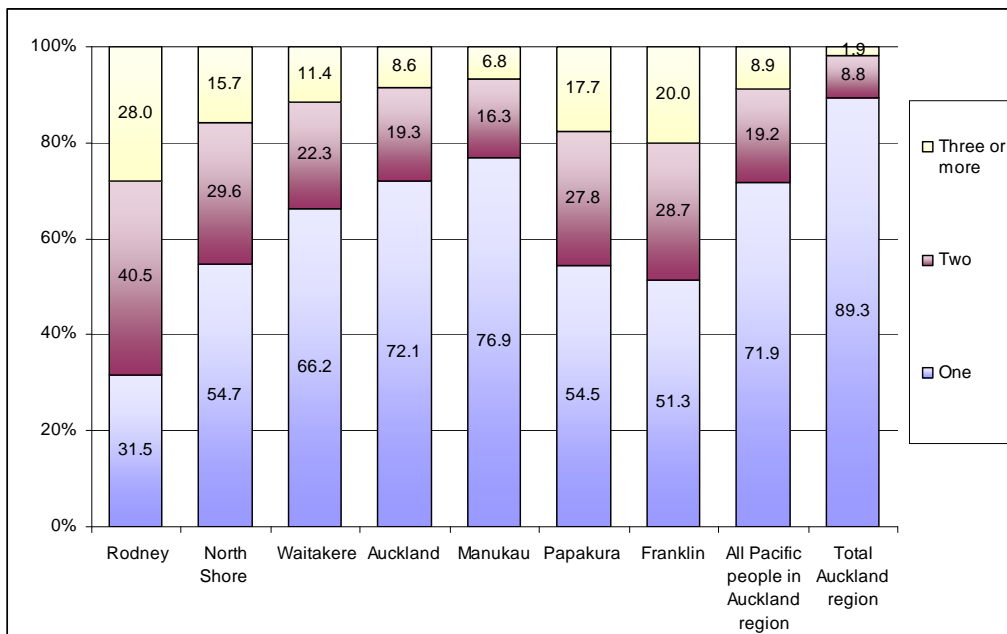
Cross Cultural Identity

Ethnicity is a measure of cultural affiliation, as opposed to race, ancestry nationality or citizenship. It is self perceived and people can feel that they belong to more than one group. As the Pacific population integrates through marriage and raising families across Pacific groups and into the wider population, many will feel they belong to more than one ethnic group, and for many, this will include non-Pacific ethnicities.

Figure 7 shows the proportion of Pacific peoples living within each TA who chose one, two, three or more identities in the 2006 Census. The findings indicate quite strongly that overall, Pacific people are significantly less likely than the total regional population to identify with only one ethnic group - in 2006, 71.9% chose one identity compared to 89.3% regionally.

This varied across the TAs, and was quite marked in the populations of the three TAs located on the outer edges of the region, especially in Rodney District, where only a third of the Pacific population identified with one ethnic group (31.5%). The highest proportions were found in Manukau and Auckland cities (76.9% and 72.1% respectively). As we have seen, these two cities also have the largest numbers of Pacific peoples and the largest proportions within each TA that identify with at least one Pacific group.²

Figure 7: Number of ethnic groups chosen, by TA (%) (2006)



² It is not possible to tell from the data the strength of cultural identity that individuals have with each ethnic identity, or any sense of cultural 'predominance'.

When we investigate the actual mix of (other) ethnic identities among the Pacific population in the Auckland region, it's clear that through inter-generational blending with the wider Auckland and New Zealand population, many Pacific peoples in the region now identify with non-Pacific ethnic groups as well, particularly New Zealand European and Maori (12.9% and 10.9% respectively across the region).

This was particularly marked in Rodney District to the north, where half (48.5%) of Pacific people also identified as New Zealand European and a quarter (27.9%) as Maori, and Franklin District to the south, where a third (32.6%) identified as New Zealand European and a quarter (25.3%) as Maori.

Very small numbers of Pacific peoples (less than one percent) identified as Indian, South East Asian, Middle Eastern, African and Latin American.

Table 6: Proportion of Pacific Peoples who also identified as European or Maori, by TA (%) (2006)

	Rodney District	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Auckland City	Manukau City	Papakura District	Franklin District	All Pacific People in Auckland Region
New Zealand European	48.5	29.1	17.7	13.3	8.4	21.7	32.6	12.9
Other European	9.5	5.8	4.1	3.0	2.0	5.1	6.3	3.0
Māori	27.9	15.1	12.2	9.2	9.7	26.6	25.3	10.9

Note: 'New Zealand European' includes those who ticked the box "NZ European". 'Other European' includes those who wrote British, Dutch, German, Australian etc on their Census form.

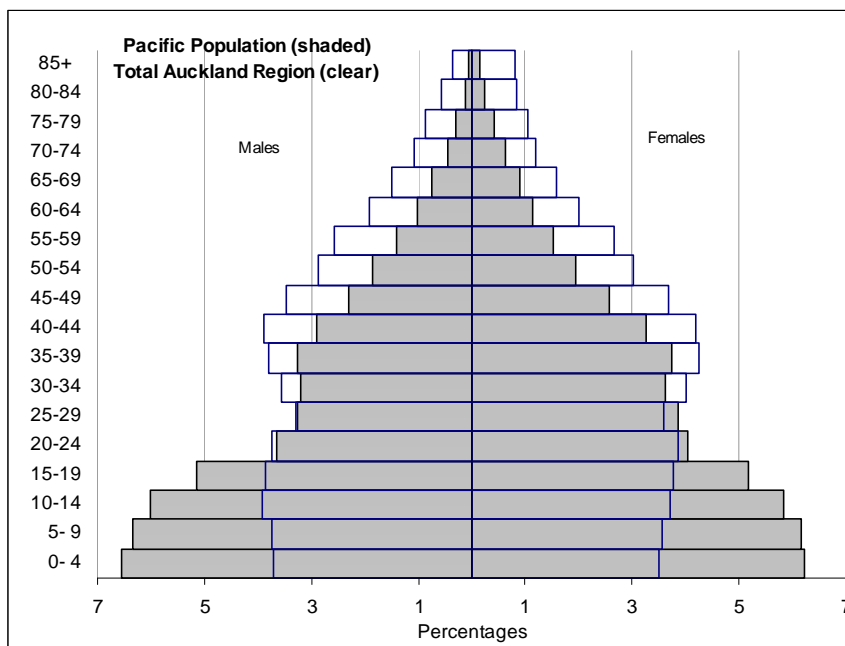
Chapter 5: Selected Demographics

Age-Sex Structure

The Pacific population is characterised by being relatively younger than the total population. This is due in part to generally higher birth rates and lower life expectancy among Pacific peoples.

The younger age-sex structure of the Auckland regional Pacific population is reflected in the age sex pyramid below. The Pacific pyramid is bell shaped, indicating proportionately more children to adults. There are considerably higher proportions of children when compared to total population (ie: the broader base) and generally lower proportions of adult population (for all age groups over 35 years, but especially marked for those aged 40 years and over).³

Figure 8: Age sex structure (Pacific population compared with total Auckland regional population) (2006)



Those born in New Zealand tend to be younger than those born overseas. This is due to the migratory history of Pacific peoples to New Zealand – those born in New Zealand are the children, grand-children and great grand children of those who came from overseas. Nationally, just less than 70% of the New Zealand born Pacific population was under 20 years in 2006 compared to 17% of those born overseas.

³ This pattern may vary by ethnic sub group (analysis not available at time of writing).

Age Groups

The table below presents the numbers of Pacific peoples within broad age groups, by TA. In line with the age-sex pattern shown above, the highest numbers within all TAs are children aged less than 15 years, and numbers within each age group gradually decrease, with very small numbers of Pacific peoples aged 75 years and over living in the Auckland region.

The Pacific populations in Papakura and Franklin districts are young - almost half of the Pacific population were aged under 15 years in 2006 (43.9% in both TAs).

Some other observations from the data:

- In 2006, just over a third (37%) of Pacific peoples living in the region were children aged less than 15 years (66,015) compared with 22% of the total population. Put another way, about one fifth (22%) of all children in the region are Pacific children.
- In line with general population distribution, half of the Pacific children in the region live in Manukau city (53%).
- In 2006, there were 2,286 Pacific peoples aged 75 years and over living in Auckland region (1.3% of the Pacific population in the region, compared with 4.5% of the regional total). Almost two thirds (61%) of this group were women.
- A third of older Pacific peoples live in Auckland city (39%).
- Over half (59%) of Pacific people are within the working age group (15 to 65 years). This is a slightly smaller proportion than the regional total (68%).

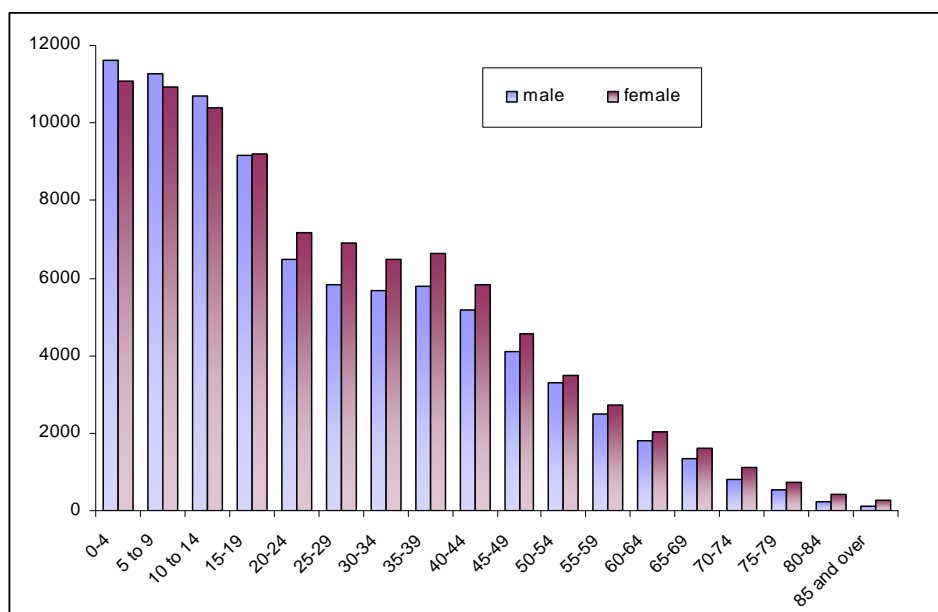
Table 7: Age groups of Pacific population, by TA (2006)

	Rodney District	North Shore City	Wairakere City	Auckland City	Manukau City	Papakura District	Franklin District	All Pacific peoples in Auckland region
0 to 14 years	40.8	37.1	37.0	34.1	38.3	43.9	43.9	37.0
15 to 29 years	22.4	25.6	25.0	25.5	25.0	25.5	21.5	25.1
30 to 44 years	21.1	21.1	20.5	20.3	19.6	18.4	20.3	20.0
45 to 59 years	10.4	11.2	12.0	12.5	11.1	8.8	10.3	11.6
60 to 74 years	4.3	4.1	4.4	5.7	4.8	2.7	3.0	4.9
75 years and over	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sex Ratio

In 2006, Pacific females outnumbered Pacific males in the Auckland region. In 2006, there were 5100 more females than males overall, and there were more females than males in every age group over 15 years old. This pattern is also found in the general population both regionally and nationally (nationally, females first outnumbered males in the 1971 Census). That is, more males are born than females, but males also experience higher rates of mortality in all age groups.

Figure 9: Proportion of Pacific males to females, by age group (2006)



Highest Qualification

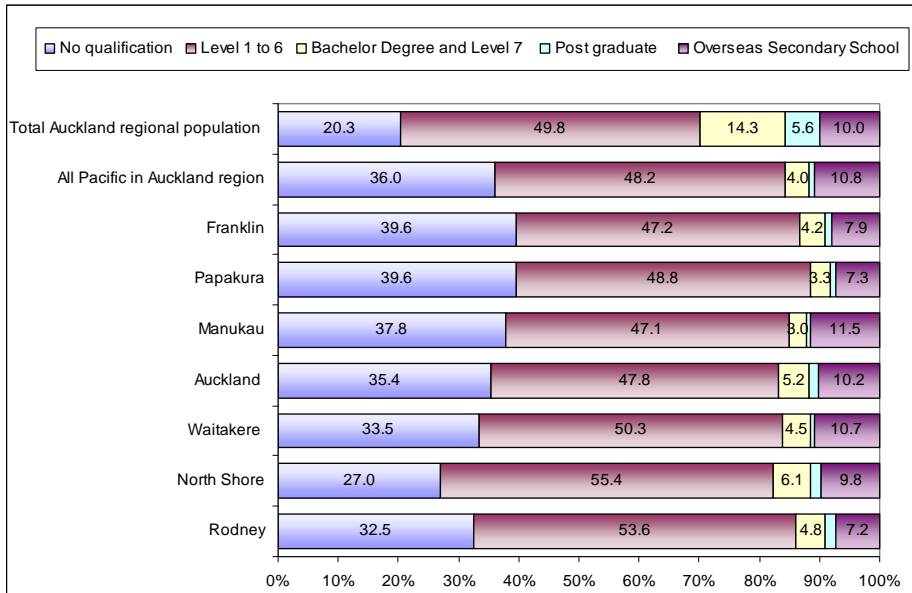
One third of Pacific people living in the Auckland region (36%) had no formal educational qualifications, as at the 2006 Census.

Initial analysis into levels of qualification by age group indicate that older Pacific people are more likely than younger Pacific people to have no qualifications. This will in part be a reflection of the nature of earlier migration into the region by older Pacific groups into predominantly low skilled manufacturing roles. However, there are also high proportions of younger Pacific peoples with no or few qualifications.

The proportion of Pacific peoples with Level 1 to 6 qualifications is similar to the total regional population, and is actually higher than the regional total in Rodney district, North Shore and Waitakere cities.

A small proportion of the Pacific population had bachelor degrees and level 7 qualifications (4%), especially when compared to the total population (14.3%). Only 1% had a post-graduate degree (compared to 5.6% overall).

Figure 10: Highest education qualification, of those aged 15 years and over, by TA (%) (2006)



Chapter 6: Work and Employment

A 2001 report on the economic status of Pacific peoples in New Zealand, titled 'Pacific Progress: A report on the Economic Status of Pacific Peoples in New Zealand' (prepared by the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs and Statistics New Zealand) reminds us that Pacific workers were hit hard by economic restructuring and job losses in the 1980s and early 1990s, resulting in falling rates of labour force participation and employment and sharp increases in unemployment, by both sexes and across all age groups.⁴ Subsequently, those trends have reversed to a large extent as economic conditions have stabilised and new employment opportunities have emerged.

Labour Force Participation

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.

In the Auckland region, the Pacific labour force participation rate was 63.3% as at the 2006 Census. This was slightly lower than the rate among the total Auckland regional population, at 68.6%.

Participation rates vary across the TAs, with highest rates recorded in Rodney district and North Shore city, where Pacific labour force participation rate was higher than the total population (70% and 70.6% compared with 68.6%). The Pacific population in Manukau city had the lowest participation rate, at 61.8%. This will reflect, in part, the age structure within each TA as well as education levels.

Table 8: Work and labour force status of those aged 15 years and over, by TA (%) (2006)

	Rodney District	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Auckland City	Manukau City	Papakura District	Franklin District	All Pacific peoples in Auckland region	Total regional population
Employed Full-time	51.7	53.2	49.6	45.2	45.0	44.5	48.8	46.2	51.0
Employed Part-time	14.4	12.0	10.8	10.6	9.6	10.5	13.6	10.3	13.7
Unemployed	3.9	5.3	6.6	6.6	7.1	9.0	5.1	6.8	3.8
Not in the Labour Force	30.3	29.5	33.0	37.5	38.2	35.9	32.5	36.7	31.4
Total aged 15 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour Force participation rate (%)	70.0	70.6	66.9	62.5	61.8	64.0	67.5	63.3	68.6
Employment rate (%)	66.1	65.3	60.4	55.8	54.7	55.0	62.4	56.5	64.7

⁴ The report investigated Pacific labour force participation, work and employment patterns by a variety of variables including sub-ethnic group, age and sex, educational qualifications and birthplace. At the time of preparing this report, data to that level of detail was not available for the Pacific population in the Auckland region. However it can be assumed that many of the findings will still apply in 2006, and will apply to the Pacific population in the Auckland region in 2006. Some salient features are reviewed in this report where appropriate.

Employment Rate

A total of 63,183 Pacific peoples were employed in the Auckland region as at the 2006 Census – 11,499 in part-time employment and 51,684 in full-time employment. Pacific peoples made up 10% of all those employed full or part-time in the region at that time.

The 'employment rate' is the proportion of people of working age who are gainfully employed (this includes full and part-time work). Again, the overall Pacific employment rate in the Auckland region is lower than for the total Auckland population (56.5% compared with 64.7%).

Pacific employment rates were relatively higher in North Shore city and Rodney district populations and low in Papakura district, Manukau and Auckland cities. Refer to Table 8 above.

The majority of those employed (93.2%) were paid employees, and 1.5% stated they were employers. Pacific peoples were significantly less likely than the total population to be self-employed, at 4.2% compared with 12.7%. The 2001 'Pacific Progress' report found that Pacific employers and self-employed were more likely to live in secondary or minor urban areas or rural areas (also more likely to be male, older (especially aged 35 to 44 years) and to have been born overseas).

Unemployment

Overall, the proportion of Pacific peoples who stated they were unemployed at the 2006 Census was slightly higher than the regional total (6.8% compared to 3.8% overall). In particular, a high proportion of those living in Papakura district reported that they were unemployed (9.1%).⁵

The 2001 Pacific Progress report found that nationally, the biggest disparities were in younger age groups and among men in pre-retirement ages. The study also found that Tokelauans were the most likely to be unemployed and Fijians were the least likely to be unemployed.

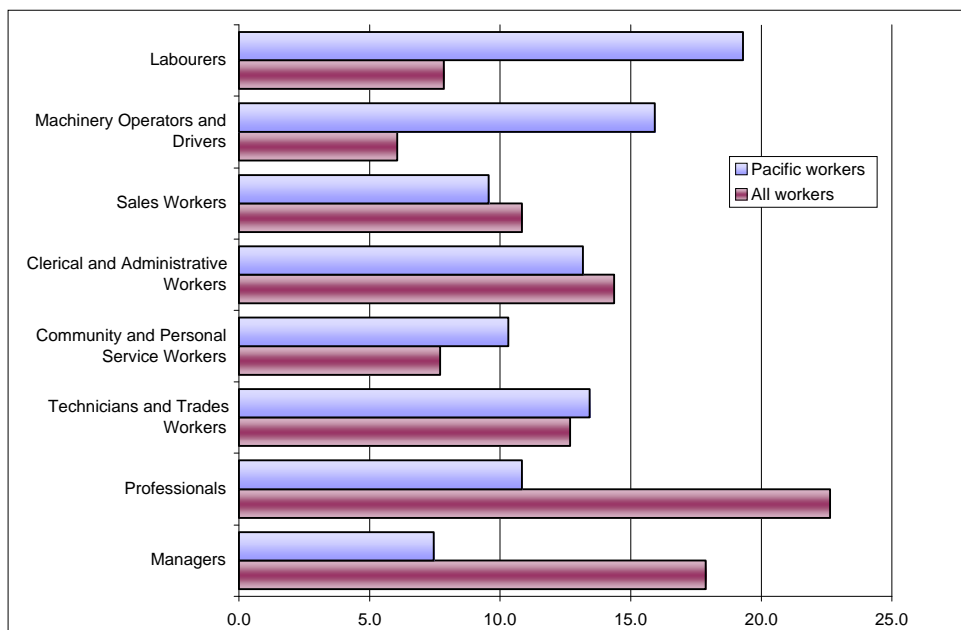
Occupation and Industry

Historically, Pacific peoples have not been evenly distributed throughout the labour force, but have tended to be over represented in less skilled manual jobs in secondary industries and under-represented in the more skilled and higher status white collar jobs in service industries, particularly in professional and managerial occupations. These patterns date back to the peak years of Pacific labour migration in the 1960s and early 1970s when migrants from the Pacific were drawn into expanding secondary industries where there were labour shortages. However, job opportunities in these areas have declined in more recent years as a result of economic restructuring and technological change, while the more skilled white collar occupations have expanded. (Taken from 2001 Pacific Progress report).

⁵ Census data is not the official unemployment rate – that comes from Statistics New Zealand's Household Labour Force Survey.

This is reflected in the occupational distribution of Pacific workers in Auckland region, as shown in Figure 11. While Pacific workers were represented in all occupational categories in 2006, they were generally over-represented in the lower skilled (and often lower paid) categories of 'labourers', 'machinery drivers' 'community and personal service workers', and under-represented in the categories of 'professionals' and 'managers'.

Figure 11: Occupational distribution, Auckland region (%) (2006)



The highest proportions of Pacific workers are employed in the 'labourer' category (almost one fifth - 19%), and 'machinery operator and drivers' (15.9%). Pacific workers are particularly over represented in the following occupations in the Auckland region:

- Factory Process Workers (36.9% of the total employed)
- Store persons (32.3%)
- Machine and Stationary Plant Operators (30.4%)
- Mobile Plant operators (24.9%)
- Cleaners and Laundry Workers (22.9%)

The occupational structure of Pacific workers by TA is shown below. Distribution varies in line with educational qualifications and age structures within each TA. Some highlights include:

- Higher proportions of Pacific people living in Rodney and Franklin Districts are managers than in other TAs
- Higher proportions of Pacific people living in Manukau are machinery operators (19% of Manukau employed) and lower proportions of those living in Rodney, North Shore and Franklin fit in these categories.
- Almost a quarter of Pacific people living in Franklin District were labourers (28%). Also relatively high proportions of labourers in Manukau City and Papakura District.

Table 9: Occupation by TA (Pacific population) (%) (2006)

	Rodney District	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Auckland City	Manukau City	Papakura District	Franklin District	All Pacific Workers in Auckland region
Managers	13.8	10.5	7.8	8.1	6.4	7.3	10.6	7.5
Professionals	14.2	12.5	11.3	12.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	10.8
Technicians and Trades Workers	17.9	12.8	13.8	13.3	13.3	13.0	14.9	13.4
Community and Personal Service Workers	9.6	12.8	10.8	11.0	9.5	10.8	8.1	10.3
Clerical and Administrative Workers	11.9	14.5	12.8	13.7	13.2	10.3	7.5	13.2
Sales Workers	8.7	10.8	10.2	9.8	9.0	10.0	11.8	9.6
Machinery Operators and Drivers	6.9	10.7	13.7	13.8	19.0	16.8	9.9	15.9
Labourers	17.0	15.4	19.7	17.9	20.2	22.3	28.0	19.3
Total employed (number)	714	2685	10200	18474	29208	1353	552	63183

Industry

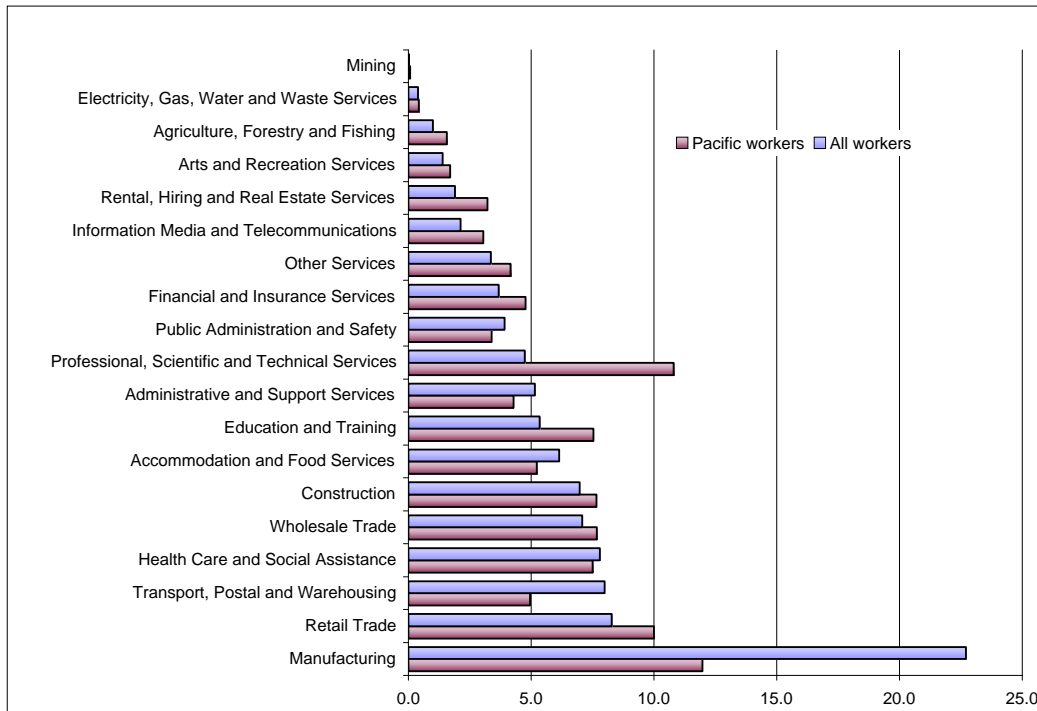
Pacific people are employed across all industries in the region. However, in line with the occupational distribution, almost a quarter of Pacific workers (22%) were employed in the manufacturing industry in 2006, compared with 12% for the regional working population. Within this manufacturing sector, the largest group were employed in food product manufacturing (21%).

Pacific people are also over represented in the following industries, although not as markedly as in manufacturing:

- Transport, Postal and Warehousing
- Administrative and Support Services
- Accommodation and Food Services

They are particularly under represented in the professional, scientific and technical services industry (4.7% compared with 10.8%).

Figure 12: Industry (%) (2006)



Unpaid Work

Participation in unpaid work is often an unseen and unrecognised contribution to society and to the economy. The most common type of unpaid work in general and for Pacific people is household work, which includes cooking, repairs and gardening. In 2006, 42.6% of those aged 15 years and over said they had done this in the four weeks prior to the Census, without pay. One fifth (22%) said they had looked after a child who is a member of their household. This is a slightly higher proportion than the total population aged 15 years and over (18.7%) but is perhaps not surprising given the relatively high proportion of children in the Pacific population.

Income

This report briefly looks at reported personal income levels of those aged 15 years and over in the Auckland region. This information may be slightly inaccurate however, as some usual residents are not forthcoming with income details on their Census form. In 2006, 17.8% of Pacific peoples in Auckland region didn't answer the question.

The information that is available however, would suggest that income levels among Pacific people are generally lower than for the total regional population. In 2006, the median personal income for Pacific people in the Auckland region was \$20,700, compared with \$26,800 for the total regional population. 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 highest median personal incomes were found in Rodney district and North Shore city, and lowest in Auckland city.

Table 10: Personal income of those aged 15 years and over, by TA (2006)

	Rodney District	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Auckland City	Manukau City	Papakura District	Franklin District	Auckland region
\$5,000 or Less	19.9	19.2	19.8	21.7	22.3	21.2	23.9	21.6
\$5,001 - \$10,000	7.1	8.1	8.0	10.0	9.8	8.5	8.5	9.4
\$10,001 - \$20,000	16.3	15.7	17.1	19.0	17.5	17.8	17.8	17.8
\$20,001 - \$30,000	16.0	17.9	19.9	18.1	19.2	20.2	20.6	18.9
\$30,001 - \$50,000	25.8	27.5	27.7	23.9	25.5	25.9	17.8	25.4
\$50,001 or More	15.0	11.6	7.6	7.3	5.7	6.4	11.3	6.9
Income Not Stated	9.9	12.2	16.1	16.8	19.6	17.9	15.6	17.8
Median Personal Income 2006	\$24,200	\$24,200	\$22,800	\$19,600	\$20,300	\$21,400	\$19,700	\$20,700

Income Sources

The 2006 Census asked residents to note all sources of income. People could choose more than one income source. The biggest group (just over half, or 55.2%) of those aged 15 years and over received an income from wages, salary, commission or bonus, similar to the general population (55.4%). This is also in line with 55% Pacific employment rate, as mentioned previously. In line with low levels of self-employment among the Pacific population, a relatively low proportion said they received an income from self employment (3.7%, compared with 14.5% regionally).⁶

⁶ Again, not everyone answered the question (In 2006, 12.7% of Pacific peoples did not state their income sources).

A small proportion received income from investments - only 2.6% compared with 20.6% of the total regional population.

The 2006 Census data indicates relative over-representation by Pacific peoples on benefits as source of income. Although the actual proportion who stated they received income from benefits was small, Pacific peoples were over represented. In particular, over 20% of all those in Auckland region who stated they were receiving an unemployment benefit (22.3%), domestic purposes benefit (24.5%), or sickness benefit (21.2%) were Pacific.

Table 11: Sources of income (%) (2006)

	All Pacific peoples in Auckland region	Total Auckland regional population	Pacific peoples as % of total
No Source of Income During That Time	11.5	7.6	16.8
Wages, Salary, Commissions, Bonuses etc	55.2	55.4	11.0
Self-employment or Business	3.7	14.5	2.8
Interest, Dividends, Rent, Other Invest.	2.6	20.7	1.4
Payments from a Work Accident Insurer	0.7	0.9	7.9
NZ Superannuation or Veterans Pension	4.0	10.3	4.3
Other Super., Pensions, Annuities	1.0	2.1	5.1
Unemployment Benefit	5.4	2.7	22.3
Sickness Benefit	4.3	2.2	21.2
Domestic Purposes Benefit	5.8	2.6	24.5
Invalids Benefit	2.5	1.7	16.2
Student Allowance	2.9	2.3	13.8
Other Govt Benefits, Payments or Pension	4.1	3.0	15.3
Other Sources of Income	1.3	2.1	6.9
Not Stated	8.7	7.6	12.6

Note: people could have more than one source of income so percentages will not add to 100. Percentages do not include 'not elsewhere included'.

Chapter 7: Families and Households

Analysis of 'Pacific families' and 'Pacific households' is not available in this report due to problems with definition. Ethnic identity is gathered at an individual level in the Census and is perceived to be personal and subjective. It is not always possible, or desirable, to ascribe ethnic identity to a family or household unit using data gathered at the individual level.

However, the younger age structure of the Pacific population and anecdotal evidence would suggest that families of Pacific peoples are often large with more than one child, and that generation gaps are somewhat shorter than among other ethnic groups (that is, Pacific women have higher fertility rates and many give birth to children at younger ages than other ethnic groups). More than one family may live together and households may include extended family members.

A recent report on trends and issues in Pacific housing experiences within New Zealand identified 'Pacific households' as those where the person completing the Census dwelling form self-identified as being of Pacific ethnicity (Koloto and Associates et. al., 2007). The authors found that 'Pacific households' are significantly larger than most other New Zealand households, and can include a higher proportion of extended family households. They report that in 2006, nearly 60% of Pacific households comprised more than three people, compared with only 35% of non-Pacific households.

Home Ownership

The Koloto report also found that while Pacific people have distinct aspirations for home ownership, rates of home ownership are low due to increases in house prices, younger age structure, lower income levels and a preference for larger than average houses to buy or rent.

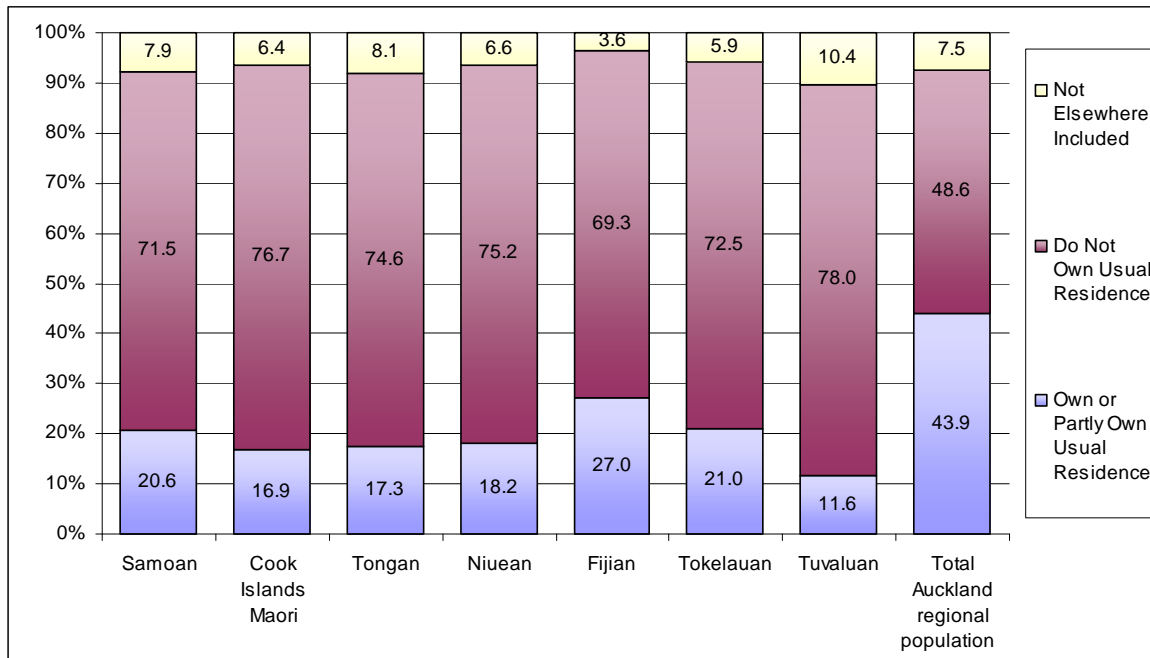
Census data suggests that Pacific people are significantly less likely than other groups to own, or part own, the home they live in. Figure 18 shows rates of home ownership by the seven largest Pacific ethnic groups in Auckland region.⁷ It shows that, with the exception of the Fijian group, less than a quarter of all Pacific groups owned or partly owned the residence in which they lived, compared with 43.9% of the total regional population. The proportion of home ownership among the Fijian group was still low however, at 27%.

This means that large proportions of the Pacific population in Auckland region are renting. Data on landlord was not available at the time of preparing this report. However, the Koloto report found that a third of Pacific people who were renting in 2006 (37%) rented through Housing New Zealand, compared with 15.8% regionally.

⁷ At the time of writing, this information was not available by TA.

The Koloto report discusses the decline in overall home ownership rates in New Zealand since 1991, for the general population as well as Pacific peoples, and notes that there has been a re-distribution in ownership away from younger to older households and that the fall in home ownership disproportionately affects low income households. The authors note that these trends are 'particularly salient' to Pacific households.

Figure 13: Tenure by Pacific group (of those aged 15 years and over) (%) (2006)



Chapter 8: Conclusion

This report has traced the Pacific population of the Auckland region as at 2006. It shows a young population, predominantly based in Manukau and Auckland cities that are made up of people from a variety of cultural and ethnic backgrounds. An increasing proportion are born in New Zealand, and in some parts of the region, many identify with more than one ethnic group, including Maori and New Zealand European.

It is anticipated that the Pacific population within the Auckland region 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 peoples will play an important role in the future social and economic landscape of the Auckland region. However, the current young age structure, relatively low labour participation rate, lower educational levels and over-representation in employment in the secondary sector signal 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.

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