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Ethnicity and Migration in Auckland

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1.0 Introduction

International migration is an important element in the growth of the Auckland region, and it seems likely that this will continue to be a significant factor into the future. Immigration has resulted in substantial changes to the cultural and demographic characteristics of Auckland, as well as to its physical landscape.¹ Auckland is the most ethnically diverse region in the country – over 150 different ethnic identities and more than 120 languages were listed in responses to the last census in 2006. At this time, overseas-born residents constituted 37 per cent of the population, a proportion that is likely to have increased in the intervening years.

This relatively new configuration of cultures, languages, traditions and skills in Auckland has brought vibrancy to the region, much of which is reflected in cultural events and traditions; however, at the local level there are ongoing challenges to ensure cross-cultural understanding and social cohesion. It is also important to understand Auckland's ethnic communities and their well-being in a range of domains including social, economic and health. A good understanding of these factors assists council in the development and delivery of appropriate services.

To aid Auckland Council in its efforts to meet the needs of ethnic peoples, an Ethnic Peoples Advisory Panel (EPAP) was established in 2010. The panel identifies and communicates the interests and preferences of ethnic peoples in Auckland to the Council, in relation to the content of the strategies, policies, plans and bylaws of the Council; and any matter that the panel considers to be of particular interest or concern to ethnic peoples of Auckland. In addition, the EPAP advises the Mayor, Governing Body and local boards on appropriate ways to engage with ethnic peoples and communities in Auckland.

The EPAP follows the Office of Ethnic Affairs in its delineation of its core constituency: "People whose culture and traditions distinguish them from the majority of people in New Zealand, i.e. those who are not of Māori, New Zealand European/Pakeha or Pacific Island heritage" (Office of Ethnic Affairs, 2001). This report follows the same definition, but data on other groups (Māori, Pasifika and Pakeha) are included as a point of comparison.

In late 2012, EPAP asked the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit at Auckland Council to prepare a report on the status of ethnic communities in Auckland. This report draws together a wide range of existing literature on ethnicity in Auckland. Many sections have been directly excerpted from these existing documents with only slight modifications where updates to data were available. It was decided not to provide an Executive Summary for this report because of the breadth of data included and because in many cases the Executive Summaries of these existing documents are presented here. Because some of these reports were prepared prior to the amalgamation of the legacy councils, old Territorial Authority boundaries are used in some sections.

¹ 'International migration' in this report refers to all movements into and out of New Zealand, including of New Zealand citizens, while 'immigration' is used to refer to the in-migration of new migrants who have come under the Immigration Act 1987.

Providing detailed and accurate data on ethnicity and migration in Auckland is difficult, for three main reasons: firstly, because of the postponement of the 2011 census; secondly, small sample sizes for numerically small ethnic communities make it difficult to generate statistically significant results; and thirdly, the confidentiality requirements around data use mean that it is not possible to report census results for numerically small ethnic communities. We have attempted to provide the best available data within these constraints, but much of the data presented here is several years old and is for large ethnic categories such as 'Asian' and 'Pasifika'. The focus in this report is on large quantitative surveys, rather than more qualitative academic work, as these provide the best overview of the status of ethnic communities.

2.0 Immigration²

2.1 New Zealand immigration policy since 1986

Although this report focuses on Auckland, changes in immigration patterns can only be fully understood within the context of national immigration policy. In 1986, New Zealand's immigration policy was reviewed and this resulted in the Immigration Act 1987, legislation that radically changed the criteria for the admission of new migrants into New Zealand. Whereas previously there had been preferred source countries, the new policy focused on the characteristics of individual migrants, especially favouring those with high levels of education and/or work experience, those who were relatively young, and those who would bring investment capital into the country. In 1991, the points system was established to precisely quantify these criteria, although the number of points needed fluctuated according to migrant quotas set by the government.

There have been a number of adjustments to immigration policy since 1991, especially related to English language capabilities and the emphasis placed on certain criteria such as work experience in New Zealand. However, at the time of the 2006 census, the source of much of the data reported in this section, the fundamental policy in effect was the one that had been initiated twenty years earlier.

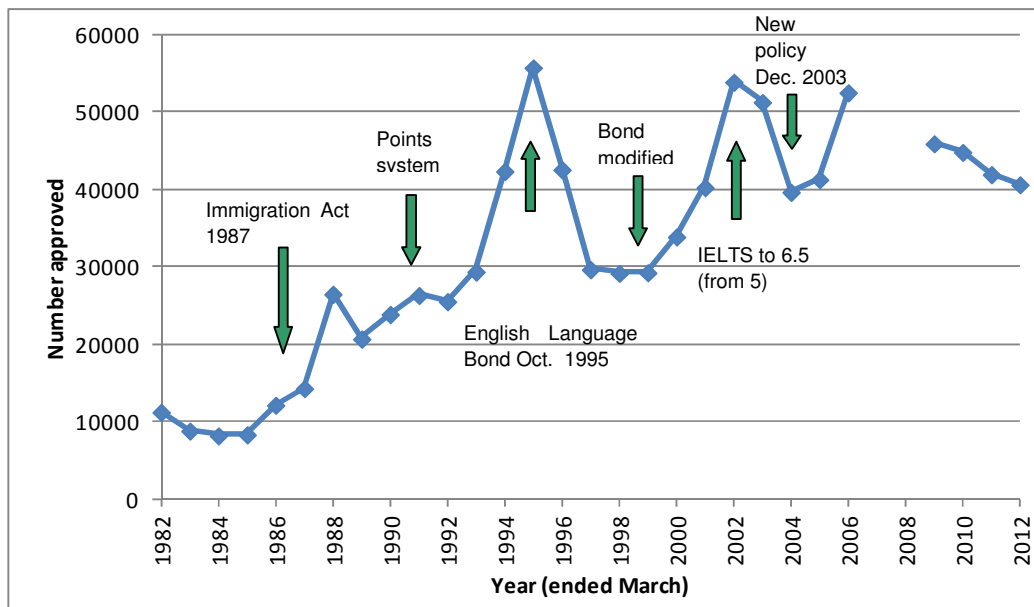
2.2 Permanent residency trends

In the early 1980s, the number of visas and permits approved for permanent residence in New Zealand hovered around 10,000 per year. From 1987 onwards, this rose dramatically to peak at about 56,000 in 1996 (see Figure 1). The English language bond introduced in late 1995, among other factors, reduced these levels for several years. The bond was ultimately replaced by a less punitive system and permanent residency approvals started to climb again (in 1998, the \$20,000 English language bond for non-principal residence applicants was abolished and replaced with pre-paid English language training, in a bid to improve language skills of migrants). The increase in numbers of permanent residency visas from 2001 appears to have been influenced by the events of 11 September 2001. Another policy change in 2003 resulted in a temporary downturn, before this reversed again from 2004-5.

The global economic slowdown affected migration trends across the OECD from 2008-9. Migration into OECD countries fell in 2010 for the third year in a row, but started to rise again in most countries in 2011. This suggests that the recent slowdown in migration into OECD countries may have come to an end. In 2011/12, 40,448 people were approved for residence in New Zealand, compared with 40,737 in 2010/11.

² Much of this chapter has been directly excerpted from: Social and Economic Research and Monitoring Team and Friesen, Ward (2007) Immigration and Ethnicity in the Auckland Region: Results from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings. Auckland: Auckland Regional Council. Data and graphs have been updated where possible.

Figure 1: Number of permanent residency visas and permits approved 1982-2012 (March years)³



Source: N.Z. Immigration Service data

Note: IELTS stands for International English Language Testing System

Figure 2 shows recent trends in the number of residence approvals from primary source countries.⁴ The United Kingdom remains, in 2011-12, the main source country (15%). The proportion from the United Kingdom increased significantly in the first half of the decade (from 14% in 2002/03 to 29 per cent in 2005/06), but has decreased since then. China and India are the next largest source countries (13% each), followed by the Philippines (8%), and Fiji and South Africa (6% each).

Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) approvals (18,843 people) accounted for just under half of all residence approvals in 2011/12. The number of SMC approvals was down 11 per cent (2,369 people fewer) on the previous year. The decrease reflects a flow-on effect from the prior decrease in Essential Skills workers due to the global recession.

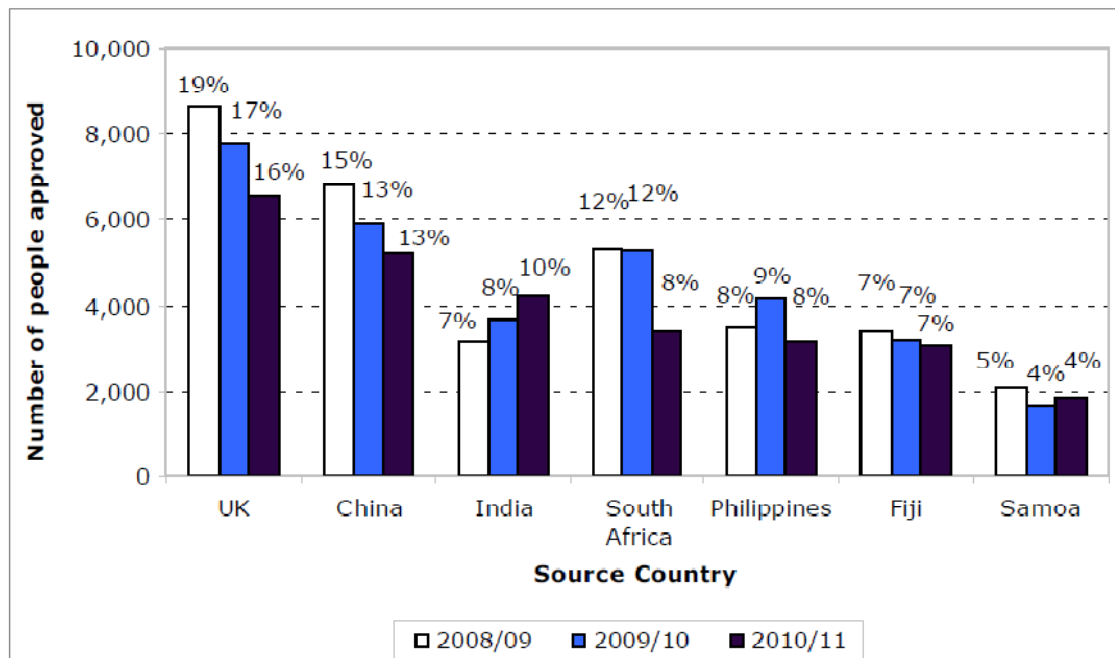
India has overtaken the United Kingdom as the top source country for SMC principal applicants in 2011/12. The number of SMC principal applicants from India increased by 27 per cent from 2010/11. The increase from India is mainly due to former Indian international students who transition to temporary work and then to permanent residence.⁵

³ Data for 2007 and 2008 was unavailable at the time this report was prepared.

⁴ We are unable to update this graph with 2011/12 data as numbers of people approved are not available for each year.

⁵ Labour and Immigration Research Centre (2012) Migration Trends Key Indicators Report: July 2011-June 2012.

Figure 2: Comparison of residence approvals by largest source countries, 2008/09–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour, Migration Trends and Outlook 2010/11

2.3 Overseas born populations

There has been a steady increase in the proportion of the national overseas-born population since changes were made to New Zealand's immigration policy in 1987. According to the 1986 census, only 15 per cent of the New Zealand population were overseas born. This increased steadily to reach 23 per cent by 2006, a relatively high proportion by OECD standards.⁶

As a major migration destination, the Auckland region has also shown a steady increase in the proportion of overseas-born over the last two decades. In 1986, 23 per cent of Auckland's population was born overseas, this proportion has steadily risen to reach 37 per cent by 2006.

Table 1 shows the numbers of usual residents in the Auckland region within each birthplace group. In 2006, 63 per cent of the population were born in New Zealand. The next largest group were those born in Asia, at 13 per cent.

⁶ According to OECD data for 2009, the proportion of the population classified as 'immigrant or foreign' is: 23 per cent for New Zealand, 26 per cent for Australia, 20 per cent for Canada and 11 per cent for the United Kingdom (<http://stats.oecd.org/>).

Table 1: Region of birth, Auckland residents (2006)

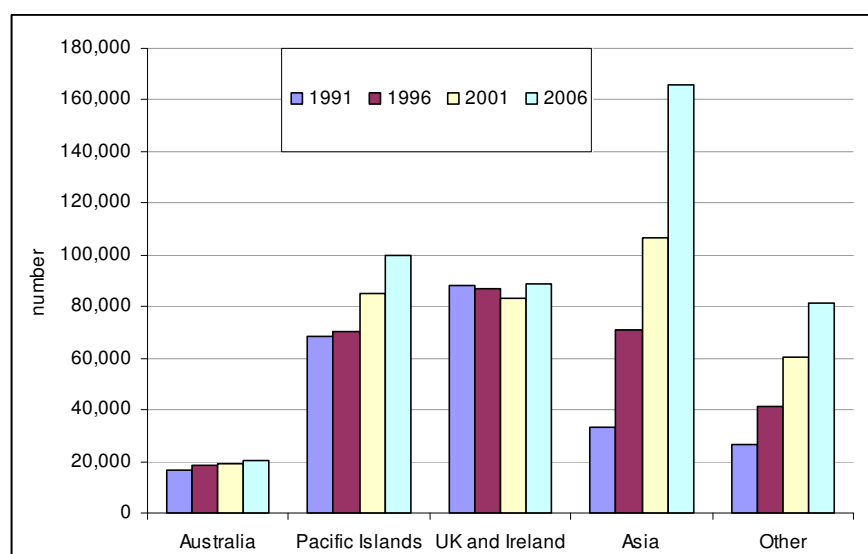
	1996		2001		2006	
Australia	18,486	2%	18,843	2%	20,220	2%
Pacific Islands	70,068	7%	85,371	8%	99,840	8%
United Kingdom and Ireland	86,880	9%	83,079	8%	88,461	7%
Europe (excl. United Kingdom and Ireland)	20,019	2%	22,194	2%	25,770	2%
North America	6,987	1%	7,689	1%	9,171	1%
Asia	71,259	7%	106,608	10%	166,122	13%
Other	14,250	1%	30,342	3%	46,446	4%
Total Overseas	287,949	29%	354,126	32%	456,030	37%
New Zealand	720,789	71%	749,340	68%	776,472	63%
Not Elsewhere Included	59,907	Excl.	55,425	Excl.	70,569	Excl.
Total Birthplace	1,068,645	100%	1,158,891	100%	1,303,068	100%

Note: Not elsewhere included responses are not included in calculation of percentages.

Figure 3 shows that there has been an increase in the numbers of overseas-born people living in Auckland from most source regions, particularly the number born in Asian countries (of the 2006 Auckland population, 166,000 residents were born in Asian countries), and in the Pacific Islands (in 2006, 99,840 residents).

The increase in numbers of residents who were born in the UK and Ireland is also notable. In previous years, the population born in the United Kingdom and Ireland had been static or declining as the longer-term migrant population aged. However, in the 2001 to 2006 period, there was a surge in British immigration which reversed this trend. The steady increase in numbers from 'other' regions is strongly influenced by the immigration of migrants from Africa, especially from South Africa.

Figure 3: Numbers of overseas born by area of birth, Auckland region residents (1991 to 2006)

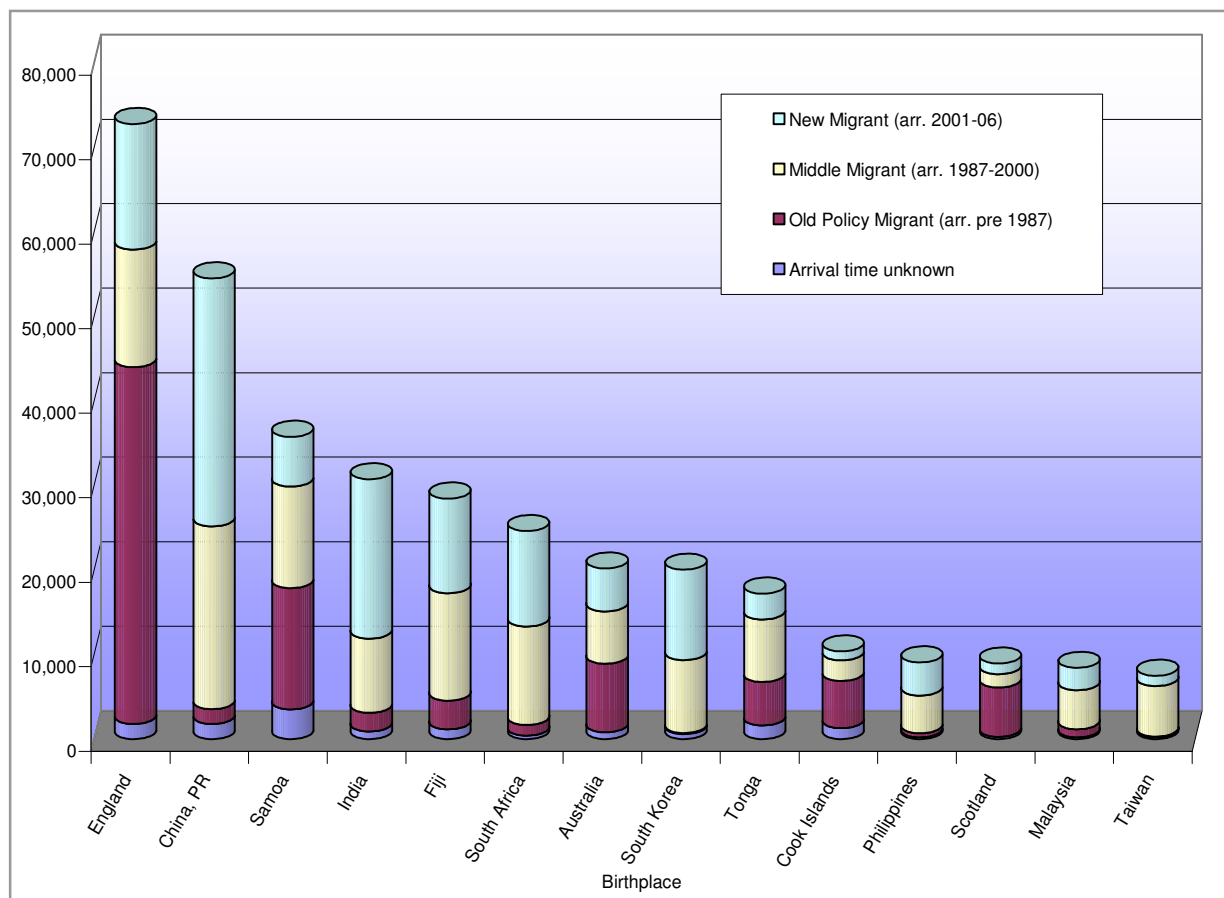


Source: New Zealand Census

2.4 Length of time in New Zealand

The patterns of migration and length of time living in New Zealand vary considerably across different migrant groups, as shown in Figure 4. The majority of the population born in England arrived in the period before the change in immigration policy in 1987, but a significant number also arrived in the five years between 2001 and 2006. Pacific countries are characterised by longer-term residence, although there has also been considerable migration from these countries in recent years. Between the 2001 and 2006 censuses, the most notable increases were from China and India, in each case more than doubling their populations over this period.

Figure 4: Number of overseas born by period of arrival in New Zealand, Auckland region residents (2006)



2.5 Spatiality of migrant settlement in Auckland

The residential settlement patterns of migrant groups vary considerably. This is a phenomenon common to cities in many parts of the world. If we consider the three largest migrant groupings in the Auckland region, namely those from UK and Europe, the Pacific, and Asia there are obvious differences. Please note that the data and maps for this section

were generated prior to the amalgamation of the Auckland Council and use legacy terminology.

The population born in UK and Europe (most of which originates from the UK) is shown to be spread throughout the region with the main exception of the western parts of Manukau City (see Figure 5). Of the three largest migrant groups, this is the only one which has significant proportions in the rural and peri-urban parts of the region. Notable concentrations include Orewa, Whangaparaoa, North Shore Bays, Devonport, the Manukau Harbour coast of Waitakere city, and parts of Howick. These locations suggest the strong attraction of British and European migrants to coastal locations, and their ability to pay to live in these areas.

Migrants from the Pacific Islands have a settlement pattern almost the opposite of those from Europe (Figure 6). The greatest concentrations are in Manukau city around the suburbs of Otara, Mangere and Manukau, as well as in Auckland city in Otahuhu and Glen Innes. These are suburbs with significant public sector housing as well as facilities serving Pacific populations such as churches and markets. Another band of Pasifika settlement runs through the southern suburbs of Auckland city into the eastern suburbs of Waitakere city. Some of these areas also have blocks of public housing but also areas of lower to middle cost private housing.

There are several concentrations of the Asian-born population in the Auckland region, which are made up of different groups (Figure 7). Much of the cluster running through the middle of North Shore city is comprised of Koreans who settled in that area from the early 1990s onwards and have established churches and other cultural facilities there. Another cluster in the Central Business District is made up of a variety of Asian groups, especially Chinese and Korean, and much of this population is made up of students.

The concentrations in the south-western parts of Auckland city (Mount Roskill and Mount Albert) are also diverse, with considerable numbers of Indian and Chinese migrants but with other groups also represented. These suburbs are areas of medium cost housing, and so have attracted both migrant renters and homeowners. In the suburbs around Epsom, higher value properties also house Asian migrants. The other major cluster of Asian-born migrants runs in a band from Pakuranga-Howick through the east Tamaki corridor. The predominant group in this population is Chinese, particularly those who arrived with significant assets, such as the Taiwanese and Hong Kong migrants of the 1990s, but the number of migrants from the People's Republic of China has continued to increase in this area as well.

Figure 5: Percentage born in Europe / UK by Census Area Unit (2006)

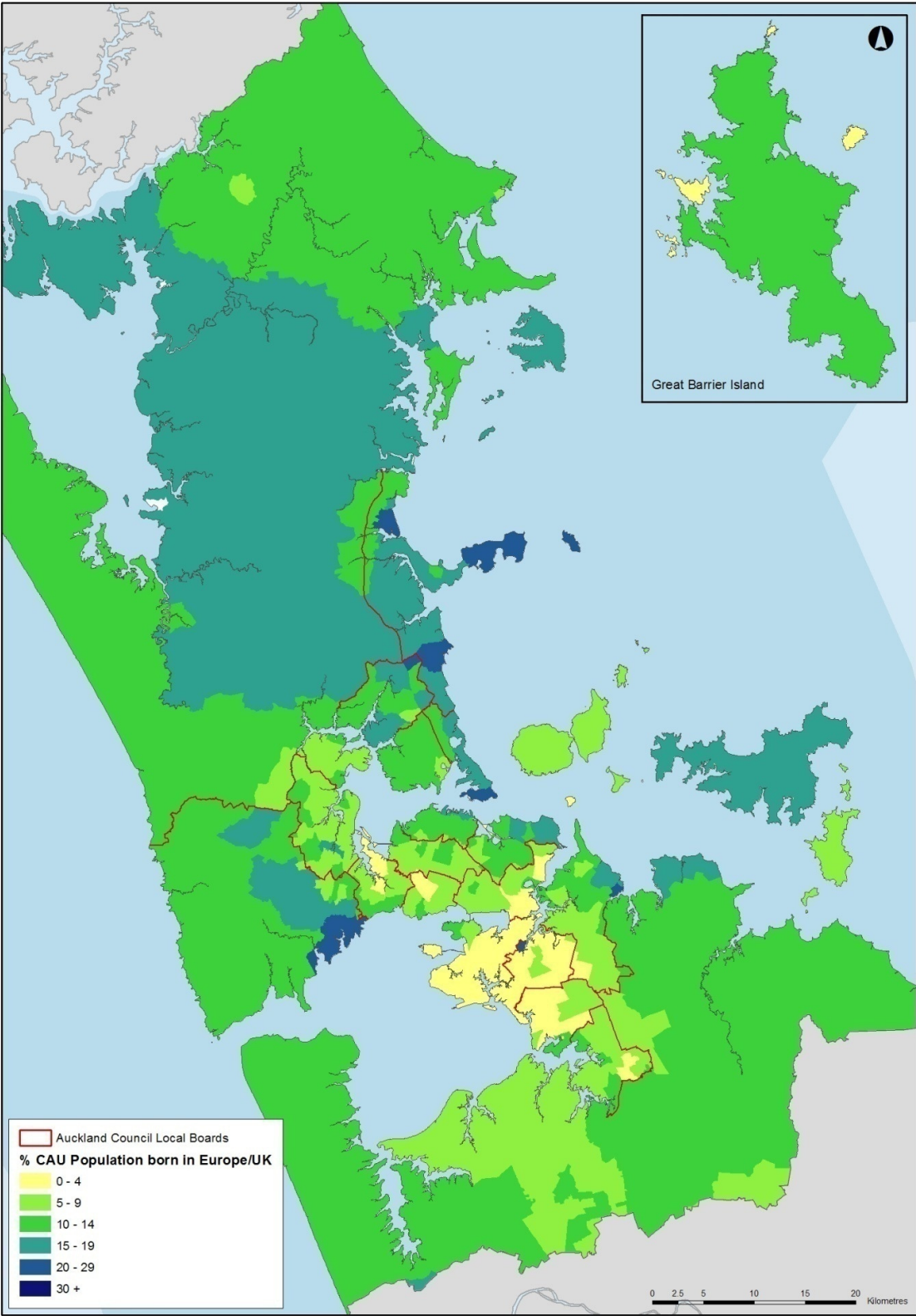


Figure 6: Percentage born in Pacific Islands by Census Area Unit (2006)

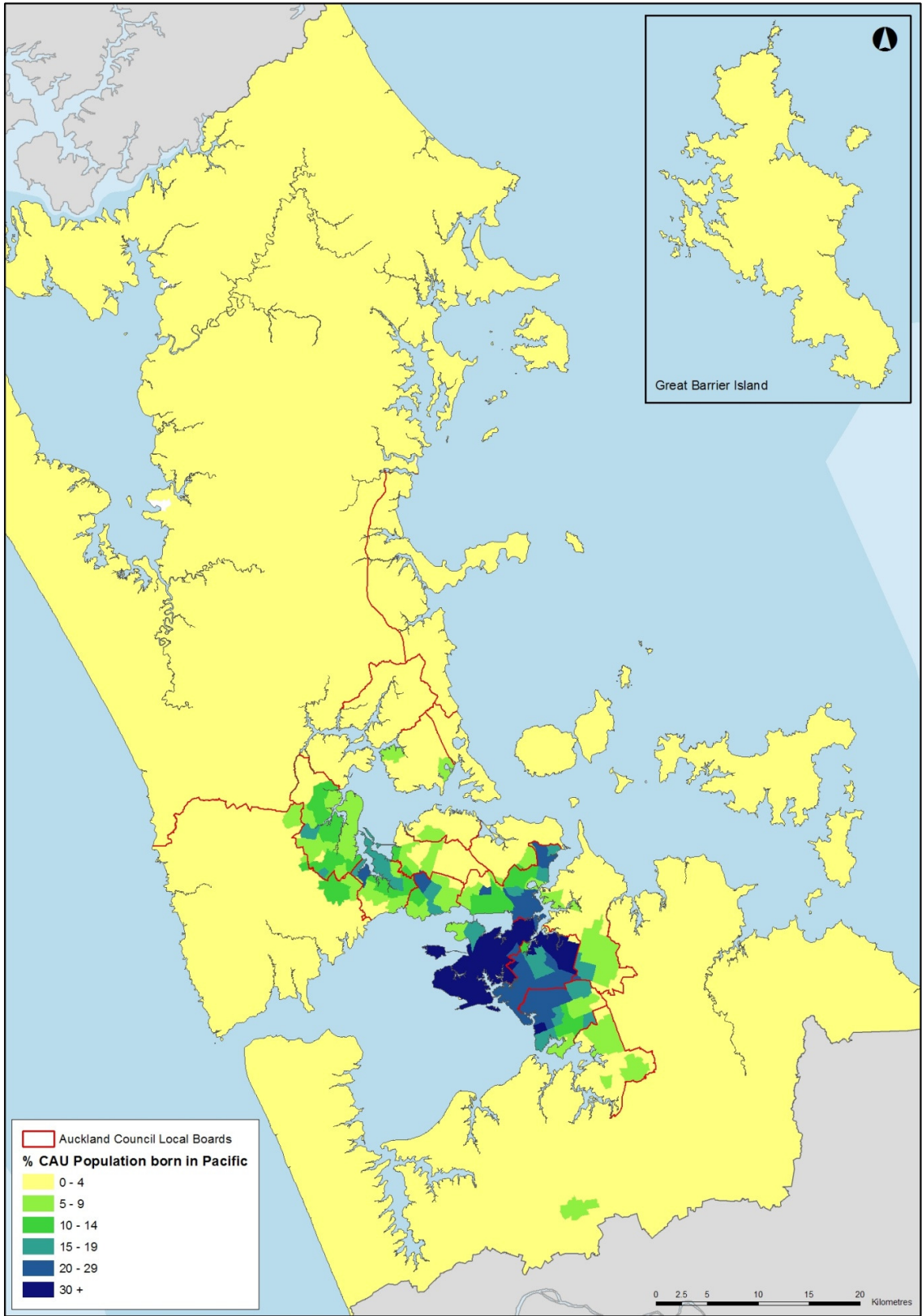
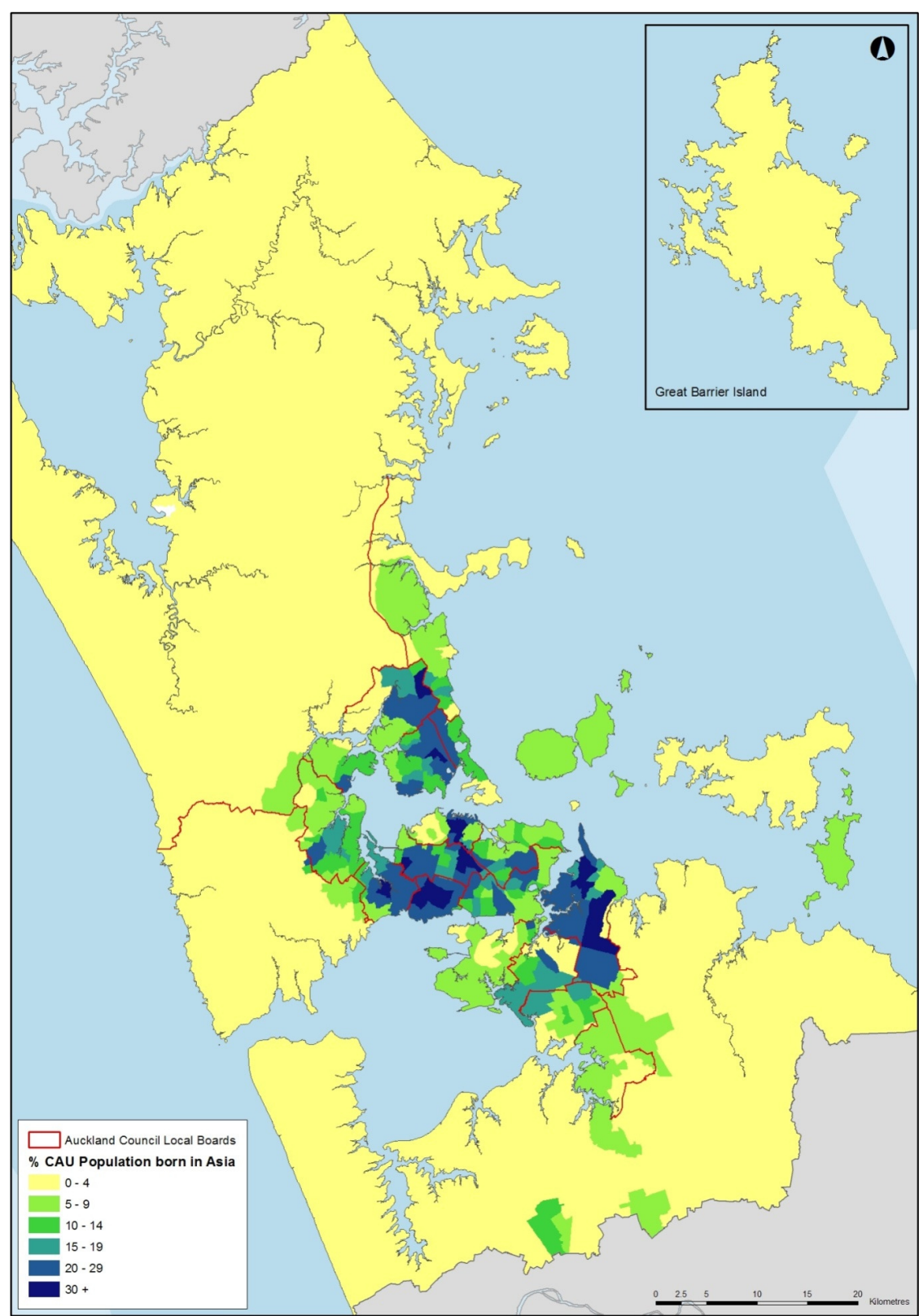


Figure 7: Percentage born in Asia by Census Area Unit (2006)



3.0 Characteristics of ethnic groups in Auckland⁷

The previous chapter focused on 'migrants' living in the Auckland region, according to residents' places of birth. However, this report is concerned with ethnic identity, which includes both migrants and the New Zealand-born ethnic population.

Ethnicity is a measure of cultural affiliation, as opposed to race, ancestry, nationality or citizenship, and is self-reported in the census. In line with previous censuses, people could identify with more than one ethnicity in 2006. All responses are included in the data so tables showing proportions may add up to more than 100 per cent.⁸

There have been two important changes to the way that ethnicity results were grouped and published in 2006, with the creation of two new categories – 'Middle Eastern, Latin American, African' (MELAA) and 'New Zealander'. These are briefly discussed below.

- **Middle Eastern/ Latin American/ African (MELAA)** - these responses were formerly reported in the 'Other' count. A total of 18,555 usual residents in the Auckland region were included in this category in 2006.
- **New Zealander** – in previous censuses, those who responded 'New Zealander' or 'Kiwi' were assumed to be European and were included in the 'NZ European' count. Approximately 2 per cent of the national population identified as 'New Zealander' in 2001; this increased to 11 per cent (99,258 usual residents in Auckland) in 2006, which may be linked to discussion of possible changes to the ethnicity question in national media prior to the census. Recognising that such respondents might be from diverse ethnic backgrounds, a separate 'New Zealander' category was created for the first time. The creation of this separate category for reporting purposes contributed to the drop in the proportion of those who identified as European (53.6% in 2006 compared with 65.1% in 2001).⁹

Therefore some caution must be taken when comparing results from previous censuses since these new classifications have reduced the size of previously defined categories. 'MELAA' was previously mostly in 'other', while 'New Zealander' mainly reduced the size of the 'New Zealand European' group, but also some other groups.

⁷ Much of this chapter has been directly excerpted from: Social and Economic Research and Monitoring Team and Friesen, Ward (2007) Immigration and Ethnicity in the Auckland Region: Results from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings. Auckland: Auckland Regional Council. Data and graphs have been updated where possible.

⁸ Census data on ethnicity is recorded at different levels. Level 3 is the more detailed, i.e., ethnicity according to a particular language or sub-national region, e.g., 'Gujarati' or 'Welsh'. More commonly used is 'level 2' ethnicity which often equates to a nationality or an ethnicity originating in a nation state e.g. 'Indian' or 'British'. Most commonly used is 'level 1' ethnicity which is usually made up of multinational ethnic groups e.g. 'Asian' or 'European'. In this report both level 1 and level 2 categories of ethnicity are used. The level 1 category 'European' includes both 'ethnic' (according to the Office of Ethnic Affairs definition) Europeans, such as Continental Europeans, and non-'ethnic' Europeans, such as New Zealand Europeans, Australians, Americans, Canadians, and British.

⁹ Note also that in some of the published statistics from the 2006 Census, the 'New Zealander' category has been regrouped with the 'NZ European' count especially for comparison to earlier censuses.

3.1 Ethnic composition in Auckland

The largest proportion of the Auckland region's population identifies as European (56.5%), but this proportion is significantly lower than for New Zealand (67.6%). Within this group, 87 per cent identified as 'New Zealand European'.

The European ethnic group proportion in Auckland has decreased quite dramatically from previous years, dropping from 75.1 per cent in 1991. The reduction between 2001 and 2006 is partly a result of the separate classification of 'New Zealander' in the latter census, but also involves the growth of other ethnic groups.

The greatest proportional increase of any ethnic group in the last 15 years or so has been amongst those of Asian origin. In 1991, the proportion that identified as Asian in the Auckland region was 5.5 per cent. A decade later, 13.1 per cent identified as Asian and by 2006 this proportion had grown to 18.9 per cent. This change is the result of rapid increases in immigration, especially in the mid 1990s and then again early in the new century. Further, a large proportion of Asian immigrants have settled in the Auckland region – in 2006, 66.1 per cent of all those who identified as Asian lived in the Auckland region (see Table 5).

Pacific populations have also continued to increase as a proportion of the Auckland population. Pasifika comprised 11.9 per cent of the Auckland regional population in 1991, 13.3 per cent in 2001, and 14.4 per cent in 2006. Although modest levels of immigration continued from the Pacific Islands to New Zealand during this time, there were also some return movements to the Islands, so these increases are mainly the result of natural increase.

Although the number of Māori in the Auckland region has increased between each census, the proportion has remained relatively stable – the proportion of Māori in 1991 was 11.1 per cent, increased to 11.6 per cent in 2001 and then returned to 11.1 per cent in 2006. For a full list of ethnic groups in the Auckland region as at the 2006 census, refer to Appendix 1.

Table 2: Ethnic groupings in Auckland region, Level 1 (2006)

	Total response	Ethnic group as a % of Auckland region population	Total responses New Zealand	Auckland population as a % of NZ total
European	698,622	56.5	2,609,589	26.8
Māori	137,133	11.1	565,329	24.3
Pasifika	177,936	14.4	265,974	66.9
Asian	234,222	18.9	354,552	66.1
Middle Eastern/ Latin American/ African	18,555	1.5	34,746	53.4
New Zealander	99,258	8.0	429,429	23.1
Other 'Other' Ethnicity	648	0.1	1,494	43.4
Total People	1,237,239	--	3,860,163	32.1

Note: These data include only those who specified at least one ethnicity (i.e. 'not elsewhere included' responses are excluded from the calculation). Total percentages add up to more than 100% as people could identify with more than one ethnicity.

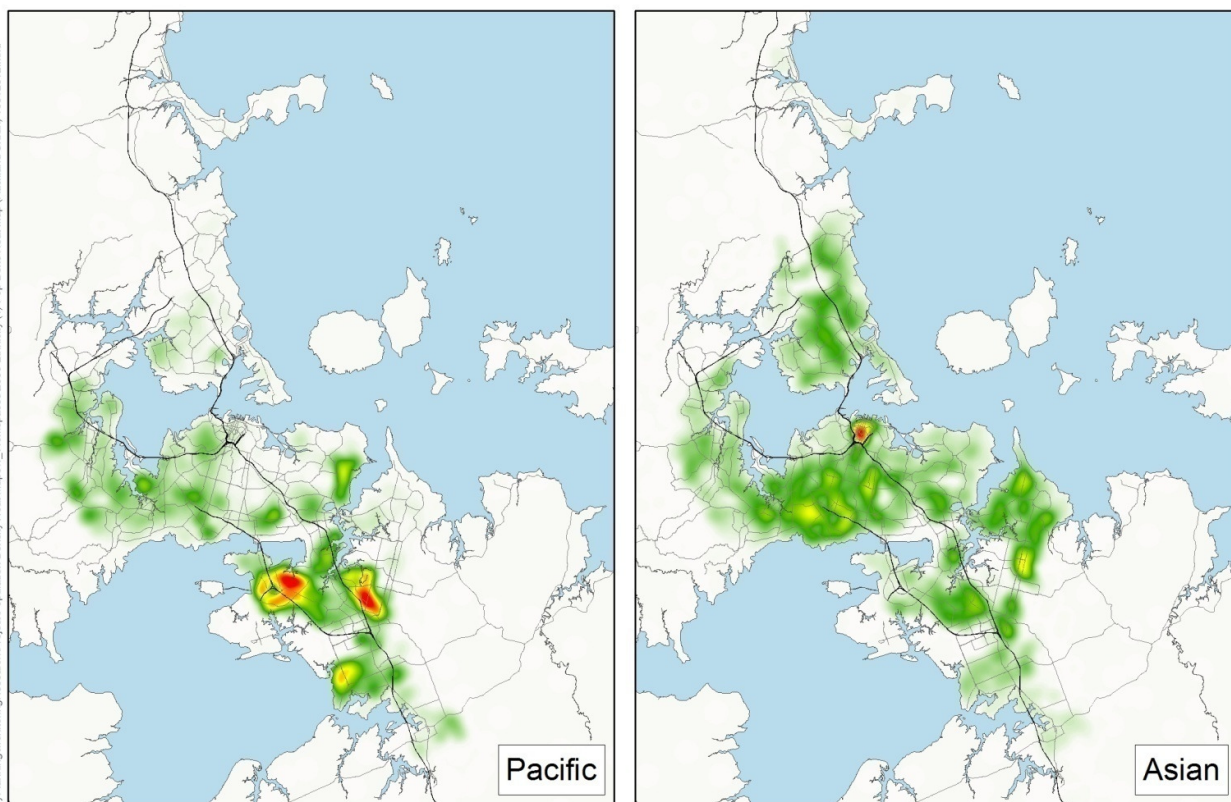
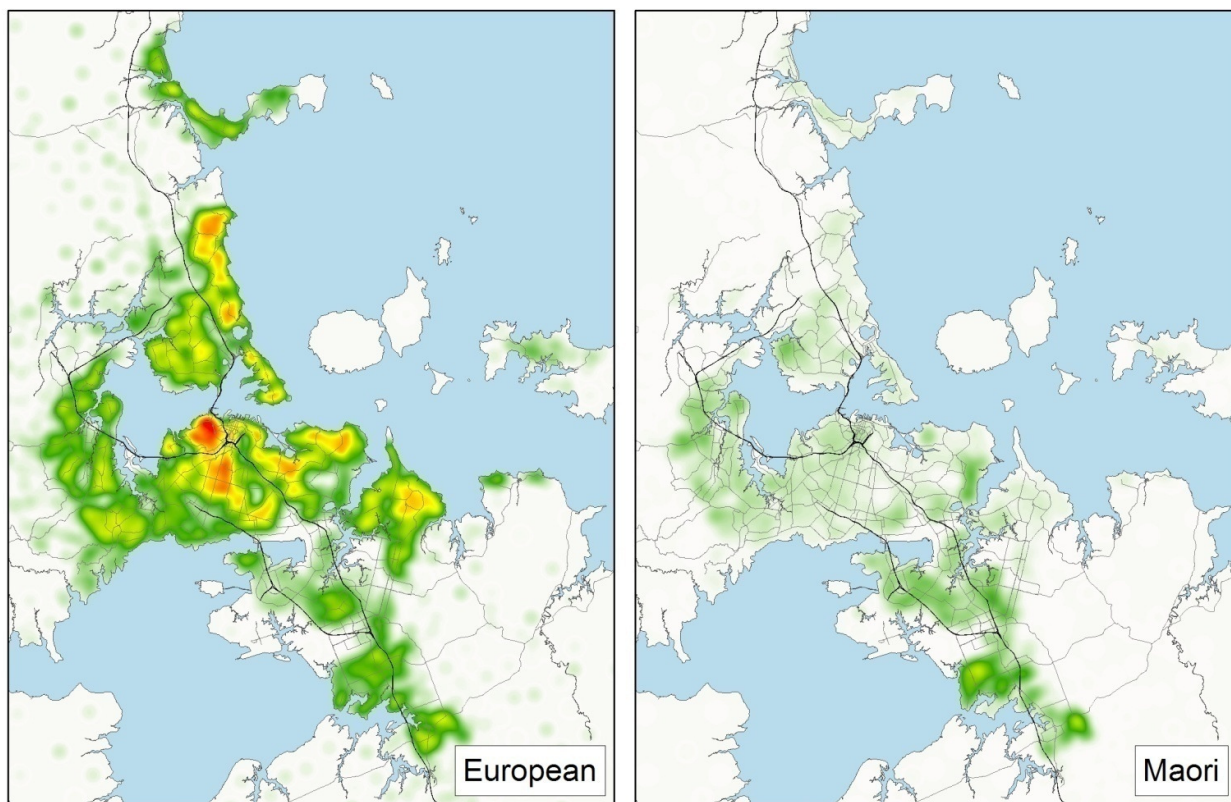
3.2 Ethnicity by Local Board Area

Ethnic diversity is particularly apparent in the following Local Board Areas, where under half of the usual residents identified as European: Mangere-Otahuhu (20% European), Manurewa (40%), Maungakiekie-Tamaki (44%), Otara-Papatoetoe (25%), Puketapapa (39%), and Whau (44%) (Table 3). The Local Board Areas with the highest proportion of residents who identified as European were Great Barrier (80%), Hibiscus and Bays (81%), Rodney (81%) and Waiheke (82%).

Table 3: Ethnicity by Local Board, Level 1 (2006)

	European		Māori		Pasifika		Asian		MELAA		Other		Not Elsewhere Included	Total
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	No
Albert-Eden	50,433	5.8	5,505	6	7,236	8	23,100	2.6	1,617	2	7,113	8	3,675	91,035
Devonport-Takapuna	36,726	7.2	2,634	5	990	2	8,310	1.6	660	1	5,229	1.0	1,446	52,653
Franklin	42,441	7.7	6,939	1.3	1,809	3	2,793	5	147	0	6,585	1.2	3,210	58,575
Great Barrier	642	8.0	171	2.1	18	2	6	1	0	0	93	1.2	93	897
Henderson-Massey	50,169	5.4	14,670	1.6	17,334	1.9	15,405	1.7	1,545	2	6,843	7	6,375	98,685
Hibiscus and Bays	64,359	8.1	4,308	5	1,242	2	5,979	7	522	1	8,919	1.1	1,953	81,858
Kaipatiki	46,584	6.1	6,738	9	4,470	6	16,980	2.2	1,719	2	7,041	9	2,637	79,128
Mangere-Otahuhu	12,414	2.0	10,869	1.7	36,603	5.9	8,961	1.4	357	1	1,542	2	5,640	68,127
Manurewa	28,554	4.0	19,794	2.8	20,448	2.8	10,656	1.5	1,533	2	3,696	5	5,331	77,205
Maungakiekie-Tamaki	27,933	4.4	8,910	1.4	17,232	2.7	12,606	2.0	843	1	4,020	6	3,006	66,399
Orakei	51,489	7.1	3,327	5	2,106	3	11,040	1.5	1,134	2	7,497	1.0	2,511	74,559
Otara-Papatoetoe	16,572	2.5	12,000	1.8	30,645	4.6	14,910	2.2	717	1	2,028	3	5,154	72,309
Papakura	23,634	6.0	11,091	2.8	4,323	1.1	3,300	8	468	1	3,330	8	2,055	41,649
Puketapapa	18,843	3.9	2,673	6	7,095	1.5	19,233	4.0	1,299	3	2,664	6	2,538	50,778
Rodney	37,806	8.1	4,677	1.0	1,092	2	1,143	2	159	0	6,456	1.4	2,424	49,293
Howick	62,151	5.6	5,739	5	4,299	4	35,175	3.2	2,007	2	8,814	8	2,823	113,505
Upper Harbour	26,601	6.3	2,427	6	918	2	9,387	2.2	915	2	4,506	1.1	1,041	42,960
Waiheke	6,102	8.2	915	1.2	285	4	192	3	39	1	792	1.1	354	7,797
Waitakere Ranges	31,671	7.4	4,488	1.0	4,287	1.0	3,072	7	435	1	4,368	1.0	2,727	45,579
Waitemata	36,195	6.5	3,558	6	3,870	7	11,568	2.1	1,023	2	4,638	8	6,849	62,889
Whau	28,893	4.4	5,874	9	11,640	1.8	20,469	3.1	1,413	2	3,945	6	4,065	69,135
Total Local Boards	700,209	5.7	137,307	1.1	177,948	1.8	234,279	1.9	18,558	1.2	100,122	8	65,907	1,305,021

Note: These data include only those who specified at least one ethnicity (i.e. 'not elsewhere included' responses are excluded from the calculation). Total percentages add up to more than 100% as people could identify with more than one ethnicity.



2006 Ethnicity Population Density Heat Maps (Auckland Urban Area)

Density calculations undertaken using 2006 census meshblock centroids and population counts sourced from Statistics NZ.

Map Produced by Research, Investigations & Monitoring,
Regional Strategy, Auckland Council



— Motorway
— Arterial Roads



As Table 3 and the Population Density Heat Maps show, there were relatively higher proportions of Māori in Great Barrier (21%), Manurewa (28%) and Papakura (28%). Pasifika are concentrated in Mangere-Otahuhu (59%) and Otara-Papatoetoe (46%), and to a lesser extent in Manurewa (28%) and Maungakiekie-Tamaki (27%). There are relatively higher proportions of Asians in Puketapapa (40%), Howick (32%) and Whau (31%).

3.3 Ethnicity by birthplace

The complexities of ethnic identity are illustrated by the diversity of birthplaces within and across ethnic groups. When considering the main birthplaces of the largest ethnic groups (level 2) in the Auckland region, a great deal of interesting information is evident, such as:

- The proportion of New Zealand born ranges from 98 per cent for Māori to 3 per cent for South African, and 6 per cent for Korean.
- Those who identified as New Zealander were mainly born in New Zealand (91%) but it is interesting to note that there were significant numbers who were born in other countries, particularly England.
- For the two largest Asian ethnic groups, Chinese and Indian, about one-fifth were born in New Zealand (19% and 20% respectively), reflecting the long-term history of these groups in this country. This is in contrast with only 6 per cent of Koreans born in New Zealand – most of these are the children of recent migrants.
- Just over half of the Chinese ethnic group were born in the People's Republic of China with significant numbers from Taiwan, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia, reflecting migration trends in the 1990s.
- The Indian population who were not New Zealand-born largely originated from India and Fiji, although migrants from South Africa and Malaysia are also notable.
- The majority of all four largest Pacific ethnic groups were New Zealand born: 72 per cent of Niueans, 69 per cent of Cook Islands Māori, 57 per cent of Samoans and 54 per cent of Tongans.
- A large number of residents who were born in South Africa identified as NZ European (6,957 compared to 12,018 who identified as South African) (people may have identified as both).

3.4 Age-sex structure of ethnic groups

The markedly different age-sex structures of the main ethnic groups are the outcome of different migration histories and demographic characteristics.

Eighty-five per cent of the European population were born in New Zealand, reflecting the size of this group in the region. The age-sex characteristics of this group are mainly a result of demographic changes that have taken place in recent decades within New Zealand (especially reduced birth rates and an ageing population). International migration has had some impact on these age structures, especially with the common pattern of many people in their twenties heading overseas for a period, and this is visible in the pyramid in Figure 8.

The majority of those who identify as Māori are New Zealand born and the age-sex characteristics shown in Figure 9 also reflect the demographic changes evident within New Zealand in recent decades. Although Māori birth rates declined dramatically in the last 50

years, the age structure is still much younger than the total population, as a result of high levels of fertility in the younger age cohorts and lower levels of life expectancy among Māori. The latter is reflected in the relatively low proportions of the population in older age cohorts.

The age-sex structure of Pasifika is similar to that of Māori, except that proportions at the youngest cohorts are even higher. These characteristics result from demographic factors operating both in New Zealand and in the Pacific nations of origin. In both cases, fertility rates are relatively high, although within New Zealand these rates have declined with long-term residency and with changes in socio-economic status (see Figure 10).

Asian age-sex structure in the Auckland region is notably different from that of the other broad ethnic groups (Figure 11). The effects of immigration policy on this structure are clear, with relatively large numbers in the 15 to 24 year groups (particularly aged 20 to 24 years), reflecting large numbers of students arriving under the provisions of the international student visa. Also, the large cohorts aged between 35 and 49 and relatively small cohorts over 60 years, reflect the age selectivity of the general (skilled) immigration policy.

Figure 8: Age sex structure, European ethnic group, Auckland (2006)

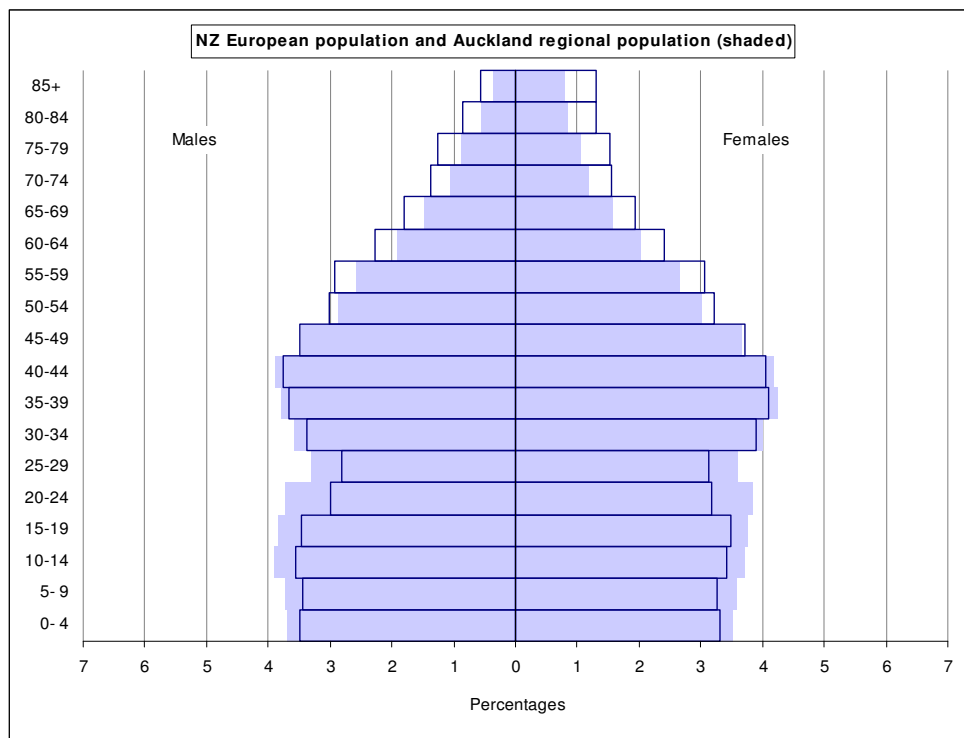


Figure 9: Age sex structure, Māori ethnic group, Auckland (2006)

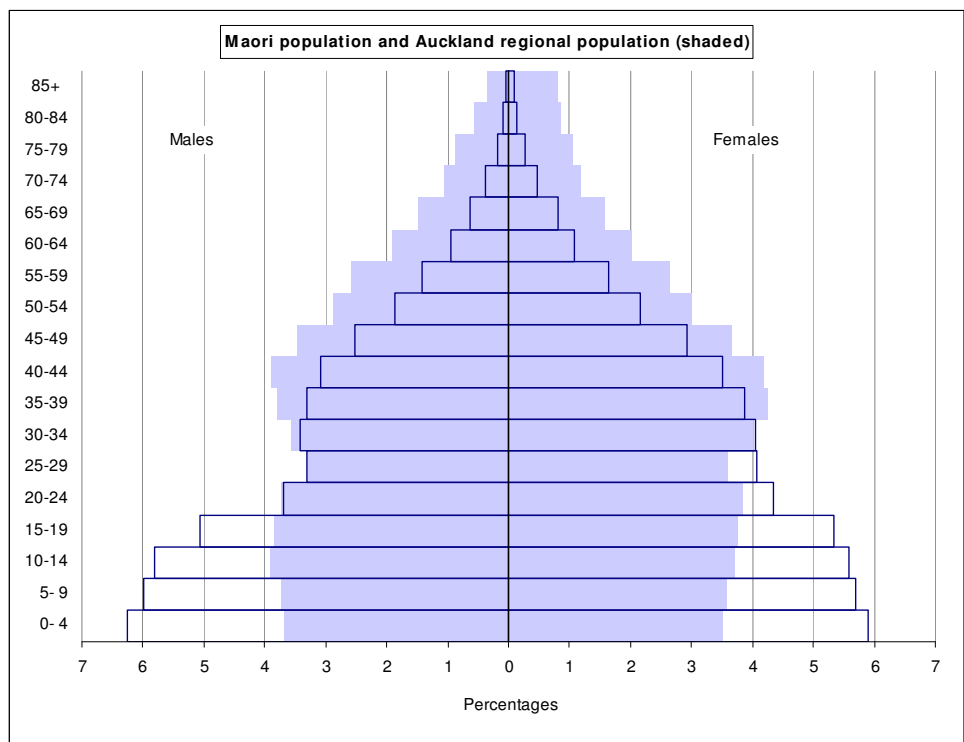


Figure 10: Age sex structure, Pacific ethnic group, Auckland (2006)

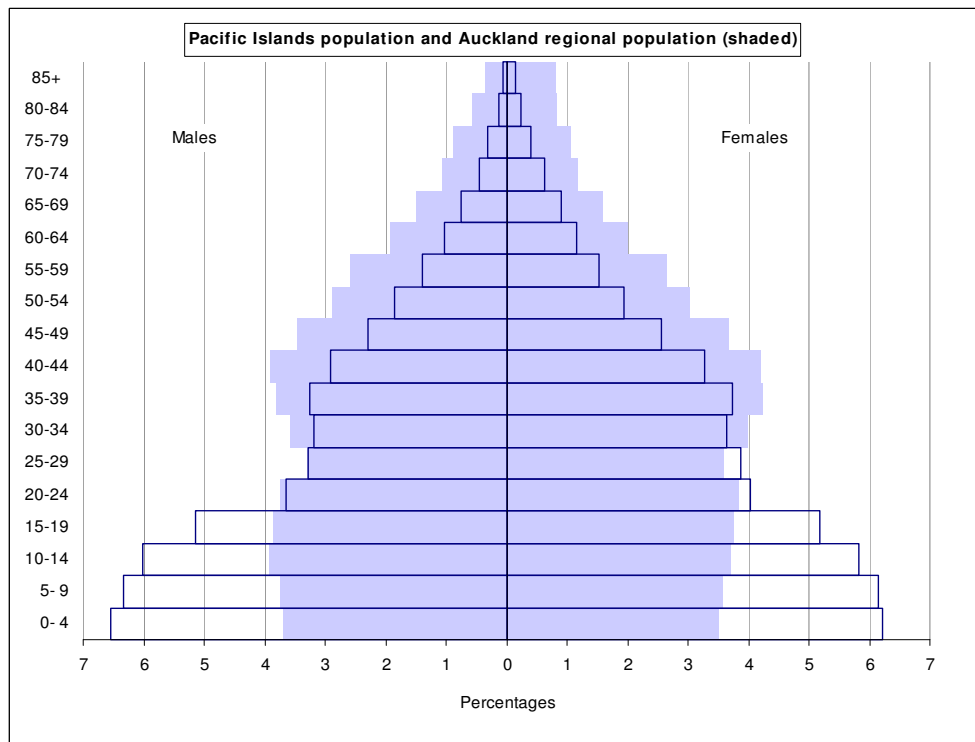
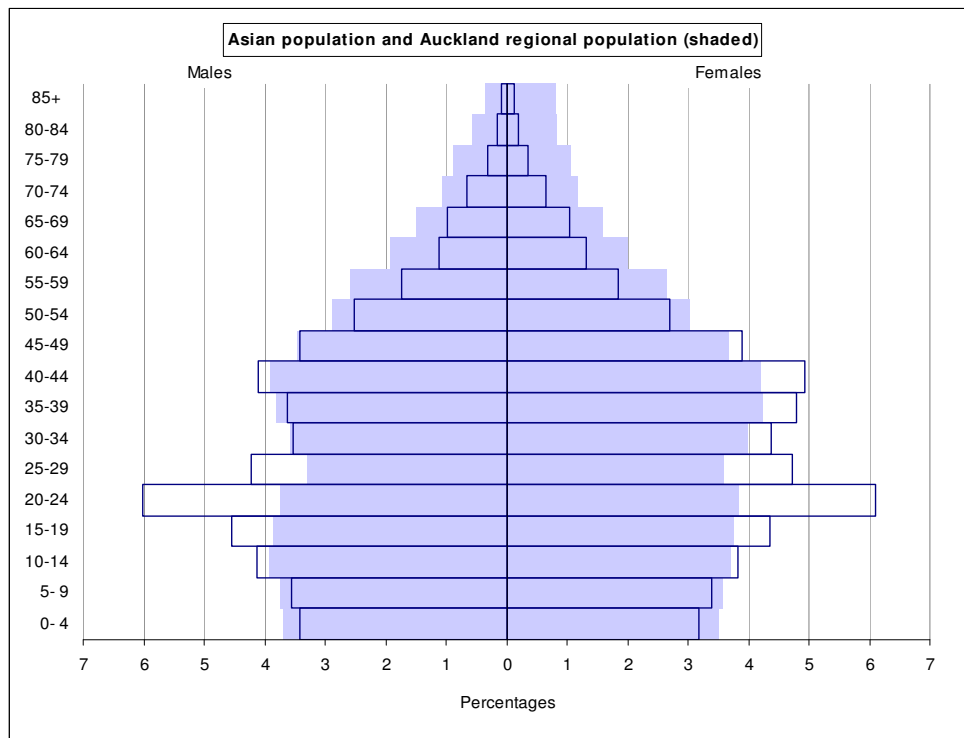


Figure 11: Age sex structure, Asian ethnic group, Auckland (2006)



3.5 Labour force status, unemployment and NEET youth¹⁰

The labour force participation rate is the proportion of people aged 15 years and over who are employed, or unemployed and actively seeking work. Overall, the labour force participation rate in Auckland has been relatively stable over the last decade, increasing slightly over time from 65.6 per cent in March 2001 to 67.9 per cent in December 2012.

Labour force participation varies across ethnic groups and reflects variety in age-sex composition, length of time in New Zealand (for those that are overseas-born) and educational qualifications. However, even when these factors are controlled for, there are differences between ethnic groups.

The results presented here are an overview and mask diverse outcomes within different groups. Within each level 1 ethnic category, e.g. Asian or MELAA, there are many different ethnic groups each of which has its own distinct characteristics. Unfortunately, data is not gathered at a sufficient level of detail to enable reporting on the full extent of this diversity.

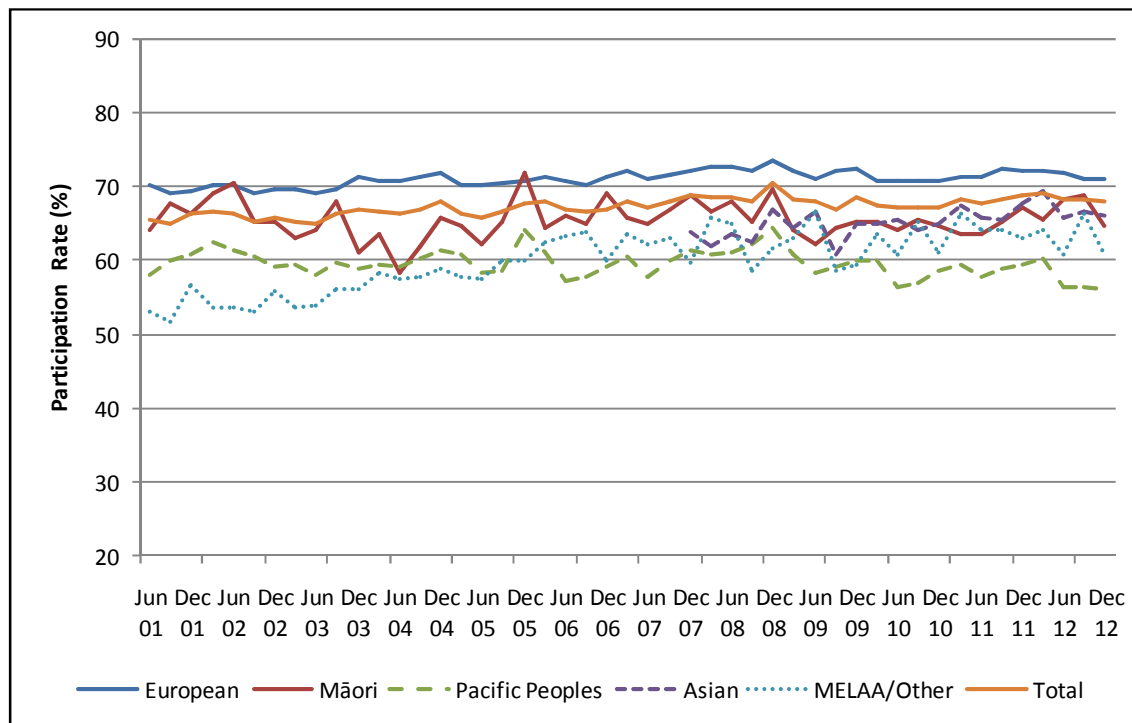
December 2012 figures show that those of European ethnicity had the highest participation rate (70.9%), Pasifika had the lowest rate (56.2%), with Māori (64.8%), Asian (66.1%) and Middle Eastern/Latin American/African (MELAA; 60.9%) in the middle.

¹⁰ This section includes excerpts from Allpress, J. A., 2013, *Skills and the labour market in Auckland*. Auckland Council Technical Publication.

In terms of changes over time, most groups experienced a slight decline in participation in 2009 and 2010, however all groups other than Pasifika have stabilised or returned to pre-recession levels.

The lower rates of participation amongst Asians may reflect greater proportions in this group of international students and individuals with a large asset base who are living off that, rather than income.

Figure 12: Participation rate (%), split by ethnicity



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

The unemployment rate is the percentage of individuals in the labour force who are without a paid job, are available for work, and are actively seeking work.

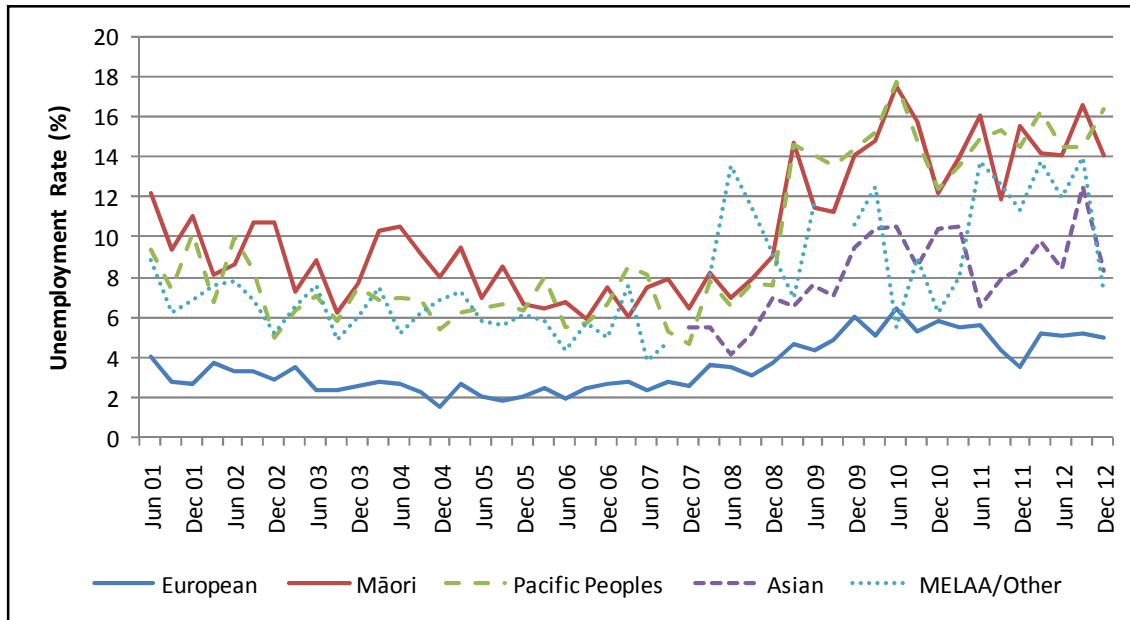
Unemployment in Auckland rose sharply – as it did in the rest of New Zealand and other developed countries – in 2008 and 2009 as the Global Financial Crisis unfolded. Although Auckland experienced a slight economic recovery, and decrease in unemployment, in the latter half of 2010 and throughout 2011, unemployment levels have risen again in 2012. The unemployment rate in Auckland in December 2012 was 7.2 per cent.

An analysis of unemployment by ethnicity shows that Māori and Pasifika have had persistently higher unemployment than European and Asian workers over the last 11 years, and also suffered greater increases in unemployment as a result of the financial crisis.

The December 2012 HLFS figures show unemployment rates of 14.0 per cent for Māori, 16.3 per cent for Pasifika, 7.3 per cent for MELAA, 8.4 per cent for Asian, and 5.0 per cent for Europeans.

While there is likely to be some degree of crossover between the patterns seen for ethnicity and age, as a result of the relative youth of Māori and Pasifika communities, ethnicity and age do appear to be independent predictors of unemployment rates. Differences among ethnic groups are still seen within each age cohort, and differences among age groups are still seen within each ethnicity.

Figure 13: Unemployment rate (%), split by ethnicity.



Source: Statistics New Zealand, HLFS.

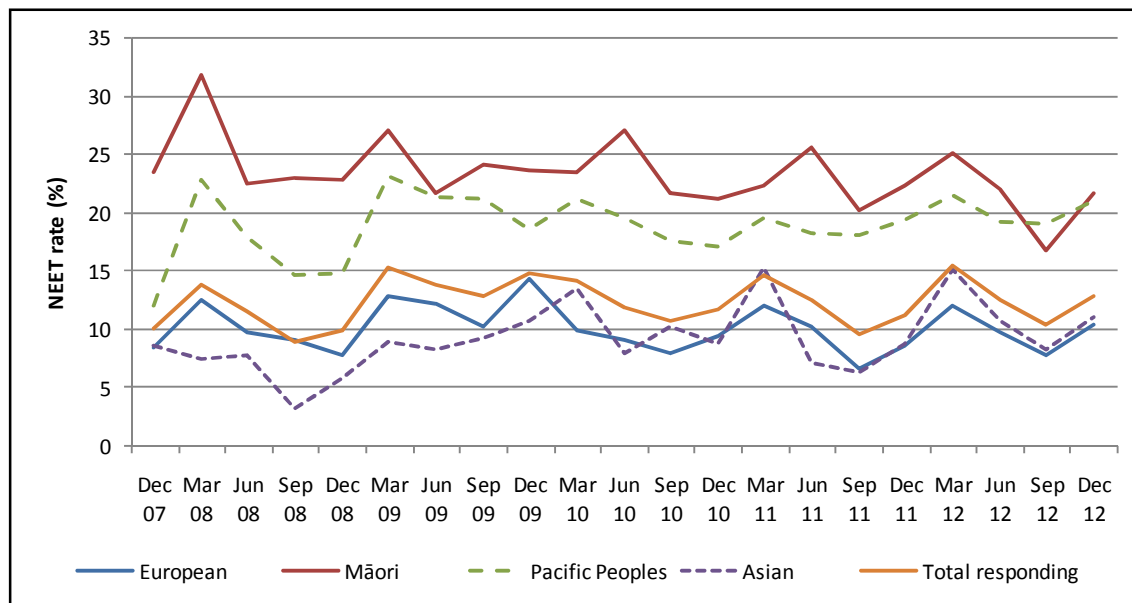
The NEET (not in education, employment or training) rate is defined by Statistics New Zealand as the percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) who are:

- unemployed (part of the labour force) and not engaged in education or training, or
- not in the labour force, and not engaged in education or training.

NEET is designed to more fully capture youth who are disengaged from both the labour market and the education system than the official measure of unemployment. The NEET rate is a valuable measure, in addition to youth unemployment, because it provides a wider measure of the percentage of youth who are neither employed nor engaged in activities (education or training) that contribute to the development of skills, and therefore improve future work, and life prospects.

NEET status can be seen as a risk factor for exclusion and prolonged marginalisation from the labour market.

Figure 14: NEET rate (%) for all youth aged 15-24 years.



Source: Statistics New Zealand, HLFS.

The overall NEET rate showed a small jump between late 2008 and early 2009 to approximately 15 per cent. From 2009, the rate has remained between 10 and 15 per cent.

Independent of age, NEET rates have, over the last five years, been consistently higher amongst Māori and Pasifika than European and Asian youth. In December 2012, the overall (15-24 years) NEET rates for both Māori (21.6%) and Pasifika (21.0%) were approximately twice as high as for youth of European (10.4%) and Asian (11%) ethnicity.

3.6 Occupation

There are several significant differences in occupational patterns across ethnic groups. Relatively small proportions of Pasifika are employed in managerial and professional occupations compared to other ethnic groups. The proportion of professionals is highest for those classified as European (25.2%) and 'Other Ethnicity' (24.9%).

The proportion of those who identify as Asian in each occupational category is similar to that for the Auckland population as a whole, with the exception of sales which accounts for 15.8 per cent of Asian workers as compared to only 10.8 per cent of all Auckland workers.

For the occupational categories which can be considered semi-professional or semi-skilled (technicians and trades, community and personal services, clerical and administrative), there is less difference between groups.

Within the levels of occupations with least formal training requirements (labourers and machinery operators and drivers), Pasifika and Māori have the highest representation. This appears to be closely related to educational qualifications (see comments below).

Table 4: Occupation, by ethnicity (2006)

	European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other	Total
Managers	19.7%	12.3%	7.5%	15.1%	22.7%	17.9%
Professionals	25.2%	15.2%	10.8%	20.7%	24.9%	22.6%
Technicians and Trades Workers	12.8%	12.9%	13.4%	12.3%	11.7%	12.7%
Community and Personal Service Workers	7.4%	10.3%	10.3%	7.6%	6.7%	7.7%
Clerical and Administrative Workers	14.9%	14.1%	13.2%	13.2%	15.4%	14.4%
Sales Workers	10.3%	9.4%	9.6%	15.8%	9.9%	10.8%
Machinery Operators and Drivers	4.1%	12.6%	15.9%	6.2%	3.9%	6.1%
Labourers	5.7%	13.2%	19.3%	9.1%	4.8%	7.8%
Unidentifiable, Outside Scope and Not Stated	Excl.	Excl.	Excl.	Excl.	Excl.	Excl.
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Not elsewhere included responses are not included

3.7 Skill-based underemployment of immigrants¹¹

Skill-based underemployment occurs when an individual possesses skills that are not fully utilised in their current role. Workers are most productive when their skills match the skills required for their job. Productivity decreases when workers have either more or fewer skills than are required for the job (Poot and Stillman, 2010).

There are no official, regularly reported statistics on skilled-based underemployment in Auckland. The lack of official measure is due, in part, to the difficulty of measuring skilled-based underemployment. Attempts to measure this form of underemployment have most commonly used qualifications as a proxy for skills, where an individual's qualification is compared to either the qualification most common within that occupation, or the qualification level that is determined by experts as being required to perform the job satisfactorily.

The OECD (2012) conducted an analysis of over-qualification among highly-educated New Zealanders, comparing rates in 2000-2001 with 2009-2010 (over-qualification was defined as the number of highly educated employees [ISCED 5/6] in a low or medium occupation [ISCO 4 to 9], expressed as a percentage of all highly educated persons). Their analysis showed that in 2009-2010, 38.0 per cent of highly educated, native-born New Zealanders were over-qualified for their job (the OECD average was 18.7%). This analysis also showed that the over-qualification rate across New Zealand in 2000-2001 was 37.9 per cent, revealing little change over the two time periods.

The OECD (2012) analysis also reported the rates of over-qualification of New Zealand immigrants. Unlike for native-born New Zealanders, the rate for immigrants increased from 31.4 per cent in 2000-2001 to 37.2 per cent in 2009-2010. Interestingly, this increase reflected a shift in the over-qualification rate for immigrants from below native-born New Zealanders in the early 2000s to roughly equal in 2009-2010.

¹¹ This section is excerpted from Allpress, J. A., 2013, *Skills and the labour market in Auckland*. Auckland Council Technical Publication.

Poot and Stillman (2010) provided some additional insight into the over-qualification rates of immigrants over time. They found, when using years of education (and therefore a slightly different methodology to the 2012 OECD analysis), that immigrants living in New Zealand for less than five years were more likely to be over-qualified (52% of recent immigrant males, and 51% of recent immigrant females were over-qualified) than individuals born in New Zealand (37% of males, 32% of females). Migrants who arrived more than five years prior, however, had only marginally higher rates of over-qualification (38% of males, 34% of females) than New Zealand-born individuals. A similar pattern was found when using the modal qualification of each occupation as a way of calculating over-qualification.

There are a number of possible reasons for higher rates of over-qualification of immigrants in their first five years of living in New Zealand, including, but not limited to, English language difficulties, lack of knowledge of local culture and work systems, lack of recognition amongst employers of overseas qualifications, and employer prejudice.

The findings of Poot and Stillman (2010) use the 1996, 2001 and 2006 census data and therefore do not necessarily represent current patterns of over-qualification.

While these analyses were conducted at the New Zealand level, the findings have implications for Auckland. Auckland receives a significant percentage all long-term, permanent immigrants into New Zealand, and as a result immigrants play an important role in not only replacing migrant Aucklanders, but also increasing the overall skill base of the workforce. On average, international migrants into Auckland are more highly qualified than ongoing Auckland residents. The work of Poot and Stillman (2010) highlights a potential missed opportunity by showing that this qualification premium might, at least within the first five years of residency, be lost through underutilisation of immigrants' full skill sets. This highlights the need for services that contribute to the quick and successful integration of immigrants, such as language training and employment matching services that are contextualised to the specific industries within which immigrants are seeking employment. These services are likely to have significant benefits to both the immigrants and to the wider economy, through more productive use of immigrants' skills.

3.8 Educational qualifications¹²

To some extent, the labour force and occupational characteristics of ethnic groups as discussed above can be related to educational qualifications.

In 2006, Māori (39%) and Pasifika (36%) had the highest proportion of those aged 15 years and over who had no qualification (note that many with 'no qualification' may have some secondary education, but did not complete a formal qualification). Those of Asian, Other, and European ethnicity had higher levels of Bachelors and post-graduate degrees than the Auckland population as whole.

The educational qualifications of the different ethnic groups may in part reflect the emphasis that has been put on educational qualifications within the points system used to assess

¹² This section includes excerpts from Allpress, J. A., 2013, *Skills and the labour market in Auckland*. Auckland Council Technical Publication.

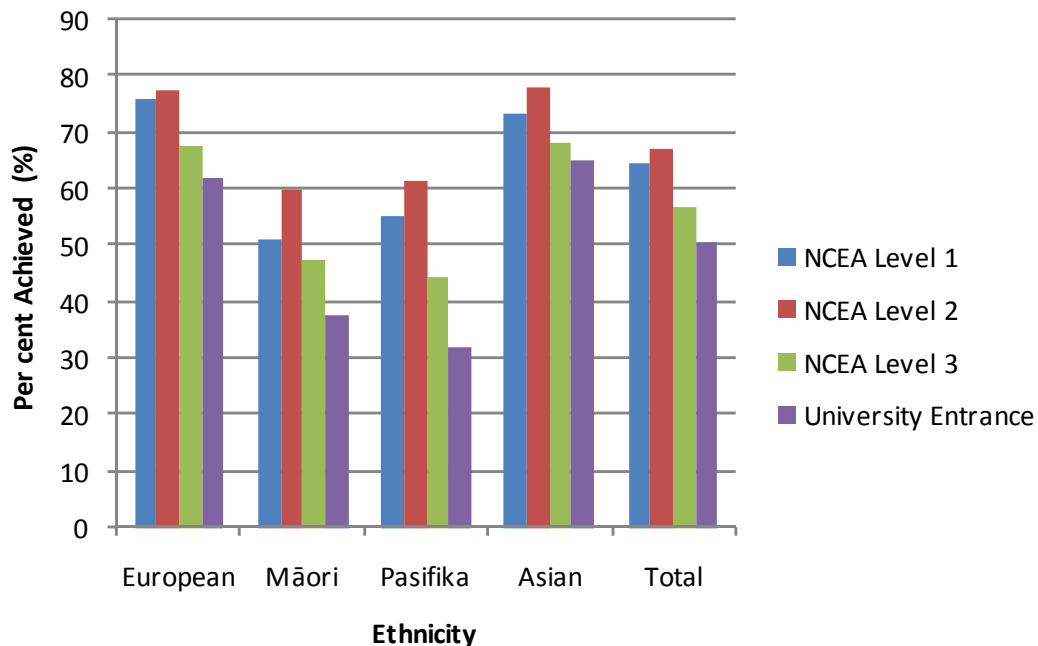
potential immigrants. The case of Pacific migrants is somewhat different, however, since many arrived before the changes in the Immigration Act in 1987, and many have moved to New Zealand under different criteria. Those from the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau have free access to New Zealand, while many Samoans have entered under a distinctive quota system. Thus the populations of Pacific migrants in New Zealand more accurately represent the socio-economic mix of their countries of origin than do the migrants coming from other regions, most of whom have entered under the more restrictive requirements for high levels of education, skill or capital.

Table 5: Highest educational qualification, by ethnicity (2006)

	European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other	Total
No Qualification	19.0%	38.5%	36.0%	11.6%	14.7%	20.3%
Level 1-3 High school certificate or equivalent	39.7%	39.2%	49.0%	46.2%	40.2%	41.5%
Level 4 Trade Certificate	10.6%	8.1%	5.2%	4.1%	10.9%	8.7%
Level 5-6 Diploma	10.7%	6.1%	4.7%	8.4%	12.0%	9.5%
Level 7 Bachelor's Degree or equivalent	14.0%	6.2%	4.0%	21.9%	16.3%	14.3%
Postgraduate qualification	6.0%	1.8%	1.0%	7.8%	5.8%	5.6%
Not Elsewhere Included	Excl.	Excl.	Excl.	Excl.	Excl.	Excl.
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Not elsewhere included responses are not included

Figure 15: 2012 NCEA attainment rates (roll based), Auckland students.



Source: New Zealand Qualifications Authority.

Figure 15 shows the rates of NCEA attainment in 2012, across Auckland. Attainment rates reflect the number of students within each year level who achieved the corresponding

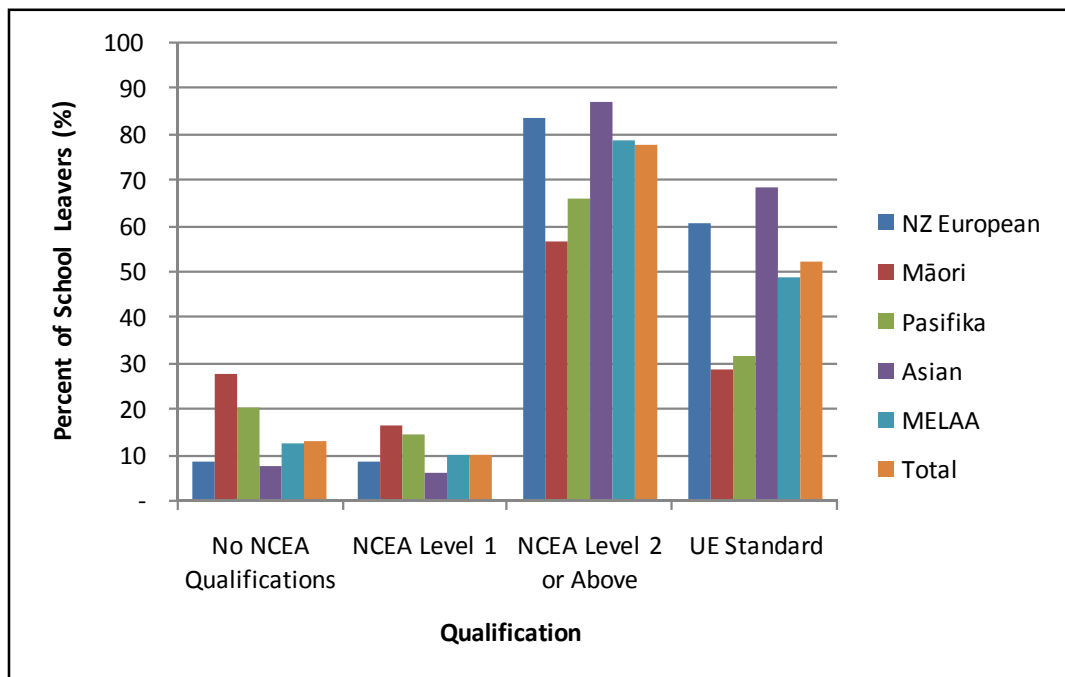
qualification (i.e., Year 11 students who achieved NCEA Level 1, Year 12 students who achieved NCEA Level 2, and Year 13 students who achieved NCEA Level 3 and/or University Entrance) calculated as a percentage of the July 1 school roll for each cohort of students. While these data do not capture those who achieve the associated qualification in the following year (e.g., a Year 12 student finishing a NCEA Level 1 qualification that was started in Year 11), they do give an indication of important differences between NCEA levels, as well as among ethnic groups.

The data show two important trends:

1. Māori and Pasifika students have lower rates of achievement across all qualification levels, and
2. Māori and Pasifika students have a greater drop-off in achievement at higher qualification levels (Level 3 and University Entrance), in both relative and absolute terms. This means that Māori and Pasifika are doing increasingly worse at higher qualification levels.

The rate of University Entrance attainment is significantly lower amongst Māori (38%) and Pasifika (32%) than for European (62%) and Asian (65%) students. Such dramatic inequalities in educational attainment represent a significant challenge for the development of not only the individuals concerned, but for the Auckland economy as a whole. Low rates of achievement at secondary school, and particularly with regard to University Entrance, restrict the options of individuals who do not achieve at this level by blocking potential pathways to further learning, and as a result limit later career options.

Figure 16: Qualification levels of 2011 school leavers across Auckland.



Source: NZQA.

Figure 16 shows that in 2011, 13 per cent of all young people who left school across Auckland did so without any qualifications, 10 per cent left with NCEA Level 1 and 77 per cent left with NCEA Level 2 or above. Fifty two per cent of school leavers left with a University Entrance (UE) qualification, enabling these students to attend university should they wish to do so (UE does not guarantee entry into all university courses, but is the minimum standard for university admission).

As with NCEA attainment in the section above, there are notable differences between broad ethnic groups. A significantly greater proportion of Māori and Pasifika students leave school with no qualifications (27% and 20%, respectively) than NZ European or Asian students (both 8%). A similar, but less dramatic, pattern is seen for those who leave with NCEA Level 1 only. The pattern reverses for both NCEA Level 2 and above and UE, with NZ European and Asian students achieving these qualifications at much higher rates than Māori and Pasifika students. Less than a third of all Māori and Pasifika students leave school with University Entrance.

While the percentage of students who left school with no qualification in 2011 (13%) is less than the percentage of the whole population with no qualification in 2006 (18%) – indicating a general decrease in the proportion of the population without a qualification – this number remains too high if Auckland is to dramatically improve the skill level of its employee base.

The qualifications that students leave school with are important because they determine the employment choices those students will have throughout their lives. Compared to students who leave school with both NCEA Level 3 and UE, students leaving with no NCEA qualification face – at the very start of their adult lives – significantly restricted employment choices.

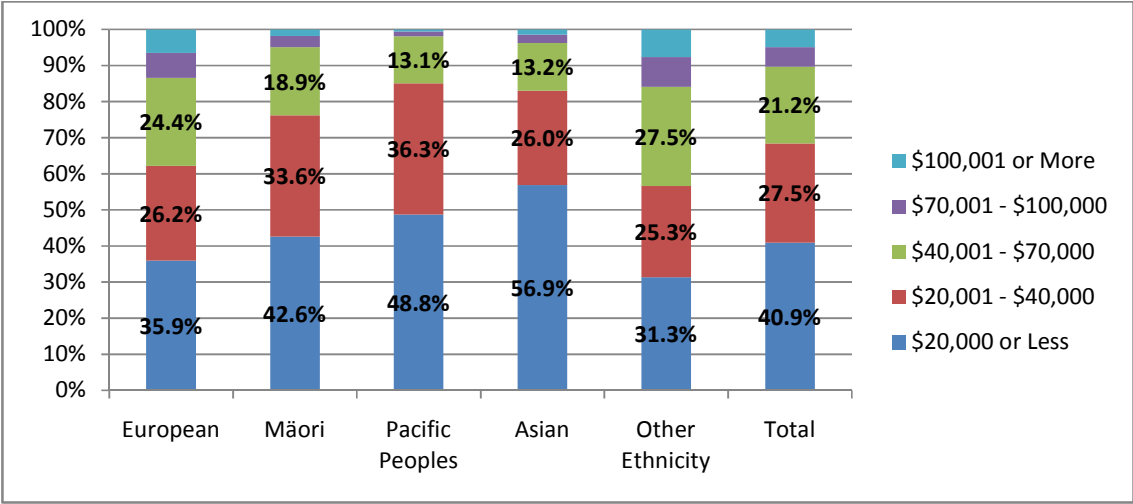
3.9 Personal income

Figure 17 shows levels of personal income for all usual residents aged 15 and over by ethnicity (regardless of employment status or labour force participation). It is evident that levels of income vary widely between different ethnic groups.¹³ While patterns are similar across most groups, two main differences are apparent:

A relatively large proportion of Asian residents stated that they earned \$20,000 or less (56.9%). This relates to the large numbers of international students in this group, but possibly also to the likelihood that a sector of that group have arrived in New Zealand with a large asset base and are living off that, rather than income. Higher personal incomes were most common among those classified as 'Other Ethnicity' perhaps reflecting a large number of skilled migrants within this category.

¹³ Data on personal income should be treated with caution, as some usual residents are not forthcoming with income details on their Census form. In 2006, data was not available for 11.7% of usual residents in Auckland region. In addition, there are variable numbers of students and retired people in these groups which will have a significant impact on income levels, and may not fully reflect migration outcomes.

Figure 17: Levels of personal annual income, by ethnicity (2006)



4.0 Projections

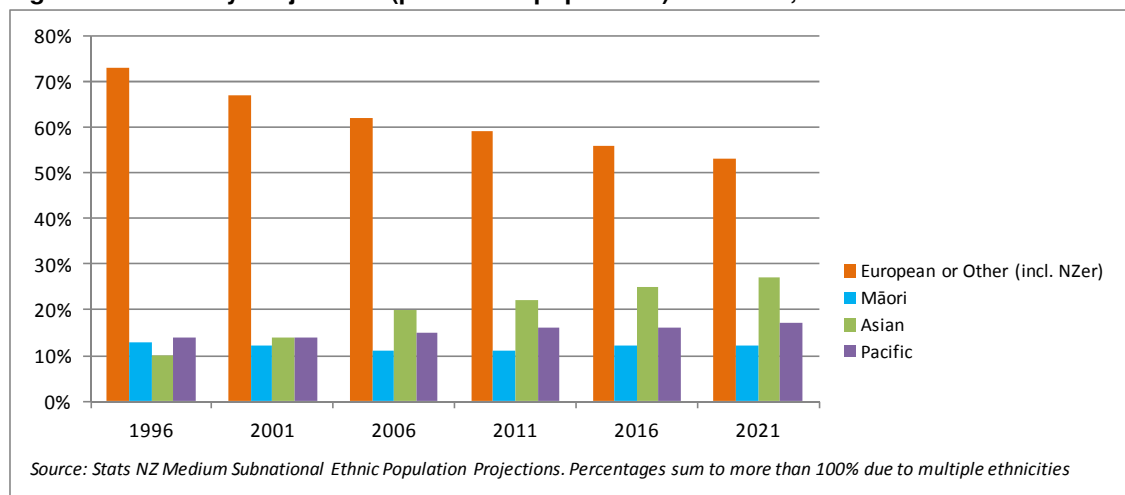
These population projections from Statistics New Zealand are based on assumptions made about future fertility, mortality, migration, and inter-ethnic mobility patterns of the population. Although the assumptions are carefully formulated to represent future trends, they are subject to uncertainty. Therefore, the projections should be used as guidelines and an indication of the overall trend, rather than as exact forecasts. The unpredictability of migration trends, especially in the short term, can have a significant effect on projection results.

The table and graph below show that those who identify as Asian are projected to constitute a growing proportion of the Auckland population (20% in 2006 to 27% in 2021), while the proportion of people of European or Other ethnicities will decline (62% in 2006 to 53% in 2021). The proportion of Māori is projected to remain relatively stable (11-12%) and the proportion of Pasifika is projected to increase slightly (15% in 2006 to 17% in 2021).¹⁴

Table 6: Ethnicity Projections Auckland, 1996-2021

	European or Other		Māori		Asian		Pasifika		Total
1996	815,900	73%	140,700	13%	116,600	10%	150,800	14%	1,114,700
2001	820,600	67%	143,700	12%	175,100	14%	175,900	14%	1,216,900
2006	856,300	62%	156,600	11%	268,600	20%	203,000	15%	1,371,000
2011	878,100	59%	170,800	11%	334,500	22%	232,000	16%	1,488,000
2016	898,800	56%	185,500	12%	401,000	25%	260,800	16%	1,604,000
2021	916,700	53%	199,300	12%	469,800	27%	290,200	17%	1,719,200

Figure 18: Ethnicity Projections (per cent of population) Auckland, 1996-2021



¹⁴ Statistics New Zealand (2012) Subnational population projections.
http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/subnational-ethnic-population-projections/regions.aspx

5.0 Why Auckland?

The 2001 census showed that about 60 per cent of adult migrants who had arrived in New Zealand since 1996 lived in Auckland and that the concentration of recent migrants in Auckland was increasing. A Department of Labour report entitled 'Why Auckland?' explored the reasons migrants chose to settle in this city. Data was derived from interviews with 24 migrants.

International students generally came to Auckland as a result of advice from immigration agents, whereas those who came for work were drawn to Auckland because they had a job offer here, because they found a job here while on a temporary visa or because they perceived Auckland to be the city with the most jobs.

The decision to stay in Auckland once here was made on the basis on wanting to raise a family here or because of connections to an ethnic or religious community.

The table below summarises reasons migrants chose to move to, settle in and leave Auckland.

Table 7: Reasons participants came to and then settled in or left Auckland

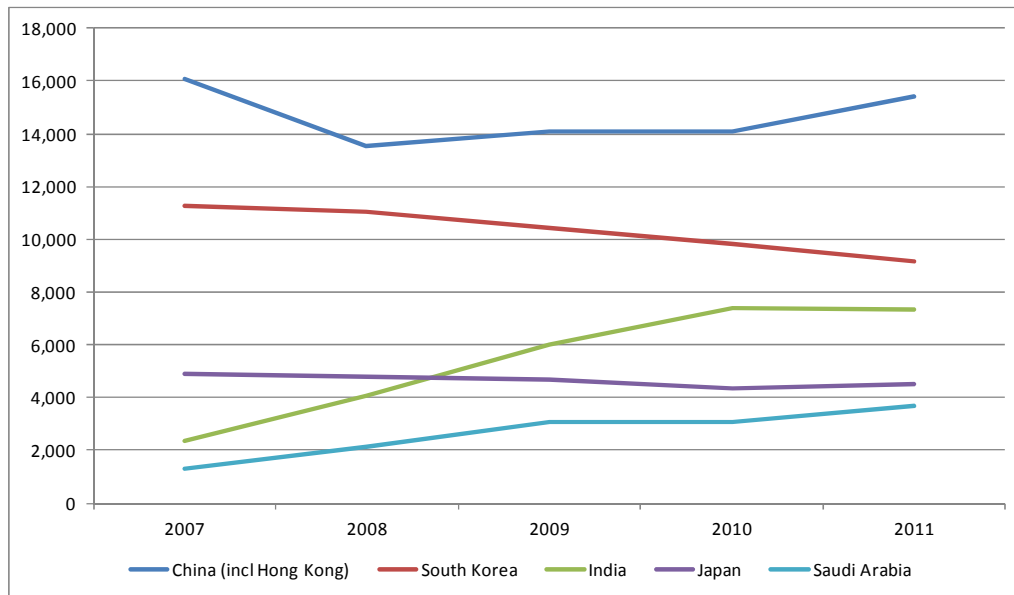
Coming to Auckland	
Offshore advice	Onshore opportunity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Professional advice and 'package'. › Advice from personal contacts › Independent web-based research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Successful job search from overseas › Successful job search when already in Auckland
Settling in Auckland	
Choice: family life	Choice: community networks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Employment › Schooling › Mortgage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Expatriate networks and culture
Leaving Auckland	
Chance, choice and obligation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Job offer elsewhere › Lifestyle reasons › Commitments to family 	

Source: Department of Labour (2011) Why Auckland? Advice and Opportunity: A Study of Why Migrants Settle in Auckland.

6.0 International students

In 2011 there were 59,811 international fee-paying students studying in Auckland.¹⁵ This constitutes 60 per cent of New Zealand international student enrolments. The five major source countries are China, South Korea, India, Japan and Saudi Arabia. Figure 14 shows changes in student numbers from each of these countries over the last five years.

Figure 19: Trends in Auckland international student numbers from major source countries



Source: Ministry of Education (2013) Export Education Levy Key Statistics (Full Year).

Table 10 below shows how students from the major source countries are distributed across the different education provider types. The education provider type with the greatest proportion of students is unfunded private training establishments.

¹⁵ Ministry of Education (2013) Export Education Levy Key Statistics (Full Year).

Table 8: Number of international fee-paying students in Auckland region by sector for the five major source countries, 2011¹⁶

	Primary schools	Secondary schools	Polytechnic	University	SDR PTE's	non-SDR PTE's	Subsidiary	TOTAL
China								
Number	106	1,962	1,699	3,190	2,540	5,349	594	15,440
% across sectors	0.7%	12.7%	11.0%	20.7%	16.5%	34.6%	3.8%	100.0%
% within sector	6.4%	28.1%	42.0%	36.7%	26.9%	20.8%	18.3%	25.8%
South Korea								
Number	1,251	1,676	192	739	918	3,862	529	9,167
% across sectors	13.6%	18.3%	2.1%	8.1%	10.0%	42.1%	5.8%	100.0%
% within sector	76.1%	24.0%	4.7%	8.5%	9.7%	15.0%	16.3%	15.3%
India								
Number	8	38	715	772	2,704	3,097	9	7,343
% across sectors	0.1%	0.5%	9.7%	10.5%	36.8%	42.2%	0.1%	100.0%
% within sector	0.5%	0.5%	17.7%	8.9%	28.6%	12.0%	0.3%	12.3%
Japan								
Number	69	647	124	151	436	2,371	741	4,539
% across sectors	1.5%	14.3%	2.7%	3.3%	9.6%	52.2%	16.3%	100.0%
% within sector	4.2%	9.3%	3.1%	1.7%	4.6%	9.2%	22.8%	7.6%
Saudi Arabia								
Number	55	152	173	411	188	2,269	446	3,694
% across sectors	1.5%	4.1%	4.7%	11.1%	5.1%	61.4%	12.1%	100.0%
% within sector	3.3%	2.2%	4.3%	4.7%	2.0%	8.8%	13.7%	6.2%
All Other Countries								
Number	155	2,500	1,146	3,433	2,657	8,803	934	19,628
% across sectors	0.8%	12.7%	5.8%	17.5%	13.5%	44.8%	4.8%	100.0%
% within sector	9.4%	35.8%	28.3%	39.5%	28.1%	34.2%	28.7%	32.8%
TOTAL								
Number	1,644	6,975	4,049	8,696	9,443	25,751	3,253	59,811
% across sectors	2.7%	11.7%	6.8%	14.5%	15.8%	43.1%	5.4%	100.0%
% within sector	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

¹⁶ "SDR Providers" refers to private training establishments (PTEs) which receive some Government funding, and so must complete the Single Data Return (SDR).

"Non-SDR Providers" refers to private training establishments (PTEs) that do not receive any Government funding.

"Subsidiary Providers" refers to English language training units which operate under the auspices of a registered provider, such as a school, university or PTE.

7.0 Refugees

Refugees have distinctive experience and needs compared with migrants who have come to New Zealand through general or skilled migrant policies. The literature on refugees in New Zealand is mostly qualitative and focused on a particular segment of the refugee population. The best resource for an overview of refugee experiences is a report – Quota Refugees Ten Years On – prepared for the Labour Group, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (Searle et al., 2012). Excerpts from the executive summary for this report are provided below.

‘Quota Refugees Ten Years On: Perspectives on Integration, Community and Identity’ presents findings from a face-to-face survey of 512 former refugees who arrived in New Zealand under the Refugee Quota Programme between 1993 and 1999. The survey was designed to be representative of the population of refugees who arrived during this period and achieved a response rate of 41.5 per cent. The report also includes findings from in-depth interviews and focus groups that were used to explore certain aspects of the survey in greater depth.

Former refugees experience unique challenges due to their backgrounds and have higher levels of disadvantage than the population in general. The findings from the Quota Refugees Ten Years On programme of research show that, after 10 or more years of living in New Zealand, former refugees are doing well in a number of areas but continue to face challenges in others. Former refugees have a strong sense of identity and belonging to New Zealand, and almost all were satisfied with their life in New Zealand. The majority had made close friends from outside their community, and most were involved with groups or organisations. Those who arrived in the country as children and young people are doing well in most areas of integration.

Ten years on, employment is still the main area of challenge and, along with English language for older people and women, remains the main challenge going forward. However, former refugees have a strong desire to seek meaningful employment and contribute to life in New Zealand.

7.1 Demographic characteristics

On arrival in New Zealand, around one in five former refugees who arrived in New Zealand between 1993 and 1999 were aged 12 years and under (21 per cent) and almost two-thirds were aged 30 years or under (62 per cent). The top four countries of origin were Iraq, Somalia, Vietnam and Ethiopia. In terms of gender, there were more male (56 per cent) than female (44 per cent) former refugees who arrived between 1993 and 1999.

Half of all refugees arriving between 1993 and 1999 were settled in Auckland and a quarter in Wellington. One out of every five former refugees (20 per cent) was currently living in a different city to that in which they had been settled when they first arrived in New Zealand. There has been a clear move towards Auckland and away from other centres.

7.2 Movements to and from New Zealand

A third (33 per cent or 1,336) of the former refugees who arrived in New Zealand between 1993 and 1999 and were aged at least 18 years at the time of the survey were no longer in New Zealand when the survey was done. A third of those from Iraq and Ethiopia and almost half of those from Somalia were no longer in New Zealand.

Eleven per cent of former refugees in the survey had plans to live outside New Zealand in the next few years. Those aged 18–29 were significantly more likely to say they had plans to live outside New Zealand (22 per cent) than older people.

Work opportunities and wanting to reunite with family were the main reasons for wanting to leave. Refugees, like other New Zealanders, saw Australia as offering significant economic advantages, including the ability to get a job, have better wages, save money, buy a house, provide for family and visit family overseas.

7.3 Housing

The majority of former refugees (73 per cent) were satisfied with their housing. Former refugees who owned their own home were most likely to be satisfied with their housing, followed by those living in the home of a family member.

Sixteen per cent of former refugees owned or partly owned their home, with those from Vietnam being the most likely to be home owners. Home ownership was lower among former refugees than for the country as a whole.

Almost half (47 per cent) of those who did not own their own home lived in a house/flat owned by Housing New Zealand Corporation. Former refugees from African nations were more likely to live in a Housing New Zealand Corporation property, while those from non-African nations were more likely to live in a house/flat owned by a family member or to rent privately.

7.4 Language and literacy

Proficiency in English is a key facilitator of refugee integration. It helps people to access paid work, education, higher incomes and wider personal relationships and provides a feeling of belonging. Not being able to speak the host language is not only a barrier to economic integration but also to social interaction and full participation in New Zealand society.

Former refugees significantly improved their ability to speak English after 10 years living in New Zealand. Only 9 per cent of former refugees spoke English well or very well on arrival, but after 10 or more years in New Zealand, over two thirds spoke English well or very well. Watching television, having English speaking friends and being in an English-speaking context such as a school, university or workplace helped them learn English. Older people and mothers with children found it harder to learn and practise English. Cost, transport, childcare and service location were barriers to language acquisition.

Thirty per cent of former refugees, including three-quarters of those aged 65 and over, were unable to read and write in English at the time of the survey. Refugee Voices (New Zealand Immigration Service 2004) found that one-third of former refugees who had been in New Zealand for 5 years needed help with interpreting.

After 10 or more years living in New Zealand, 29 per cent needed an interpreter or someone else to help them with English language. The proportion needing an interpreter increased with age. Former refugees from Vietnam were significantly more likely to need help with interpreting than those from other countries.

7.5 Education

Many refugees arriving in New Zealand had not had the opportunity to gain any formal education in their country of origin or while living in refugee camps. As such, they were more likely than the New Zealand population as a whole to have no formal education and less likely to have post-school qualifications. A third of those in the survey had no formal education or only primary schooling, and a third had secondary schooling. A third had a post-secondary qualification. By comparison, the proportion of the New Zealand population as a whole who had a post-secondary qualification is estimated at 58 per cent.

Former refugees aged 18–29 were significantly more likely than every other age group to have gained a bachelor's qualification or a post-graduate degree as their highest qualification (27 per cent). This compares to 23 per cent for the overall population in New Zealand who had a bachelor's degree or higher. Those aged 65 and over were significantly more likely to have received no formal education (53 per cent compared to 15 per cent overall).

7.6 Employment

Employment provides former refugees with an income, a social context and identity. Refugees themselves identify employment as pivotal to the process of settlement and integration. Almost half of all former refugees said that having a job and/or a better job was a personal goal for the next 5 years.

Employment prior to arrival

Nearly two-thirds (62 per cent) of those aged 13 and over on arrival had worked prior to coming to New Zealand – a third in labouring occupations, 18 per cent as technicians and in trades and 15 per cent in professional occupations. Twelve per cent were housewives and 11 per cent were students.

Employment since arrival

Seventy-three per cent of former refugees had worked in a paid job since they arrived in New Zealand, with men more likely to have done so than women. Women aged 18–29 were most likely to have worked at some stage in New Zealand (90 per cent), but only a third of

women aged 45–64 and 17 per cent of those aged 65 and over had done so. For nearly half, their first paid job was as a labourer (47 per cent), 18 per cent were sales workers and just 3 per cent worked in a professional occupation (none reported working as a manager).

Of those currently working, 18 per cent were labourers, 23 per cent were technicians or in trades, 13 per cent were community and personal service workers, 13 per cent were sales workers and 11 per cent worked as a manager or in a professional occupation.

Forty per cent got their current job through friends and relatives, 18 per cent had answered a job advertisement and 16 per cent had contacted an employer. Fourteen per cent of former refugees aged 18–64 had been made redundant or lost their main job or had had their hours or overtime reduced in the past 6–12 months.

Activities in the last 7 days

Overall, 42 per cent of working-age former refugees had worked in the 7 days prior to taking part in the survey, but this differed significantly by gender with over half of men (55 per cent) working compared to a quarter of women (27 per cent). This compares to 73 per cent of the New Zealand population aged 15–64 who were employed in the year ended December 2009 (Ministry of Social Development 2010), with women being less likely than men to be employed (67 per cent compared to 79 per cent).

Former refugees from Somalia were most likely to have been seeking work (28 per cent), while those from Vietnam were least likely to have been doing so (10 per cent).

Overall, 43 per cent of former refugees had been involved in some form of unpaid work in the 7 days prior to the survey. Women were more likely than men to have been involved in unpaid work (59 per cent compared to 30 per cent). Former refugees from Somalia were significantly more likely than those from every other country to have been involved in unpaid work in the past 7 days, once age differences were taken into account.

Support to find work

Participants in the in-depth interviews were asked what they thought would most help people from a refugee background to find work. The two key factors were access to work experience and targeted employment services. Other helpful strategies were additional educational support, help for young people from a refugee background and educating the host society, particularly employers, about refugees.

7.7 Income

Around two-thirds of participants were willing or able to specify their normal weekly income, which varied from none to a maximum of \$1,700 per week. The average weekly personal income was \$381. This compares to an average weekly income of \$687 for the New Zealand population aged 15 years and over in the June quarter 2010.

Fifty-one per cent of former refugees received government benefits as their main source of income, while 27 per cent received wages or salaries and 8 per cent were self-employed.

Nearly three-quarters of those aged 45–64 received a benefit, significantly higher than for every other age group.

Sixty-three per cent of former refugees said they did not have enough money to meet their everyday needs, 35 per cent had enough money and 2 per cent had more than enough. Those in receipt of wages or salaries or who were self-employed were significantly more likely than those in receipt of a government benefit or superannuation to say that their income was enough to meet their need for everyday things.

7.8 Health and well-being

Former refugees experience high levels of psychological disorder or direct physical consequences of torture, chronic conditions and infectious diseases. Many refugees who come to New Zealand under the Refugee Quota Programme were previously living in refugee camps with minimal services and poor conditions. In addition, New Zealand has up to 75 places in its annual quota for refugees with medical or physical conditions or disabilities.

Not surprisingly then, 38 per cent of former refugees had had a physical or emotional health problem or disability for 6 months or more, many of whom reported more than one. Eighty per cent of former refugees who had a health problem or disability said that this caused difficulty with or stopped them from working, and 72 per cent had difficulty with or were stopped from doing the everyday activities that people their age can usually do. Those former refugees who reported a health problem or disability were significantly more likely than others to feel lonely most or all of the time.

Most former refugees were registered with a primary healthcare provider and had visited their doctor in the past 12 months. Results were similar to those for the New Zealand population as a whole. Health provider use increased with age, similar to national trends. There were no differences in the number of visits by gender, in contrast to national trends where women tend to visit a doctor more often than men.

Despite the high levels of chronic conditions, 47 per cent of former refugees rated their health as excellent or very good. This compares to 61 per cent of the general population in the 2006/07 New Zealand Health Survey. When adjusted to the age profile of the New Zealand population, the proportion of former refugees having excellent or very good health status decreased to an estimated 41 per cent.

Sixteen per cent of former refugees felt lonely or isolated always or most of the time in the last 12 months, compared to less than 2 per cent of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey 2008. There were no differences in loneliness by gender and only small differences by nationality once findings were age adjusted.

7.9 Social networks

Social connections play a fundamental role in successful settlement. Within-group networks (bonds) provide information and emotional and material support. Connections with other

groups (bridges) can also provide information and emotional support and help with employment.

Social bonds

Ninety-four per cent of former refugees had close friends from within their own ethnic community. Eighty-five per cent of former refugees lived with family. Seventy per cent had other family members living in New Zealand, while 88 per cent had family members living overseas. Most former refugees, but especially those aged 65 and over, had contact with family and friends overseas, and 35 per cent regularly sent money to people living outside of New Zealand.

Half of former refugees had tried to sponsor family to come to live in New Zealand. Of these, nearly two-thirds (64 per cent) had been successful. The challenges they faced included financial or resource difficulties, the length of time for decisions, the process itself, difficulties getting the required documentation and not meeting the policy/criteria.

Social bridges

Seventy-three per cent had close friends who were New Zealand European or Māori, and the same proportion reported having close friends from other ethnic groups (73 per cent). Men and younger people were more likely to have close friends outside their community than women or older people. Sixty-two per cent of former refugees had visited a marae at some stage. Those in older age groups were more likely than younger people to say that they knew nothing about Māori language and culture.

Sixteen per cent of former refugees had experienced discrimination in the past 12 months. Former refugees from Somalia were significantly more likely than those from every country except other African countries (excluding Somalia and Ethiopia) to have experienced discrimination. Around 90 per cent of former refugees felt safe or very safe in New Zealand, at work and in their neighbourhood.

Community participation and support

Eighty-five per cent of former refugees had been involved in groups or organisations in the past 12 months. Sixty-five per cent had provided some form of support to members of their community in New Zealand, including family members, in the past 12 months.

7.10 Citizenship, identity and belonging

Citizenship and voting

Ninety-four per cent of former refugees had either taken up New Zealand citizenship or were in the process of doing so. Most reported taking up citizenship because they saw New Zealand as their home, they wanted to feel part of New Zealand or because they have lived in New Zealand for many years. Nine out of 10 former refugees had voted in a general

election since they arrived – a higher proportion than for the population as a whole on the electoral roll.

Language and religion

Most former refugees (97 per cent) thought it was important or very important to be able to speak their own language. Those from Somalia, Ethiopia and other African countries felt particularly strongly about this. Two-thirds of those who had children said that their children in New Zealand could speak their language fluently. Those from Somalia and Ethiopia felt strongly that their children should be able to speak their own language.

Religion was very important to former refugees from Somalia, Iraq, Ethiopia and other African countries, but less important to those from Vietnam.

Identity and belonging

Most former refugees identified with their own ethnic community (95 per cent) but also felt part of New Zealand (94 per cent). The main factors that helped them feel part of New Zealand life were having a job, having family members in New Zealand, feeling safe and being able to use English well.

A similar proportion of women (20 per cent) and men (23 per cent) had difficulties associated with their gender. Women had difficulties being a sole parent and with differences between their culture and New Zealand culture, such as in dress and the role of women. Men had problems with health, finding a partner, loneliness, racism and discrimination.

7.11 Service provision

Help sought

In the last 12 months, former refugees sought help with:

- claiming a benefit or other government assistance (35 per cent)
- interpretation or translation (23 per cent)
- bringing family into New Zealand (21 per cent) – those from Ethiopia were most likely to have required help (34 per cent)
- finding work (20 per cent) – this increased to 34 per cent for those aged 18–29.

Older former refugees were more likely to need help with interpreting or translation – 69 per cent of those 65 and over required help in the past 12 months compared to 2 per cent of those aged 18–29. Former refugees most commonly required the services of a doctor (82 per cent), with almost all of those aged 65 and over (97 per cent) having done so in the past 12 months. Those from Somalia were most likely to have sought help from other services/organisations, apart from a doctor, in the past 12 months.

Satisfaction with help provided

Those former refugees who sought help were most satisfied with the help they received from universities or polytechnics (90 per cent), followed by doctors (89 per cent), schools (87 per cent) and groups or services that help refugees (86 per cent). They were most dissatisfied with help received from Housing New Zealand (53 per cent) and Immigration New Zealand (50 per cent).

Former refugees saw the health system (88 per cent) and the education system (66 per cent) as the fairest organisations. On the other hand, around one in five felt that Work and Income New Zealand (20 per cent) and Immigration New Zealand (19 per cent) do not treat everyone fairly or equally, regardless of what group they are from.

Advice to agencies

Former refugees' advice to agencies centred around more support for learning English and finding employment. Focus group participants' suggestions centred on better communication between agencies and upskilling agency staff in cultural/refugee-specific issues.

Although focus group participants were grateful for the services and assistance they received, they identified service delivery issues with Housing New Zealand, Work and Income New Zealand and Immigration New Zealand. Issues related to lack of response and/or long response times, lack of caseworker sensitivity to and understanding of refugee-specific issues and inconsistent treatment and/or application of policy within these agencies.

Participants spoke positively of schools, Plunket and public health nurses, and the Citizens Advice Bureau, noting that staff from these organisations were more culturally responsive to and knowledgeable about refugee issues.

7.12 Youth and children

In general, former refugees who arrived as children or youth had more positive outcomes in English literacy, employment and health than the total former refugee population. Former refugees who arrived as children had the highest levels of English ability, achieved higher qualifications than those who arrived as youth, were most likely to be seeking work (30 per cent), were most likely to have close friends from outside their ethnic group (100 per cent) and were most likely to have excellent or very good health (76 per cent).

Former refugees who arrived as youth were more likely than the total former refugee population to speak English well or very well (86 per cent), to have close friends outside their ethnic group (83 per cent) and to have excellent or very good health (66 per cent). They were also most likely to say that having help with English helped them settle at school and to have worked in a paid job in New Zealand (94 per cent).

7.13 Looking back and looking forward

In the early years, family support, community support and government services, including income support, helped participants and their family most in getting to where they are today. Seventy per cent of former refugees found English language and communication hardest for them and their family in the early years.

Almost all (93 per cent) former refugees were satisfied with their life in New Zealand. They were most satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (89 per cent), followed by how they are treated by other New Zealanders (82 per cent) and their relationships with other New Zealanders (81 per cent). They were most dissatisfied with the number of family members they have in New Zealand (34 per cent), their education or qualifications (25 per cent), their work situation (21 per cent) and their housing (21 per cent).

7.14 Conclusion

The New Zealand Refugee Resettlement Strategy acknowledges that relevant services must be provided at each stage of the settlement continuum to support refugees to achieve integration outcomes. After 10 or more years living in New Zealand, former refugees still need assistance in a number of areas. The agencies most commonly accessed were Housing New Zealand, Work and Income and Immigration New Zealand (for family reunion). Research has highlighted the need for better communication and co-ordination between agencies on the delivery of services that support refugee resettlement (Gruner and Searle 2010). The Refugee Resettlement Strategy outlines the importance of developing new and innovative ways of improving co-ordination and delivery of refugee service across every phase of settlement. In particular, the following areas for consideration are suggested:

- Employment is both a means and a marker of integration. It is associated with a number of positive outcomes on a range of domains and has been identified as an area where significant progress is needed (Gruner and Searle 2010). The research has suggested that access to local work experience, specifically targeted employment services and use of community networks are ways that could be considered. It is also crucial that employment initiatives are targeted towards the needs of youth transitioning from education and training into employment.
- It is crucial that language training is provided appropriate for use in the workplace. It is also important that appropriate English language opportunities are provided to groups who cannot attend classes or training in the workplace or find it difficult to do so.
- Where illness or disability limit the ability of people to live fully independent lives, support from families, other networks and agencies needs to be available to help overcome barriers to participation. It is also important to recognise that many former refugees may be involved in caring for family members with disabilities or health issues, and this, in turn, may impact on their ability to participate in the labour market.
- It is important that appropriate and affordable housing is available in areas close to transport and employment opportunities, and that culturally appropriate services are available to provide budgeting training and advice and finance.

8.0 Health

8.1 Health needs assessment of Asian people¹⁷

A health needs assessment of Asian people was commissioned by the Northern District Health Board Support Agency on behalf of the Auckland Regional Settlement Strategy Migrant Health Action Plan. The purpose of the report was to identify the health needs, including inequalities in health status, of the main Asian ethnic groups living in the Auckland region. It includes analyses of issues such as the health of older people, family violence, patient safety and disability. This section reproduces the executive summary of this health needs assessment of Asian people.

8.1.1 Summary of key quantitative findings

8.1.1.1 Key health concerns

Health concerns among Asian populations in Auckland include:

- Among Chinese: diabetes prevalence among older men and middle-aged and older women, diabetes in pregnancy, child oral health, cervical screening coverage, cataract extractions and terminations of pregnancy.
- Among Indians: cardiovascular disease (CVD), diabetes (including during pregnancy), child oral health, child asthma, low birth weight deliveries, terminations of pregnancy, cervical screening coverage, family violence, hysterectomies, cataract extractions and total knee joint replacements.
- Among Other Asian populations: stroke and overall CVD hospitalisations, diabetes (including during pregnancy), child oral health, child asthma, cervical screening coverage, terminations of pregnancy and cataract extractions.

Previous analyses of Asian data from the New Zealand Health Survey and Youth '07 have also noted the lower prevalence of fruit/vegetable intake and physical activity among Chinese, Indian and Other Asian adults and youth, and a higher prevalence of adult obesity, as compared to other ethnic groups.

8.1.1.2 Service access

Coronary procedures rates, dispensing of pharmacotherapy for CVD, Care Plus (chronic disease management) enrolments and the proportion of diagnosed diabetics receiving annual reviews were appropriately high among Indian people (given the burden of CVD and diabetes in this population) as compared to European/Other people. A similar proportion of Asian and European/Other smokers registered in hospital were also advised to quit smoking.

However, low Primary Health Organisation (PHO) enrolment rates among Chinese across Auckland and all Asian sub-groups in Waitemata District Health Board (WDHB), as well as low cervical screening coverage across Auckland Asian women were noted compared to

¹⁷ This section is excerpted from the executive summary of Mehta, S. (2012) Health needs assessment of Asian people living in the Auckland Region. Auckland, Northern DHB Support Agency.

corresponding European/Other rates. Asian people in Auckland also have lower rates of access to mental health services, disability support services and aged residential care compared to other ethnic groups.

8.1.1.3 Indicators with similar or better outcomes compared to European/Others

All three Asian sub-groups in Auckland had similar or better outcomes (which may partly reflect the healthy migrant effect) when compared with European/Others for the following indicators: life expectancy; adult all-cause mortality rates and potentially avoidable mortality rates; cancer mortality and cancer registrations; inpatient falls and pressure sores; recorded elder abuse; many women's health indicators; breast cancer screening; surgical procedures (except for total knee replacements and hysterectomies among Indians and cataract extractions among all three sub-groups) and many child health indicators. Compared to European/Other people, Chinese and Other Asian people also had similar or lower rates for CVD mortality, coronary procedure rates, congestive heart failure hospitalisations, and recorded family violence. CVD hospitalisations as well as rates for diabetes mortality and hospitalisations were also similar or lower among Chinese people (but not Indians or Other Asians) than among their European/Other counterparts.

8.1.2 Summary of findings from the health service provider interviews

Key health issues noted by the health service providers interviewed included the lack of preventive behaviours such as healthy diet and adequate physical activity, high anecdotal rates of smoking among Asian people (particularly Chinese communities), the high and increasing burden of CVD and diabetes among South Asian people and mental health issues. Care and abuse of older Asian people, sexual health issues particularly around termination of pregnancy among Asian students, family violence, and significant immigration and settlement stress were other issues that were frequently mentioned.

Key cultural differences identified included the hierarchical and collectivistic orientation of many Asian cultures, the importance of religion and the stigmatisation of certain health issues such as mental illness and disability. Many interviewees noted that Asian people in Auckland proactively seek health care for non-stigmatised conditions, use alternative therapies, have very high expectations of health professionals and often have distinct gender roles.

Language and lack of knowledge of the New Zealand health system were barriers to appropriate health care that were mentioned by all health service providers interviewed. Other barriers included cultural differences in assessment and treatment, lack of cultural competency among health professionals, stigma associated with health issues, concerns about lack of confidentiality, transport difficulties and cost issues.

Facilitators to appropriate health care included education about the New Zealand health system, other health-related education, improving the cultural competence of health professionals and services and further development of the Asian workforce. Improved inpatient and community support, Asian-targeted health services, co-ordination and linkage of health services, and obtaining regular health service-related feedback from Asian communities were also felt to be important.

Unmet needs identified by interviewees were:

- More targeted health promotion around preventive behaviours and specific health issues such as CVD and diabetes, and further health education around the structure of the New Zealand health system
- Greater prioritisation of Asian health needs where appropriate, including adequate monitoring of Asian health outcomes
- Improved cultural competence of health services
- Adequate development of the Asian health workforce
- Improved availability and access to mental health services
- Greater co-ordination of disability services and availability of culturally-appropriate respite care
- Increased awareness and early intervention for family violence
- Greater awareness and availability of culturally-appropriate care for older Asian people
- Greater collaboration between health services regarding care for Asian people in Auckland, particularly around evaluation and planning of services
- Improved opportunities for overcoming social isolation among Asian migrants.

8.1.3 Recommendations

On the basis of the quantitative and qualitative data presented in the health needs assessment of Asian people, the following actions are recommended:

- Appropriate recognition of Asian health needs in regional and national health-related policy, planning and monitoring
- More health promotion, including health-related education
- Consider more targeted health services for Asian people
- Improve the quality of PHO enrolment data and access to primary care services for Asian people
- Reduce cultural and language barriers to appropriate health care for Asian people
- Promote greater collaboration between health services for Asian people in the Auckland region
- Improve social capital among Auckland Asian communities
- Further research

8.2 Health needs assessment of Middle Eastern, Latin American and African people¹⁸

This section reproduces the executive summary of a health needs assessment of Middle Eastern, Latin American and African people living in the Auckland region produced by the Auckland District Health Board.

The Middle Eastern, Latin American or African (MELAA) ethnicity grouping consists of extremely diverse groups with dissimilar cultures, religions and backgrounds. In 2006, 1 per

¹⁸ This section is excerpted from the executive summary of Perumal L. (2010) Health needs assessment of Middle Eastern, Latin American and African people living in the Auckland region. Auckland: Auckland District Health Board.

cent of the New Zealand population identified as MELAA and half of them lived in Auckland. Today, 28,637 people in Auckland identify as being MELAA; approximately 14,000 are Middle Eastern, 3000 are Latin American and 11,000 are African. This group is one of the fastest growing population groups and has unique health needs not entirely met by mainstream health services.

8.2.1 Middle Eastern people

8.2.1.1 Demography and socioeconomic determinants

Middle Eastern people are the largest of the MELAA groups in Auckland. Since 1994, refugees from Iran and Iraq have formed the largest population of New Zealand's refugee intake and overall they make up the largest Middle Eastern population in Auckland. Fifty per cent identify as Muslims and 30 per cent as Christians.

Middle Eastern people have:

- a young population, with a large proportion of children
- the largest proportion of people who have lived longer in New Zealand compared with other MELAA groups
- the greatest proportion of people who are not conversant in English (11%); 50 per cent spoke Arabic
- a greater proportion of people living in high deprivation areas and are more likely to live in crowded houses, compared with Europeans
- a higher unemployment rate, a higher percentage of people on a benefit and a lower mean income, despite having similar qualifications to Europeans.

8.2.1.2 Utilisation of health services and health conditions

Middle Eastern people have:

- a higher rate of ambulatory sensitive hospitalisations (ASH) and emergency department (ED) utilisation than Others,¹⁹ despite having a high PHO enrolled population
- higher rates of access to some surgical interventions including angioplasty and coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) operations, compared with Others
- a lower utilisation rate of secondary mental health services but a higher percentage of people then needing acute inpatient admission at contact compared with Others
- the lowest coverage for cervical screening of all compared ethnicities (in women)
- a higher prevalence of cardiovascular disease and diabetes than Europeans and other MELAA groups; also have higher rate of deliveries complicated by diabetes than Others
- a similar proportion of 'regular smokers' as Europeans
- the highest rate of hospitalisations from dental conditions, the highest proportion of children with caries and the highest mean number of diseased, filled or missing teeth in children of all compared ethnicities

¹⁹ Others refers to all non MELAA, non Māori and non Pacific people used as a comparison population.

- higher rates of hospitalisations from respiratory diseases (asthma, pneumonia and bronchiolitis) than Others
- the lowest proportion of babies who were fully/exclusively breastfed (at each milestone age)
- a higher rate of termination of pregnancy than Others in women aged ≥ 30 years.

8.2.1.3 Unmet needs

Middle Eastern people need:

- targeted diabetes and CVD preventive strategies within mainstream services – CVD modifiable risk factors that should be reduced include smoking prevalence
- better access to primary oral health services in adults and children
- effective culturally appropriate antenatal and family planning education
- improved use of primary health services to decrease ASH and ED utilisation
- better access and earlier engagement with mental health services
- to have improved cervical screening coverage.

8.2.2 African people

8.2.2.1 Demography and socioeconomic determinants

African people are the second largest MELAA group in Auckland. Similar to Middle Eastern people, they initially came to New Zealand as refugees from the late 1980s (predominantly from the Horn of Africa).

By the early 2000s, the majority came as migrants from South Africa and Zimbabwe. As these two ethnicities are classified as 'European' in New Zealand, Ethiopians and Somalis are the largest identifiable African groups in Auckland. Most Africans identify as Christians (65%). African people:

- are a relatively young population compared with Europeans
- have the greatest proportion of people living in the most deprived areas within the MELAA group and the greatest disparity in deprivation distribution compared with Europeans
- may live in more crowded circumstances compared with all other ethnicities; they have the largest proportion of people with ≥ 6 residents per household and the lowest proportion of people living in houses with ≥ 4 bedrooms
- have the highest proportion of one parent households of all compared ethnicities
- have similar school qualifications to Europeans but a higher unemployment rate, lower mean annual income and a higher proportion of people on the unemployment benefit.

8.2.2.2 Utilisation of health services and health conditions

African people have:

- higher rates of PHO enrolment and lower rates of ASH and ED utilisation than Others
- a lower than expected proportion of people with a community services card (CSC)

- the lowest breast cancer screening coverage of all compared ethnicities and a much lower unadjusted cervical screening coverage than Europeans (in women)
- a higher proportion of patients who did not attend (DNA) specialist outpatient clinics than Europeans in all three Auckland DHBs
- a higher cost of dispensed pharmaceuticals per person from age 10 to 59 years (due to HIV medications) but a lower value of nominal costs per person for laboratory tests compared with Others
- a reduced utilisation rate of secondary mental health services but a higher proportion needing acute inpatient admission at contact compared with Others
- a lower prevalence of CVD but a higher prevalence of diabetes compared with Europeans
- a much higher rate of hospitalisations from respiratory diseases (asthma, pneumonia and bronchiolitis) than Others
- the second highest proportion of people diagnosed with HIV and AIDS compared with other all other ethnicities, after Europeans- African women had the highest proportion diagnosed with HIV/AIDS of all ethnicities (in women)
- the highest hospitalisation rate for tuberculosis
- a higher rate of termination of pregnancies and a higher hospitalisation rate from sexually transmitted infections than Others (in women).

8.2.2.3 Unmet needs

The African population in Auckland needs:

- better education and health promotion on sexual health, family planning and antenatal care
- improved access and earlier engagement with secondary mental health services
- better access to oral health services (children)
- improved access to breast cancer and cervical cancer screening (women)
- targeted diabetes education and prevention strategies

8.2.3 Latin American people

8.2.3.1 Demography

Latin American people make up the smallest proportion of the MELAA group. They initially came to New Zealand as part of the mid 19th century's population of gold seekers. Chilean refugees arrived in the 1970s but by the 2000s, voluntary migrants from Brazil made up the largest Latin American population, most coming as students and working holiday visitors. Latin Americans had the highest PHO enrolment growth compared with other MELAA ethnicities from 2006 to 2010. The majority are Christians (70%) and are mainly Catholic.

Latin American people have:

- a more mobile and younger population (consisting mainly of 20-34 year olds) than Europeans
- the largest proportion of people with post school qualifications of all compared ethnicities but had a higher unemployment rate and a lower mean income than Europeans.

8.2.3.2 Utilisation of health services and health conditions

Latin Americans have:

- had the greatest average annual increase in PHO enrolment between 2006 and 2010
- the highest rate of ED utilisation of all compared ethnicities, but lower ASH rates than Others
- had higher nominal costs claimed per person for laboratory testing in all age groups compared with Others
- a lower coverage for unadjusted cervical screening than Europeans (in women)
- a higher rate of utilisation of secondary mental health and addiction services than all compared ethnicities
- a lower prevalence of CVD but a higher prevalence of diabetes than Europeans
- higher rates of hospitalisations from respiratory illnesses (asthma, pneumonia and bronchiolitis) than Others
- the highest rate of hospitalisations from kidney and urine infections of all compared ethnicities
- a higher percentage of assisted deliveries and Caesarean sections compared with Others (in women)
- had a hospitalisation rate almost three times the rate of Others for ectopic pregnancies
- the highest rate for teenage deliveries, a high rate of termination of pregnancies in teenagers and the highest rate of hospitalisations from sexually transmitted infections (in women), of all compared ethnicities.

8.2.3.3 Unmet needs

The Latin American population needs:

- better sexual health and family planning education with an emphasis on the use of condoms
- better education on asthma prevention, but it is unclear why they have higher rates than Others from respiratory conditions
- improved coverage for cervical screening (in women)
- better monitoring of diabetes prevalence for this community.

8.2.4 Findings from health service provider (HSP) interviews

Key concerns around the health needs of the MELAA population included the rising prevalence of diabetes and heart disease, the changes in diet, nutrition and physical activity and social issues such as isolation and poverty.

Key cultural differences noted in these communities included the importance of faith and family engagement in health, the differences in gender roles and the varying perceptions of illness and disability.

The main barriers to health care provision was language and communication difficulties, health illiteracy, cost of health care, the lack of cultural understanding by HSPs and the lack of trust and fear of Western health care models.

Enhancers to healthcare include having HSPs that understand their backgrounds, the appropriate use of interpreters, having targeted services, engaging with religious leaders and communities and providing well coordinated services.

Areas of unmet needs included:

- antenatal education
- health information in a variety of languages
- cultural competency training for HSPs
- a list of relevant services that support MELAA communities
- greater coordination between services
- engagement with secondary mental health services
- culturally appropriate health education on diabetes and CVD
- opportunities for community development
- availability of face-to-face interpreter services
- diversifying the health work force.

8.2.5 Recommendations

Actions that should be considered by the three Auckland DHBs include:

- supporting HSPs to meet the needs of MELAA patients
- working with primary care providers on ways to reduce/subsidise prescription and consultation costs and provide longer initial consultation times
- increase and promote cultural competency education sessions
- GPs need to be supported on ways to screen and treat patients with mental health conditions in a culturally sensitive way
- providing targeted services for MELAA ethnicities within mainstream health services (including raising community awareness, education and health promotion), especially around:
 - CVD and diabetes prevention, screening and self management (especially for Middle Eastern people)
 - cervical and breast screening services (especially for African and Middle Eastern women)
 - antenatal education classes (especially for African and Middle Eastern communities)
 - family planning and contraception education (especially for African and Latin American communities)
 - community oral health services (especially for Middle Eastern people)
- improving interpreter services (to overcome language and cultural barriers) by increasing:
 - access by widening the type of HSP that can use free interpreter services
 - the availability of face-to-face interpreter services
 - the awareness of the benefits of using interpreters in primary care to HSPs
 - enhancing regional collaboration and streamlining of services by having:

- a regularly updated list of all MELAA specific services that is available to community organisations and HSPs
- greater consistency of services available within the region
- improving mental health supports by:
 - ensuring secondary mental health services offer culturally appropriate and timely services attempting to destigmatise mental illness via radio or television messages, relevant to these communities
- promoting community empowerment by improving the upstream determinants of health:
 - increase access to English as a second language (ESOL) classes
 - improve health literacy by providing health information in a variety of languages,
 - sharing relevant knowledge on the New Zealand health care system and emphasizing the importance of preventive services (CVD, diabetes and screening)
 - create employment opportunities by providing targeted health sector scholarships or mentoring for people from these communities
 - increase inter-sectoral and regional collaboration, especially around housing issues (such as household crowding and indoor air quality)
- advocating for further research on MELAA health needs:
 - a time series report should be conducted 5 years from now (2015) to determine trends in health outcomes and utilisation of services
 - population projections and growth of the MELAA population should be estimated once the results from the next census are available
 - analysing the results from the numerous New Zealand Health Surveys (from 1992/93, 1996/97, 2002/03 and 2006/07) for the MELAA group should be considered
 - further research on CVD and diabetes modifiable risk factors that are pertinent for these communities
 - finding ways to improve ethnicity coding for the MELAA groups should be explored, especially for Zimbabweans and South Africans who would like to identify as 'African'.

9.0 Ageing

This chapter presents excerpts from a report entitled 'Aucklanders 50 and over: A health, social and demographic summary analysis of the life experiences of older Aucklanders' (Waldegrave et al., 2012). 'Aucklanders 50 and over' draws on postal survey data obtained from 707 Auckland residents during the first wave of the New Zealand Longitudinal Study of Ageing (NZLSA). The NZLSA first wave survey was carried out during 2010 and obtained data from 3,317 respondents across New Zealand, aged from 50 to 84, including the 707 resident in Auckland. Auckland Council commissioned the 'Aucklanders 50 and over' report in order to gain information about the characteristics of the NZLSA respondents resident in its area on the full range of socioeconomic variables covered by the NZLSA survey in relation to their age, gender and ethnicity.

'Aucklanders 50 and over' covers a broad range of topics that cannot be fully addressed here. Readers with a particular interest in older ethnic peoples should consult the report directly. Below is a summary of ethnic differences provided in the introduction of the 'Aucklanders 50 and over' report and excerpts from the report addressing some of the more interesting topics covered by the survey.

9.1 Overview of ethnic differences

Māori: Māori share with the rest of the sample strikingly high rates of happiness, life satisfaction and quality of life. Although their self-evaluated health is also high, their physical health is below that of non-Māori. The data paint a confusing and somewhat contradictory picture for material resources. It is clear that Māori are significantly more likely to have lower household incomes, higher housing costs and higher rates of income poverty. Yet their anticipated finances in retirement, assets and the capital value of their dwellings are not significantly different from the rest of the sample. Their living standards were in the mid-range. Social resources paint a similarly confusing picture. Māori are much more likely to be unpartnered than the rest of the sample, have higher rates of widowhood, and are most likely to be living alone. They are much more likely to have close relationships with local family, friends and neighbours as their main social networks, yet they score more highly for social than emotional loneliness and have the greatest number of ill-health conditions. Depression afflicts Māori in the mid-range of this sample.

Pasifika: The glimpse of older Pasifika in Auckland that the restricted sample provides is very concerning. Pacific people in the sample have extremely high rates of poverty and hardship, more financial dependents, much lower living standards and significantly fewer educational and material resources. They are much more likely to be renting and have few assets. Pacific people experience the highest rates of everyday discrimination and (along with Asians) are more likely to limit walking alone in their neighbourhoods during the day as well as at night. A significant minority have experienced threats to their safety in their homes. Strong family, local community and church connections may be the major contributors to Pacific people's happiness and life satisfaction, which, though still positive, lag behind the other groups.

Asians: The most marked difference between Asians and the rest of the sample are their high level of educational qualifications, even among this older population; very high rates of partnership (exclusively legal marriage); high likelihood of living with their children; and lack of reliance on (or access to) superannuation.

9.2 Happiness and life satisfaction

In common with most surveys of older people, the great majority of respondents are satisfied with their quality of life, and rate their health highly. “Other” have the highest proportion in the “pretty happy” to “extremely happy” range at 96 per cent, followed by Māori at 86 per cent, and New Zealand European at 83 per cent. There is then a dramatic drop to Pacific people at 57 per cent, and Asian at 50 per cent. Although the sample sizes for Pacific and Asian older people are too small for these figures to be more than indicative they are worryingly low, and foreshadow some of the more disturbing findings in the rest of the survey. The two quality of life measures in the survey produced similar results. Again, there was a significant drop to Asian and Pacific people, who were at the bottom of the scale. The differences were statistically significant.

9.3 Everyday discrimination

Experiencing discrimination not only lowers quality of life, it can also lead to poorer health and withdrawal from social contact. Respondents were asked about their experience of unfair treatment. Over 60 per cent did not experience discrimination. When respondents did report being discriminated against, “age” was the single most important reason given for the discrimination. Both men and women named race or ethnicity as the second most important reason for discrimination after age.

Pacific (83.3%) and Asian (60%) people had higher rates of discrimination than New Zealand European (33.6%), Māori (38.3%) and Other (36%) and the differences were statistically significant. The single most important reason given by New Zealand European, Māori and Other was age. Asians gave race or ethnicity as the main reason, followed by religion.

9.4 Health

Four measures of health were used: self-rated health, physical activity levels, depression, and illness/chronic disease.

Self evaluated health status is rated very highly by the majority of respondents of all ages, though nearly one quarter of those aged 75 or over rate their health “fair” compared to only nine per cent in each of the younger age groups.

Physical health scores differ across the ethnic groups. They are highest for New Zealand Europeans, followed by Asian, Other, and Māori, with Pacific people having the lowest score, continuing the pattern we have seen in earlier results. The differences across ethnic groups are statistically significant.

Depression was reported by just over a fifth of the sample on the scale used. Asian (40.0%) and Pacific (38.5%) show the highest rates of depression. Māori are midrange at 27.7 per cent. New Zealand Europeans (17.4%), and Other (15.4%) show the lowest rates of depression. These results are significant.

9.5 Loneliness

Loneliness besets many people in the older age groups, though significant levels of loneliness are relatively uncommon. Over half say they are lonely. Just under half of respondents (46.4%) consider themselves to be not at all lonely and slightly fewer (44.5%) consider themselves to be moderately lonely. Nine per cent consider themselves “severely” or “very severely” lonely. There are statistically significant differences between the ethnic groups, with Pacific and Asian people showing considerably higher scores than the other ethnic groups.

9.6 Living standards

Overall, more than three quarters (76%) of respondents rate their current living standards as comfortable to very good. 12.7 per cent experienced a degree of hardship, with 3.4 per cent experiencing significant hardship. Seventy-nine per cent of New Zealand Europeans rated their living standards as comfortable to very good, as did 71 per cent of Māori. In contrast, 50 per cent of Pacific and Asian people did so. Pacific and Asian respondents were heavily over-represented in the hardship categories.

10.0 Quality of Life Survey²⁰

The biennial Quality of Life survey measures the perceptions of over 6,000 residents living in eight of the country's largest cities, from Auckland to Dunedin. It includes a variety of issues including perceptions of quality of life and health, crime and safety, social issues in their local area, public transport, community and social networks. Differences in responses between different ethnic groups for Auckland are as follows:

Those less likely to rate their quality of life positively (extremely good or good) are:

- of Māori ethnicity (86% compared to 91% Auckland average)

Those more likely to rate their quality of life negatively (extremely poor or poor) are:

- of Pacific ethnicity (4% compared to 2% Auckland average)

Māori are:

- less likely to rate their health as either excellent or very good (52% compared to 60% Auckland average)
- less likely to be dissatisfied with their life in general (very dissatisfied or dissatisfied; 1% compared to 4% Auckland average)
- less likely to feel safe (very safe or fairly safe) walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (60% compared to 68% Auckland average)
- less likely to rate their neighbourhood as safe (very safe or a fairly safe) for children to play in unsupervised (66% compared to 73% Auckland average)
- more likely to say they have not enough money or have just enough money (61% compared to 52% Auckland average)

Europeans are:

- more likely to rate their health as either excellent or very good (65% compared to 60% Auckland average)
- more likely to feel they had someone to turn to for help if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed emotional support during a difficult time (98% compared to 97% Auckland average)
- more likely to feel fairly safe or very safe in their home during the day (98% compared to 96% Auckland average)
- less likely to feel fairly safe or very safe in their home after dark (95% compared to 93% Auckland average)
- less likely to rate their neighbourhood as unsafe (very unsafe or a bit unsafe) for children to play in unsupervised (21% compared to 24% Auckland average)
- less likely to think cultural diversity makes their area a better place to live (much better place to live or better place to live) (58% compared to 62% Auckland average)
- more likely to rarely or never feel isolated or lonely (84% compared to 81% Auckland average)
- less likely to say they have not enough money or have just enough money (47% compared to 52% Auckland average)

²⁰ Much of this chapter has been directly excerpted from: Reid, Alison (2011) Quality of Life in New Zealand's Largest Cities, 2010 Residents Survey: Results for Auckland. Auckland: Auckland Council.

Those of Asian/Indian ethnicity are:

- less likely to feel they had someone to turn to for help if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed emotional support during a difficult time (95% compared to 97% Auckland average)
- more likely to feel fairly unsafe or very unsafe in their home during the day (5% compared to 3% Auckland average)
- less likely to feel fairly safe or very safe in their home after dark (88% compared to 93% Auckland average)
- more likely to think cultural diversity makes their area a better place to live (much better place to live or better place to live) (73% compared to 62% Auckland average)
- less likely to rarely or never feel isolated or lonely (72% compared to 81% Auckland average)
- more likely to be employed full time (for 30 hours or more per week) (59% compared to 53% Auckland average)
- less likely to rate their health as either excellent or very good (55% compared to 60% Auckland average)

Pasifika are:

- less likely to rate their health as either excellent or very good (49% compared to 60% Auckland average)
- less likely to feel fairly safe or very safe in their home after dark (88% compared to 93% Auckland average)
- less likely to rate their neighbourhood as safe (very safe or a fairly safe) for children to play in unsupervised (63% compared to 73% Auckland average)
- more likely to say they have not enough money or have just enough money (74% compared to 52% Auckland average)

11.0 General Social Survey²¹

The New Zealand General Social Survey 2010 (NZGSS) is the second of a two-yearly face-to-face survey of respondents throughout New Zealand conducted by Statistics New Zealand. This survey provides wide-ranging data on social and economic outcomes of New Zealanders aged 15 years and over. It offers a comprehensive examination of aspects of social health, safety and well-being.

This chapter presents data for the 1,960 Auckland respondents with a specific focus on ethnicity. The primary purpose of this chapter is to provide a view of how well-being outcomes vary across different ethnic groups within the Auckland population as well as to provide an overview of culture and identity, discrimination and attitudes toward multiculturalism.

Ethnic groups have different age profiles that can impact on patterns of reported well-being. Māori, Pasifika, and Asian ethnic groups have a younger median age than the European ethnic group. Levels of unemployment, income, and deprivation also differ between ethnic groups and are likely to contribute to differences in well-being. These differences should be kept in mind when interpreting the ethnic differences in responses described in this chapter.

Interviews were conducted by Statistics New Zealand between April 2010 and March 2011. The 2010 NZGSS personal questionnaire was answered by 8,550 individuals, who were interviewed in their homes by trained interviewers. Interview durations averaged 45 minutes.

Dwellings were selected at random using a multistage sample design. The response rate was 81 per cent. Data was weighted to make adjustments to the survey findings to correct for small imbalances in the sample.

Area breakdowns within the Auckland Region were not provided by Statistics New Zealand. Differences are reported in terms of statistical significance at the .05 level, with adjustments made for multiple comparisons. All bases shown on charts and in tables are weighted base sizes. Numbers vary from question to question due to non-response. In some cases, base numbers are very low, meaning that there is a large margin of error and results should be treated as indicative.

Note that all questions were structured – there were no open questions. Where reasons or some form of explanation were required, respondents were given a list of possible alternatives to choose from.

The 2010 survey asked respondents which ethnic group or groups they belonged to, and they were able to identify with more than one ethnic group. In this section, respondents who selected only one ethnicity are grouped together, e.g. 'European only' refers to those respondents who selected only 'European' as their ethnicity and not those who selected

²¹ Much of this chapter has been directly excerpted from: Gilbertson, Amanda and Stones-Havas, Tony (2012) New Zealand General Social Survey 2010: Results for Auckland. Auckland: Auckland Council.

European along with one or more additional ethnic labels. ‘European/ Māori’ refers to those respondents who identified as both European and Māori.

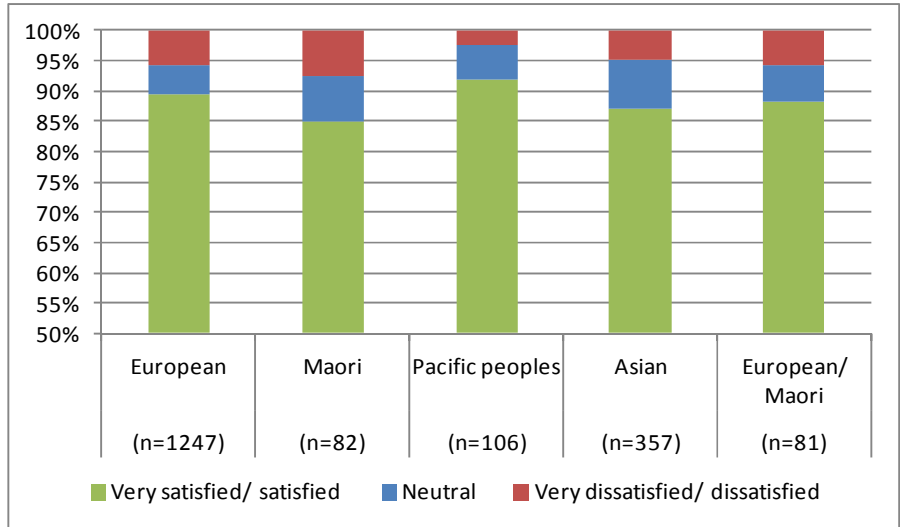
11.1 Ethnic differences in well-being

This section reports on those aspects of the General Social Survey that are not directly about culture and identity, but where differences in the responses of different ethnic groups were evident. The specific questions from the survey are not reproduced in this section for reasons of brevity and because not all questions in the survey are discussed here.

Overall levels of life satisfaction were similar across the major ethnic groups in Auckland.

Proportions of respondents who described themselves as ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with their lives as a whole ranged from 84.8 per cent for Māori only, through to 89.5 per cent for those who identified as European only and 91.8 per cent for those who identified as Pasifika only. These differences are not statistically significant.

Figure 20: Overall life satisfaction



11.1.1 Health

Around two-thirds of respondents (66.1%) said their overall health is ‘excellent’ or ‘very good’. ‘Fair’ or ‘poor’ was the response of 10.3 per cent of Aucklanders surveyed. Māori described their health as ‘fair’ or ‘poor’ at higher rates (21.1%) than the Auckland population as a whole.

Statistically significant differences in the responses of different ethnic groups to questions about physical health were not evident. However, there were differences in responses to questions about emotional health and well-being.

When asked whether they accomplished less due to emotional problems, 26.7 per cent of all Aucklanders surveyed responded ‘all of the time’, ‘most of the time’, ‘some of the time’ or ‘a

little of the time'. These responses were more common for Māori (33.3%) and European/Māori (30.2%). Working less carefully as a result of emotional problems at least a little of the time was also more common (compared to 23.2% overall) for Māori (31.9%) and European/Māori (27.1%). Feeling calm and peaceful all or most of the time is less common (compared to 72.8% for the total Auckland population) for Europeans (69.7%) and European/Māori (65.9%).

Having more energy all or most of the time was reported at lower rates (compared to 67.3% of all Auckland respondents) by Māori (60.2%). Being downhearted and depressed none of the time is reported at lower rates (compared to 58.6% of all Auckland respondents) by Pasifika (51.8%) and European/Māori (53%).

Reporting that physical health or emotional problems interfered with social activities 'none of time' was less common for Māori (69.1%), Pasifika (61.5%) and European/Māori (67.3%).

Rates of regular smoking were higher for Māori (43.9%), Pasifika (22.5%) and European/Māori (20.8%) than for Europeans (11.6%) and Asians (7.1%).

11.1.2 Knowledge and skills

Most respondents (88.8%) were 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with their knowledge, skills, and abilities. Lower proportions of Māori (84.2%), Pacific People (83.7%) and European/Māori (77.6%) describe themselves as 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied'.

11.1.3 Paid work

Of all Auckland respondents, nearly two-thirds (65%) were employed in some capacity. The unemployed (i.e. not working but looking for work) constituted 4.3 per cent of respondents, while 30.7 per cent described themselves as not in the labour force. Unemployment is higher for those classified as European/Māori (11.1%). Those classified as 'Māori only' and 'Pasifika only' reported not being in the labour force at higher rates – 41.7 per cent and 41.4 per cent respectively.

Having more than one job is more common (compared to 8.3% for all employed Aucklanders) for those classified as 'European only' (10.2%).

Managers constitute 16.2 per cent of employed Auckland respondents. Higher proportions of Māori only (22%) and European/Māori (23.7%) are managers. Just over a quarter (26.7%) of employed respondents described themselves as professionals. Working as a professional was more common for those classified as European only (28.5%) and Asian only (31%). Higher proportions of Māori only (11.5%), Pasifika only (17.6%), and European/Māori (7.2%) work as machinery operators and drivers than the Auckland population as a whole (4.2%).

Just under a third (32.5%) of employed respondents would like to work more hours for more pay; 56.5 per cent would work the same hours for the same money; and 9.4 per cent would work fewer hours for less money. The desire to work more hours for more pay was more common among Pasifika (54.5%) and Asians (50.8%).

11.1.4 Standard of living

Almost half of respondents (49.2%) rated their standard of living as 'high' or 'fairly high'. Only 5.5 per cent rated it as 'low' or 'fairly low'. Having a high or fairly high standard of living is more prevalent for Europeans (58.7%). Having a fairly low or low standard of living is more prevalent for Māori (13.4%), European/Māori (13.6%) and Pasifika (14.5%). Ethnic differences were not evident in relation to satisfaction with standard of living.

Just under half of respondents (47.9%) said they have enough or more than enough money for necessities such as accommodation, food and clothing. A further third (34.6%) said they have just enough money for necessities and one in six (17.5%) say they do not have enough. Not having enough money was reported at higher rates by Māori (30.3%) and Pasifika (38.7%).

Respondents were asked whether they had access to the following: a telephone, a washing machine, heating in all main rooms, a good pair of shoes, a best outfit for special occasions, a personal computer and home contents insurance. Possessing all or several of the above items was less common among Māori, Pasifika and European/Māori.

Table 9: Access to common good and services (%)

	European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	European/ Māori	Total
telephone	99.0	79.4	91.2	99.2	88.4	97.2
washing machine	99.3	95.0	93.0	99.3	89.6	98.2
heating available in all main rooms	84.5	54.0	54.0	83.2	87.1	80.9
good pair of shoes	98.2	84.0	91.7	99.3	96.6	97.3
best outfit for special occasions	93.9	80.9	87.3	96.4	84.5	93.0
personal computer	89.6	57.6	70.3	89.9	78.0	86.6
home contents insurance	86.4	40.9	52.0	69.4	65.9	77.4
N =	1176	76	101	335	71	1838

Respondents were asked whether they: give presents to family or friends on birthdays, Christmas, or other special occasions, visit the hairdresser once every three months, have holidays away from home every year, have a holiday overseas at least every 3 years, have a night out at least once a fortnight, have family or friends over for a meal at least once a month, have enough room for family to stay the night. Engaging in all or several of the above activities was less common among Māori and Pasifika. The following table shows the proportion of respondents who engaged in the activity.

Table 10: Engagement in common activities (%)

	European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	European/ Māori	Total
Presents to family or friends	95.5	92.8	92.4	92.8	92.7	94.6
Visit the hairdresser once every three months	70.6	38.2	46.2	70.4	46.7	66.2
Holidays away from home every year	71.2	54.3	44.8	59.9	76.7	66.8
Holiday overseas at least every 3 years	56.6	19.6	44.3	73.7	49.4	57.3
A night out at least once a fortnight	52.8	37.2	46.9	51.4	46.1	51.5
Family/ friends over at least once a month	70.4	68.5	73.0	77.2	69.5	71.3
Enough room for family to stay the night	87.4	84.5	75.2	84.1	84.8	85.4
N =	1171	75	98	332	71	1827

Māori, Pasifika and European/Māori were also more likely than the average Aucklanders to engage in a range of cost saving measures. The following table shows the percentage of each group who reported engaging in each activity a little or a lot of the time.

Table 11: Engagement in cost-saving activities (%)

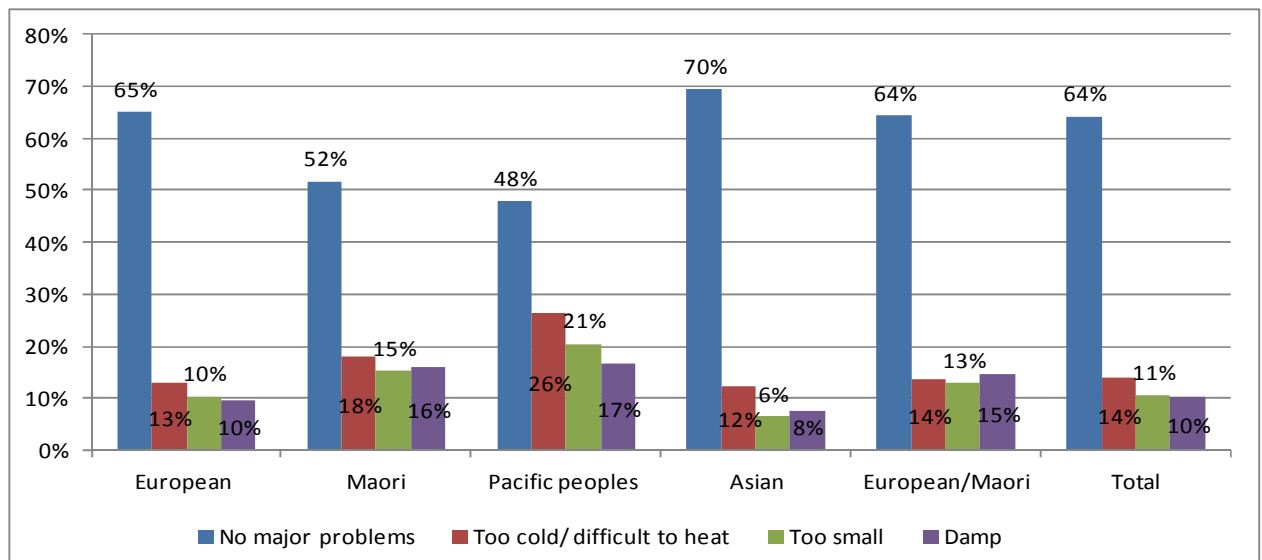
	European	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	European/ Māori	Total
Gone without fresh fruit & vegetables	26.0	34.7	48.1	34.6	25.0	14.5
Continued wearing clothing that was worn out because couldn't afford a replacement	34.0	48.2	46.2	37.3	37.7	24.2
Put off buying clothing for as long as possible	48.4	57.5	67.6	48.8	60.1	51.1
Stayed in bed longer to save on heating costs	6.4	21.1	26.3	12.6	12.4	9.7
Postponed visits to doctor	17.5	28.8	28.8	13.1	38.2	19.0
Didn't pick up prescription	6.3	21.2	23.3	7.5	16.9	8.8
Spent less time on hobbies than you would like to	33.0	53.6	56.3	39.9	33.0	36.9
Done without or cut back on trips to the shops or other local places	44.9	62.2	68.8	50.0	56.6	48.7
N =	1238	98	123	280	61	1881

11.1.5 Housing

The majority of respondents (86.2%) feel very satisfied or satisfied with where they are currently living. 'Very dissatisfied' or 'dissatisfied' were the responses given by 6.1 per cent of Aucklanders surveyed. Rates of dissatisfaction are higher for Pasifika (9.7%).

Nearly two thirds of respondents (64.4%) reported that there are no major problems with the house or flat they are living in. Having a major problem with housing was more prevalent (compared to 35.6% for all Aucklanders surveyed) among Māori (48.2%) and Pasifika (52%).

Figure 21: Major problems with housing



11.1.6 Physical environment

Most respondents (91.2%) reported that they can get to all or most key amenities easily. Easy access to all or most facilities is relatively lower for Māori (82.3%) and Pasifika (74.8%).

Māori (86.1%) and Pasifika (86.4%) gave the response 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' when asked how they feel about public transport at higher rates than the Auckland population as a whole (69.6%). Māori (84.2%) and Pasifika (79.5%) also had higher rates of satisfaction with the condition of public transport vehicles in their area than the Auckland population as a whole (69%).

Satisfaction with council services such as water supply, drainage, rubbish collection and roads is higher for Asians (83.4% compared to 74.9% of all Aucklanders surveyed). Dissatisfaction is higher for those of Māori/European ethnicity (19.9% compared to 11.6% of all Aucklanders surveyed).

Recycling all or most of what could be recycled is higher for Europeans (88.4% compared to 86.2% of all Aucklanders surveyed) and lower for Pasifika (71.8%).

In just over half of households (58.5%), energy savings measures were made all or most of the time. Saving energy all or most of the time is more common for Asians (68.7%). In just over half of households (53.8%), water savings were made all or most of the time. Higher proportions of Asians (67%) did things to minimise water use all or most of the time. Minimising water use all or most of the time was less common for those of European/Māori ethnicity (47.8%). Minimising water use for environmental reasons was reported by 42.7 per cent of Aucklanders surveyed. Environmental reasons are less common for Māori (25.5%) and Pasifika (22.2%).

Most respondents (78.8%) reported that they could easily get to all or most of the lakes, rivers, harbours, oceans and coastlines in their local area. Greater proportions of those of European ethnicity (84.8%) and smaller proportions of Māori (65.2%) and Pasifika (54.4%) reported that they could easily get to all or most of these bodies of water. Māori (13.5%) and European/Māori (20.9%) reported being 'very dissatisfied' or 'dissatisfied' with the state of these bodies of water at higher rates than all respondents (7.9%).

Easy access to all or most of the native bush, forests, nature reserves and open green spaces in their local area was reported by 82.3 per cent of respondents. Reporting easy access to all or most of these green spaces was more common for Europeans (87.8%) and less common for Māori (70.6%) and Pasifika (67.1%). Satisfaction with these green spaces was more common for those of Asian ethnicity (93.8%) and less common for those of Māori (77.7%) and Pacific ethnicity (80.3%), compared to all Aucklanders surveyed (89.8%).

Māori and Pasifika reported being prepared for natural disasters at lower rates than the Auckland population as a whole.

11.1.7 Safety and security

Respondents were asked how safe they feel in the following situations:

- at work
- waiting for or using public transport such as buses and trains during the day
- waiting for or using public transport such as buses and trains at night
- walking alone during the day in your neighbourhood
- walking alone at night in your neighbourhood

High proportions (97.3%) of all demographic groups reported feeling 'very safe' or 'safe' at work. Differences are evident in ratings of 'very safe', which were lower, compared to 53.7 per cent for the Auckland population as a whole, for those of Pacific ethnicity (29.4%).

There were no significant differences in the responses of different ethnic groups in relation to the other situations.

Crime had affected 17.2 per cent of respondents in the last 12 months. Reporting having a crime committed against them was more common among those of Māori/European ethnicity (24.1%) and less common among Asians (11%).

Pasifika (4.4%) were less likely to have had a traffic accident (compared to 10.8% of all respondents).

Most respondents (92.9%) had *not* had any other kind of accident (i.e. an accident that was neither traffic nor work related). Asians were more likely to report that they had not had such an accident (97.6%).

11.1.8 Support across households

This section examines the support given by respondents to family members not living in the same household as the respondent.

It is not possible to report on demographic differences in responses to questions regarding the following relatives due to low base numbers:

- children aged under 18 years
- children aged 18 to 24 years
- family or relatives aged 18 to 24 years

Providing *no* form of support to relatives aged under 18 not living in the same household as the respondent was *less* common (compared to 67.5% of all Aucklanders surveyed) for Pasifika (52.5%). No support was provided by 74.5 per cent of Asians.

Providing *no* form of support to relatives aged 25 to 64 not living in the same household as the respondent was *less* common (compared to 67.4% of all Aucklanders surveyed) for Pasifika (51.7%). No support was provided by 74 per cent of Asians.

Providing *no* form of support to relatives aged 65 and over not living in the same household as the respondent was *less* common (compared to 67.7% of all Aucklanders surveyed) for Pasifika (48.9%).

11.1.9 Social connectedness

There were no significant differences in the responses of different ethnic groups to questions about feeling isolated from others and whether they had enough contact with relatives and friends.

Reporting that they hadn't seen family or relatives they weren't living with in the last four weeks was more common (compared to 20.3% for the all Aucklanders surveyed) for Asians (43.6%). Asians were also more likely to *not* have had non-face-to-face contact with family or relatives (12.1%) compared to 5.5 per cent of Europeans and 7 per cent of the Auckland population as a whole. Seeing family or relatives they weren't living with at least once a week was more common for Pasifika (76.4%) compared to 58.5 per cent of Europeans and 61.1 per cent of all Aucklanders surveyed.

Levels of face-to-face contact with friends were similar across the ethnic groups. Pasifika were, however, more likely to report not having had non-face-to-face contact with friends (11.6%) compared to 4 per cent of Europeans and 4.8 per cent of all Aucklanders surveyed.

Nearly all respondents knew of someone outside of their household who could help with minor tasks such as minding a child for a brief period and helping with moving or lifting objects (93.5%), and major tasks such as helping out when the respondent had a serious illness or injury and providing a place to stay (94%). Not knowing someone who could help in such situations was more common among Pasifika (15.4% for minor tasks and 11% for major tasks) and Asians (12.8% for minor tasks and 11% for major tasks).

Different ethnic groups reported similar levels of involvement in voluntary work and other organised activities.

Nearly two thirds (63.4%) of respondents had provided unpaid assistance such as helping someone move, lending transport or childcare in the last four weeks. Unpaid assistance to others is more common for Māori (79.2%) and less common for Asians (48.3%). Māori (56%) were also more likely than the average Aucklanders (45.9%) to have provided unpaid help once a week or more often as opposed to less than once a week.

11.1.10 Leisure and recreation

When asked whether they have too much free time, the right amount of free time or not enough free time, the different ethnic groups gave similar responses. There was also little variation in responses to questions about limitations to desired levels of engagement in leisure activities.

There were, however, differences in the reasons given for restricted engagement in leisure activities. Pasifika (57.4%) were more likely (compared to 36.4% of all Aucklanders surveyed) to report that they were too busy with family. Māori were more likely to report that they couldn't afford to engage in leisure activities at the desired level (51.2% compared to 36.3% of all Aucklanders surveyed) and to cite health related reasons (16.4% compared to 10.2% of all Auckland respondents). Pasifika (21.7%) and Māori (16.2%) were more likely to report that they couldn't get the childcare needed (compared to 10% of all Auckland respondents). Asians (18.6%) were more likely to say that they were too tired (compared to 25.5% of all Auckland respondents). Reporting being too busy with other things was more common (compared to 22.5% of all Auckland respondents) for those of European/Māori ethnicity (34.8%).

11.1.11 Democracy

Asians were more likely *not* to have voted in the last general election (28.1% compared to 19.4% of European respondents and 22% of all Aucklanders) and in the last local body election (46.1% compared to 36% of European respondents and 38.8% of all Aucklanders). Although other ethnic groups also showed lower rates of voting than the Auckland population as a whole, it was only the differences between Asian and European respondents that were statistically significant.

11.2 Culture and identity

This section deals with respondents' countries of origin, the extent to which they feel that they belong to New Zealand, and the ease or difficulty they experience in expressing their identity. Because all aspects of this part of the survey are discussed here (as opposed to only those with variations in the responses of different ethnic groups), the specific questions asked are provided in this section.

Respondents who identified as ‘Asian only’ stand out in this section as being more likely than other groups to be the first generation of their family living in New Zealand, to have been raised by parents born overseas, to report feeling that they do not belong to New Zealand, and to report having difficulty expressing their identity.

11.2.1 Generations in New Zealand

Data on number of generations in New Zealand was derived from several other questions. Just over half of Auckland respondents (51.3%) are the third generation of their family living in New Zealand. Over a third (38.2%) are the first generation of their family living in New Zealand, i.e. they are the migrant generation.

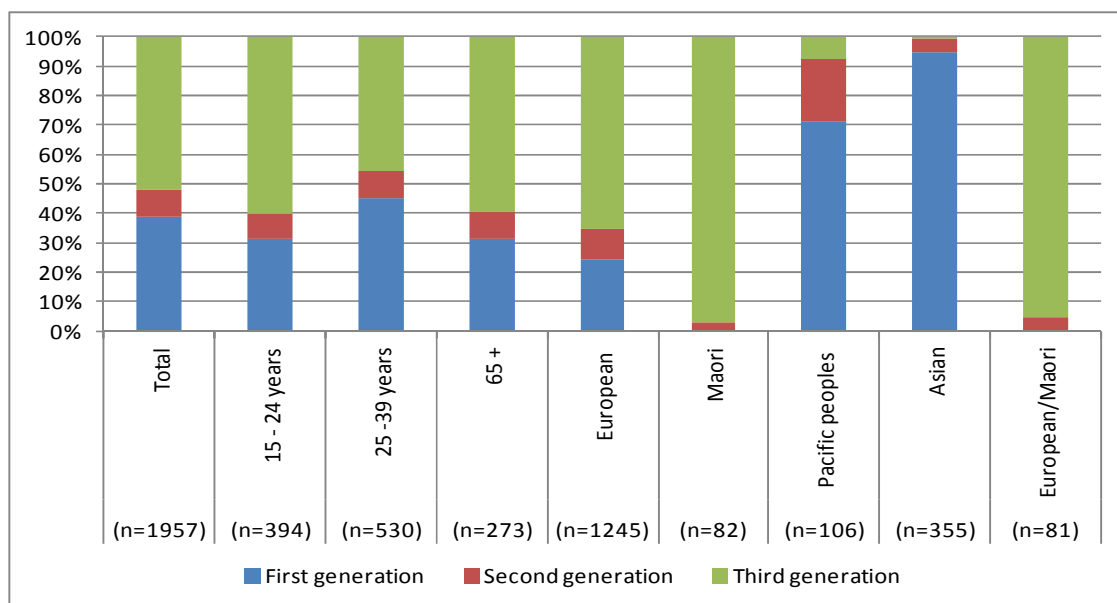
There are proportionately more first generation people in the following groups:

- Those aged 25-39 (44.1%)
- Respondents who were married or living with a partner (42.3%)
- Asians (94.5%), Pasifika (67.5%) and ‘MELAA only/other ethnicity only’ (61.1%)
- Those with a Bachelors Degree or equivalent (52.5%) and those with Postgraduate qualifications (50%).

There are proportionately more third generation people in the following groups:

- Those aged 15-24 (58.9%) and those aged 65 and over (58.5%)
- Those with personal incomes of more than \$70,000 (58.8%)
- Those with household incomes over \$150,000 (58.9%)
- Europeans (64.9%), Māori (88.4%) and Māori/European (89.7%)
- Those living in areas rated least deprived according to the NZ Deprivation Index (59.6%)

Figure 22: Number of generations in NZ



Data on the birthplace of the people who raised survey respondents was also derived from more than one question. This data suggests that 44.4 per cent of respondents were raised

by parents or others who were born overseas, while 38.8 per cent were raised by New Zealand-born parents/caregivers. A further 15.3 per cent were raised by a combination of overseas and New Zealand-born parents/caregivers.

Reporting being raised by overseas born parents/caregivers was more common for:

- Those aged 25-39 (49.5%)
- Partnered respondents (48.4%)
- Those earning \$70,001-\$100,000 (51.9%)
- Pasifika (83.6%) and Asians (98.2%)
- Those with a Bachelors Degree or equivalent (53.8%) and those with Postgraduate qualifications (56.1%).

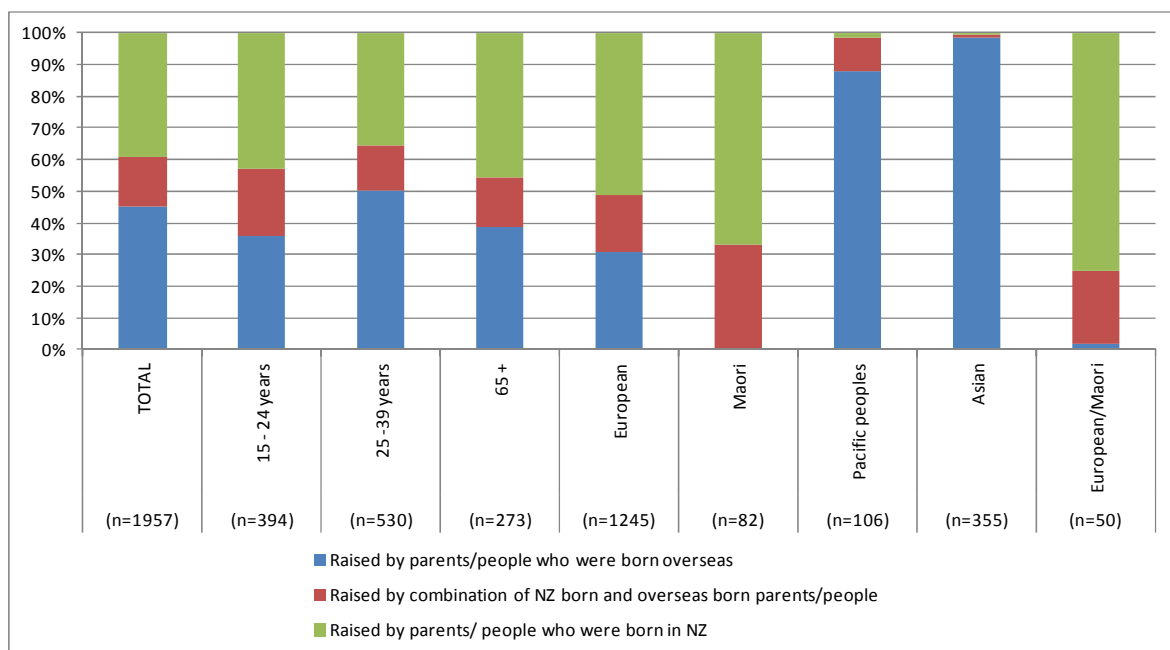
Reporting being raised by a combination of overseas and New Zealand-born parents/caregivers was more common for:

- Those aged 15-24 (20.7%)
- Single respondents (19.2%)
- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (24.1%)
- Unemployed respondents (28.5%)
- Māori (29.8%) and European/Māori (21.5%)

Reporting being raised by New Zealand-born parents/caregivers was more common for:

- Those aged 65 and over (44.9%)
- Couples without children (44.4%)
- Those earning over \$150,000 (44.7%)
- Europeans (50.7%), Māori (60.7%) and European/Māori (70.5%)
- Those with trade certificates or other level 4 qualifications (46.3%)
- Those living in areas rated least deprived according to the NZ Deprivation Index (46.4%)

Figure 23: Birthplace of Parents/Caregivers



11.2.2 Feelings of belonging

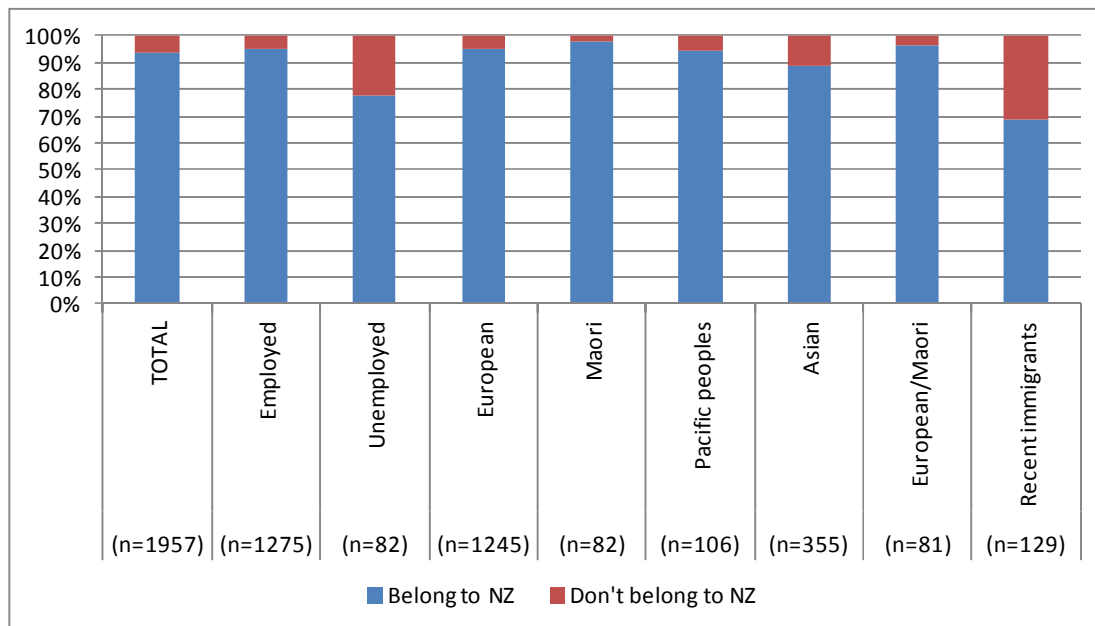
Question 1: Most people feel that they belong to a particular country – that it is *their* country. Sometimes people feel that they belong to more than one country. Do you feel that you belong to New Zealand?

Nearly all (93.2%) respondents said they felt that they belong to New Zealand. Only 6.3 per cent said they did not.

Reporting that they did *not* feel that they belong to New Zealand was more common for:

- Unemployed respondents (22.1%)
- Asians (10.9%)
- Those with Bachelor's Degrees or equivalent (11.1%)
- Recent migrants: 30.9 per cent of those who arrived in 2006 or later compared to only 4.5 per cent of those who arrived before 2006 or were born in New Zealand

Figure 24: Feelings of belonging to New Zealand



Question 2: Would you say you feel that you belong to New Zealand very strongly, strongly or not very strongly?

Of those who said they felt they belonged to New Zealand (n=1824), about half (51.7%) said they felt this 'very strongly' and a further 49.5 per cent said they felt this 'strongly'. Only 7.7 per cent responded 'not very strongly'.

The response 'not very strongly' was more common for:

- Asians (18.3%)
- Those with postgraduate qualifications (14.9%)
- Migrants who arrived in New Zealand in 2006 or later (17%)

Question 3: Do you feel that you belong to any other country?

Of those who said they did not belong to New Zealand (n=132), 78.4 per cent said they belonged to another country. Reporting feelings of belonging to another country was more common for those aged 25-39 (91.2%) and migrants who arrived in 2006 or later (94.8%). Reporting *no* feelings of belonging to another country was more likely for those earning over \$70,000 (45.9%).

11.2.3 Freedom of expression of identity

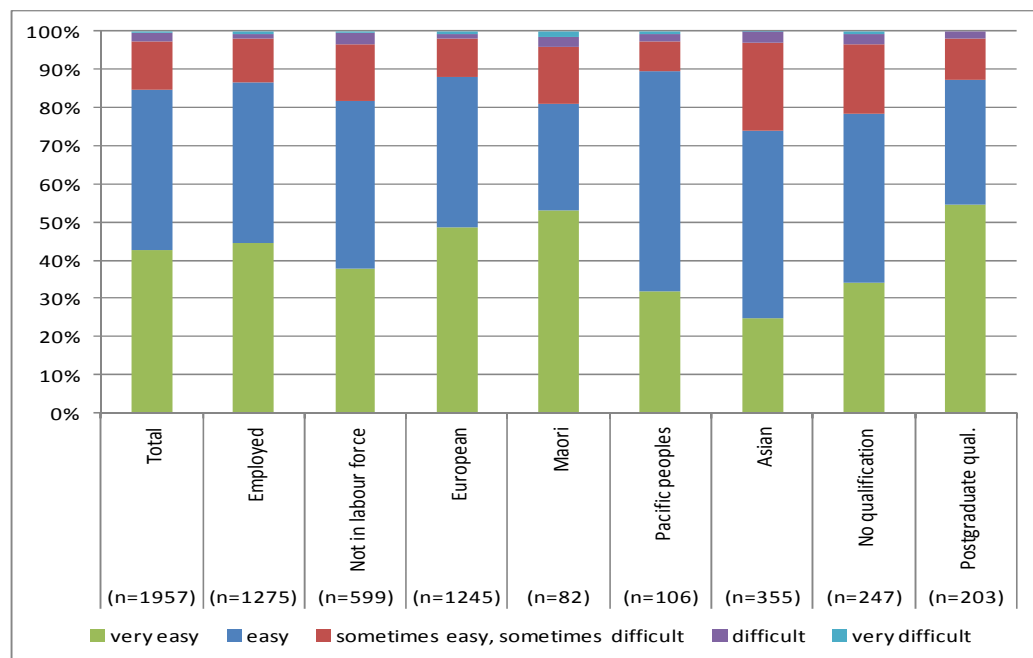
Question 4: People in New Zealand have different lifestyles, cultures, and religions that express their identity. How easy or difficult is it for you to express your own identity?

Most respondents (84.3%) reported that expressing their identity was 'very easy' or 'easy'. While less than one per cent reported that expressing their identity was 'very difficult', 12.8 per cent reported that this was sometimes difficult and a further 1.9 per cent reported that this was 'difficult'.

The following groups were more likely (compared to 15.3% for all Auckland respondents) to report that it is 'sometimes difficult', 'difficult' or 'very difficult' to express their identity:

- Those not in the labour force (18%)
- Those with household incomes of \$50,001-\$70,000 (21.5%)
- Asians (26.3%)
- Those with no qualifications (21.4%)
- Those living in areas ranked in the middle of the NZ Deprivation Index (5-6 20.1%)

Figure 25: Expression of identity



The following groups were more likely (compared to 42.3% for all Auckland respondents) to report that it is 'very easy' to express their identity:

- Managers and professionals (49.1%)
- Those with personal incomes of over \$70,000 (52.1%)
- Those with household incomes of over \$150,000 (50.9%)
- Europeans (48.2%) and Māori (53%)
- Those with postgraduate qualifications (54.5%)
- Those living in least deprived areas (50%)

Question 5: What things make it difficult for you to express your identity?

Those who reported that it was at least sometimes difficult to express their identity (n=299) were asked to give reasons for this difficulty. The most commonly reported reasons were 'some people won't accept it', reported by 45.9 per cent of those who answered this question, and 'worry about what other people might think', reported by 40.9 per cent of those who answered this question.

Other reasons include:

- Worry about what other people might do (11.8%)
- There is no place to do it (6.6%)
- It is illegal to do it (1%)
- Don't know (5.8%)

The response 'some people won't accept it' was more common for:

- Males (56.2%, compared to 37.5% of females)
- Couples without children (72.1%)

The response 'worry about what other people might think' was more common for:

- Those aged 15-24 years (60.6%)
- Single people (48.7%)
- Couples with adult children (64.9%)

The response 'worry about what other people might do' was more common for:

- Males (17.5% compared to 7.1% of females)
- Pasifika (35.8%)

The response 'It is illegal to do it' was more common for:

- Those earning less than \$20,000 and on a government benefit (7.4%)

11.3 Human rights

This section explores discrimination, tolerance and attitudes toward multiculturalism. Note that for this section, all results reported are of residents of voting age, that is, 18 and over. Again, because all aspects of this part of the survey are discussed here, the specific questions asked are provided in this section.

This section shows that experience of discrimination was reported at higher rates by young people, single respondents (including single parents) and Asians, while a lack of fair treatment by staff at various organisations (including local employers, staff at local schools and so on) was reported at higher rates by Māori and the unemployed. Less positive attitudes toward multiculturalism are evident among older respondents, poorer and less educated respondents, and Māori.

11.3.1 Discrimination

Question 1: In the last 12 months, have you been treated unfairly or had something nasty done to you because of the group you belong to or seem to belong to?

More than one in ten respondents (11.6%) reported having been treated unfairly because of the group they belong to.

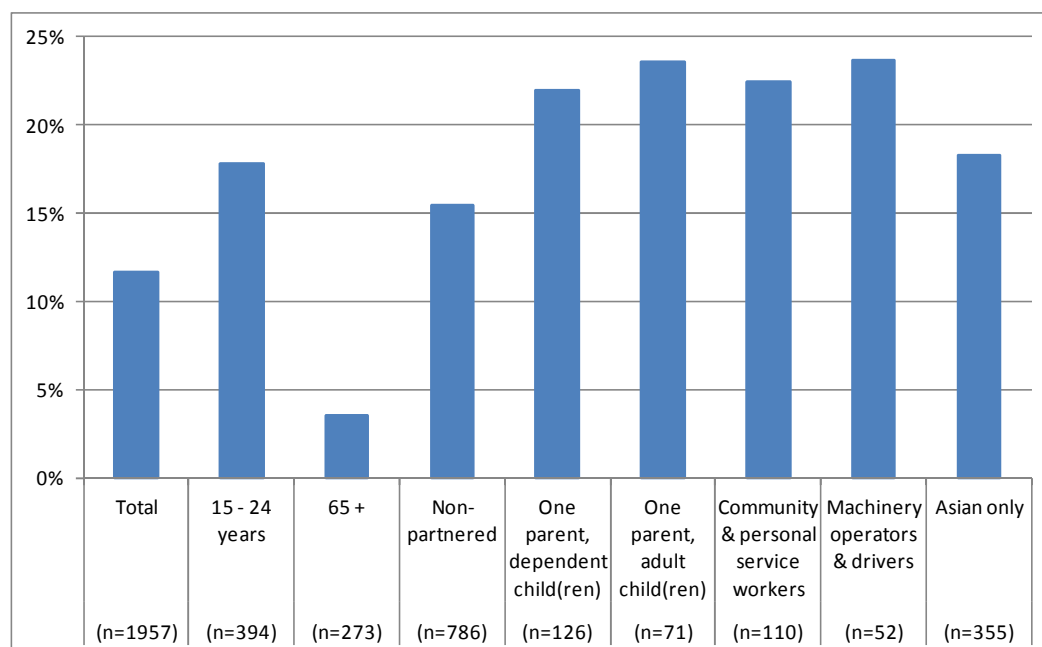
Reporting this kind of discrimination was more common for:

- Those aged 15 to 24 (17.8%)
- Single respondents (15.4%)
- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (22%) and single parents with adult child(ren) (23.6%)
- Unemployed respondents (23.9%)
- Community and personal service workers (22.4%)
- Machinery operators and drivers (23.7%)
- Asians (18.3%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (18.9%).

Reporting this kind of discrimination was less common for:

- Those aged 65 and over (3.5%)

Figure 26: Experience of discrimination



Question 2: How many times in the last 12 months would you say that has happened? Once, two or three times, or more than three times?

Of those who had experienced discrimination (n=228), a quarter said this had happened only once. A third had experienced discrimination two or three times and a further 40.9 per cent had experienced discrimination more than three times in the last 12 months.

Experiencing discrimination more than three times was more common for:

- Single people (49.7%)
- Single parents with adult child(ren) (88.5%)

Question 3: What situation/s were you in when you were discriminated against?

Those who said they were discriminated against reported that this had happened in the following situations:

- On the street or at a public place of some kind (40.7% of those discriminated against).
- At work or while working (34.2%).
- Getting service when buying something (15.7%).
- Dealing with the police (8.7%).
- Using transport of any kind (14.3%)
- When applying for (or keeping) a job or position (7.2%)
- When getting into a school (or other place of learning), or being treated unfairly there (6.3%)
- Dealing with other government officials (6%).

There were some demographic differences in the situations in which discrimination was experienced.

- Young people (15-24) were more likely to report being discriminated against when they were buying something (26.7%) and when getting into or at a school (15.5%).
- Those with higher personal incomes were more likely to report discrimination at work (70.9% of those earning over \$70,000), while those with lower personal incomes were more likely to report discrimination while using transport (26.4% of those earning \$20,000 or less).

Question 4: Why do you think people discriminated against you when you were in that situation/those situations?

The main reasons for discrimination experienced were perceived to be:

- Nationality, race or ethnic group (51.4% of those discriminated against)
- Skin colour (20.6%)
- Age (17.9%)
- The way they dress or their appearance (15.9%)
- Language they speak (10.9%)
- Gender (10.6%)
- Occupation (10.4%)
- Religious beliefs (6%)

- Disability or health issue (4.9%)
- Sexual orientation (4.4%)

Different sectors of the population gave different reasons for discrimination. Statistically significant differences include:

- Women were more likely than men (n=118) to report being discriminated against on the basis of their nationality, race or ethnic group (58.6% compared to 44.7%), the language they speak (16% compared to 6%), and their age (23.1% compared to 12.9%)
- Asian respondents (n=65) were more likely than European respondents (n=114) to report being discriminated against on the basis of their nationality, race or ethnic group (91.6% compared to 30.1%).

Question 5: This question is about whether you think staff at various organisations in New Zealand accept and tolerate different groups. Please choose a response that best expresses how you feel about the following statements. (This organisation) treats everyone fairly, regardless of what group they are from.

Respondents were asked if they thought staff at a variety of service organisations were tolerant and accepting of other groups.

Highest positive ratings for tolerance were given for local doctors – 91.1 per cent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that they treat everyone fairly. When asked about staff at other health services, 83.5 per cent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that they treat everyone fairly. Just over three quarters (77.5%) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that staff at local shops and other services treat everyone fairly.

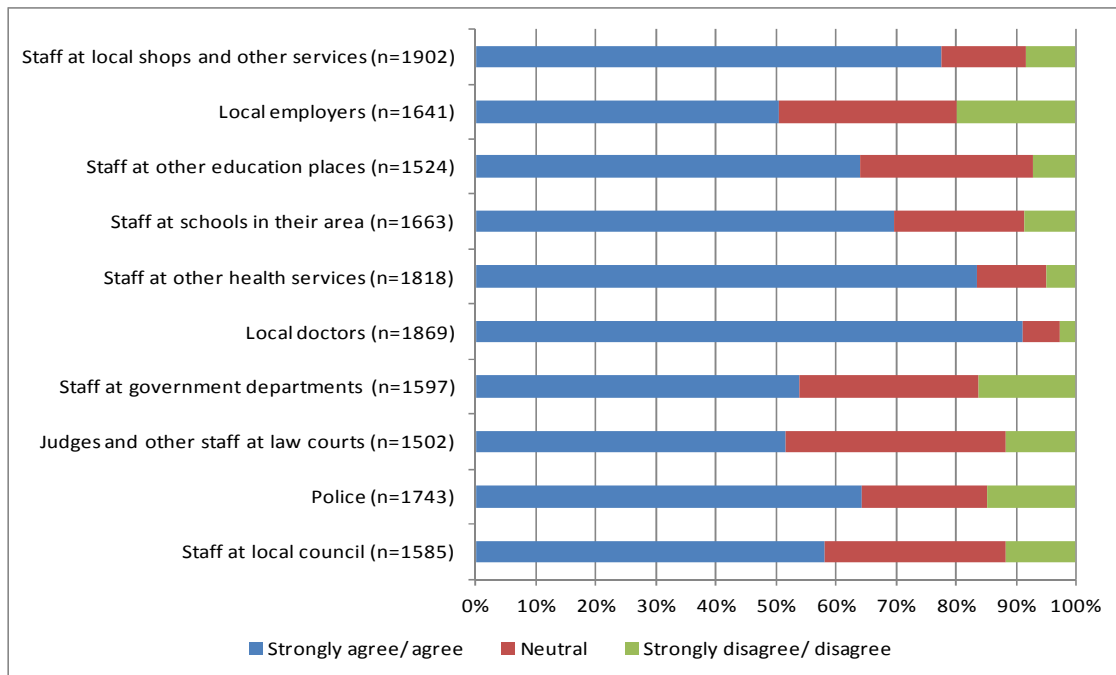
Lowest positive ratings ('agree' or 'strongly agree') are for local employers (50.6%), judges and other staff at law courts (51.8%), staff at government departments (53.9%) and staff at local councils (58.2%).

Highest negative ratings ('disagree' or 'strongly disagree') were given for local employers (19.8%), staff at government departments (16.3%), the police (14.7%), judges and other staff at law courts (11.6%), and staff at local councils (11.6%).

Demographic differences were evident in responses to these questions. For example, European/Māori respondents were more likely to 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' that staff at other (non-school) education places treat everyone fairly (15.1% compared to 7.1% of all Auckland respondents). When asked about judges and other staff at law courts, the responses 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' were more common (compared to 11.6% for all Auckland respondents) for Māori (20.9%) and those earning less than \$20,000 and on a government benefit (26.2%). When asked about staff at local shops and other services, the responses 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' were more common (compared to 8.2% for all Auckland respondents) for those aged 25-39 (10.4%) and the unemployed (13.9%). Māori (28.2%) and European/Māori (36.8%), the unemployed (24% negative) and those earning less than \$20,000 and on a government benefit (25.7%) were more likely than Auckland

respondents as a whole (16.3%) to 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' that staff at government departments treat everyone fairly.

Figure 27: Tolerance of staff at various organisations



The following groups were more likely than the Auckland population as a whole to report a lack of fair treatment by staff at various organisations:

Local council staff (all Auckland respondents: 58.2% positive and 11.6% negative).

- Males (14.6% negative)
- Unemployed respondents (22.3%)
- Machinery operators and drivers (27%)
- Māori (23.8%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (26.8%)

The police (all Auckland respondents: 64.5% positive and 14.7% negative):

- Those aged 15-24 (21.4% negative)
- Single respondents (18.4%)
- The unemployed (33.4%)
- Māori (22.8%) and Māori/European (23%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (31.4%)

Local doctors (all Auckland respondents: 91.1% positive and 2.8% negative):

- Single respondents (4% negative)
- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (9.5%)
- The unemployed (7.5%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (8.7%)

Staff at other health services (all Auckland respondents: 83.5% positive and 4.9% negative):

- Male respondents (6% negative compared to 3.8% of females)
- Those aged 25-39 (6.7%)
- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (12.1%)

Staff at schools in their area (all Auckland respondents: 70.6% positive and 8.7% negative):

- Those aged 15-24 (13.5% negative)
- Single respondents (10.9% compared to 6.9% of partnered respondents)
- Unemployed respondents (17.3%)
- Māori (19.6%)

Local employers (all Auckland respondents: 50.6% positive and 19.8% negative):

- Those aged 25-39 (25.5% negative)
- The unemployed (29.9%)
- Clerical, service and sales workers (25.3%) and labourers, machine operators and drivers (25.4%)

11.3.2 Attitudes toward multiculturalism

Question 6: Please choose a response that best expresses how you feel about the following statements:

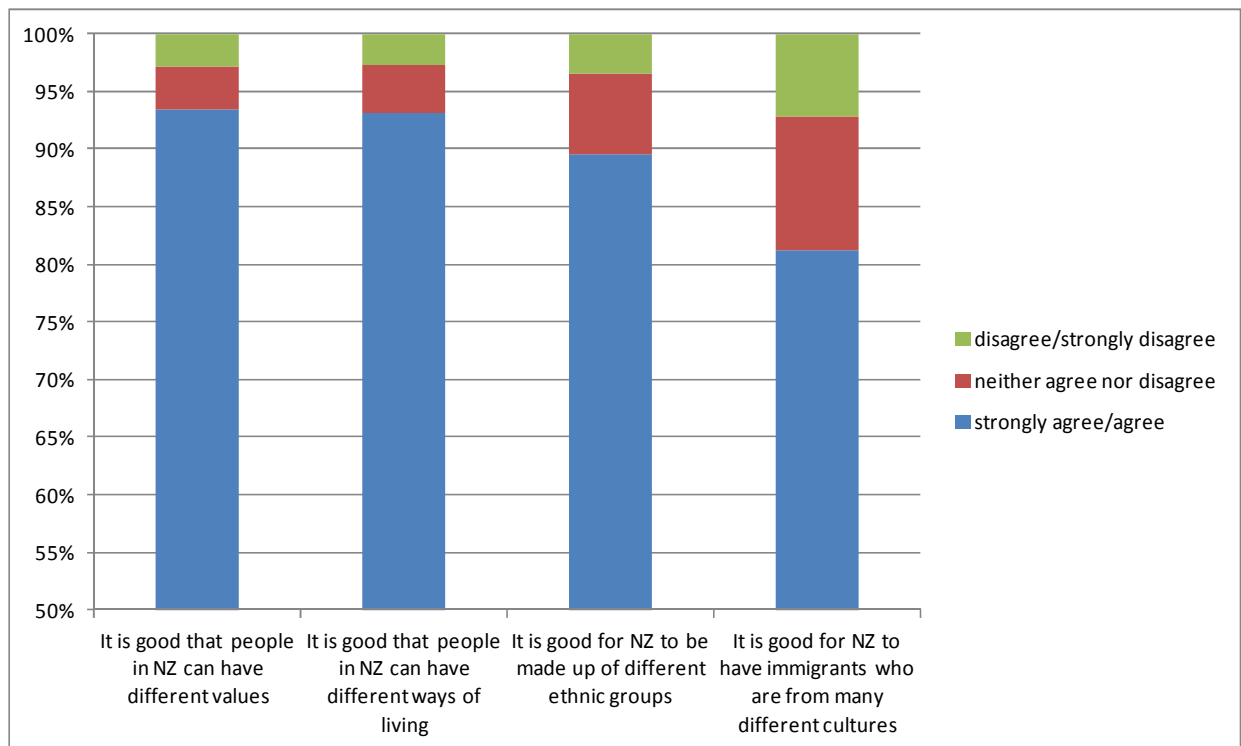
- **It is good that people in NZ can have different values.**
- **It is good that people in NZ can have different ways of living.**
- **It is good for NZ to be made up of different ethnic groups.**
- **It is good for NZ to have immigrants who are from many different cultures.**

Overall, positive attitudes to these four key aspects of multiculturalism far outweigh negative attitudes. Positive responses of 'strongly agree' or 'agree' were given by 92.5 per cent of respondents in relation to different values and 92.6 per cent of respondents in relation to different ways of living. The statement for which there was least agreement was that regarding having immigrants from many different cultures (80.7% agree or strongly agree). The statement regarding different ethnic groups received positive responses from 89.1 per cent of respondents.

The proportion of responses 'agree' or 'strongly agree' in relation to all four statements declines with age:

- Different values: from 96.2 per cent of 15-24 year-olds to 89.6 per cent of those aged 65 and over.
- Different ways of living: from 95.6 per cent of 15-24 year-olds to 85.4 per cent of those aged 65 and over.
- Different ethnic groups: from 91.3 per cent of 15-24 year-olds and 91.8 per cent of 25-29 year-olds to 81.6 per cent of those aged 65 and over.
- Immigrants who are from many different cultures: from 84.5 per cent of 15-24 year-olds and 85.7 per cent of 25-29 year-olds to 70 per cent of those aged 65 and over

Figure 28: Attitudes towards multiculturalism (n=1957)



Other demographic differences in responses were as follows:

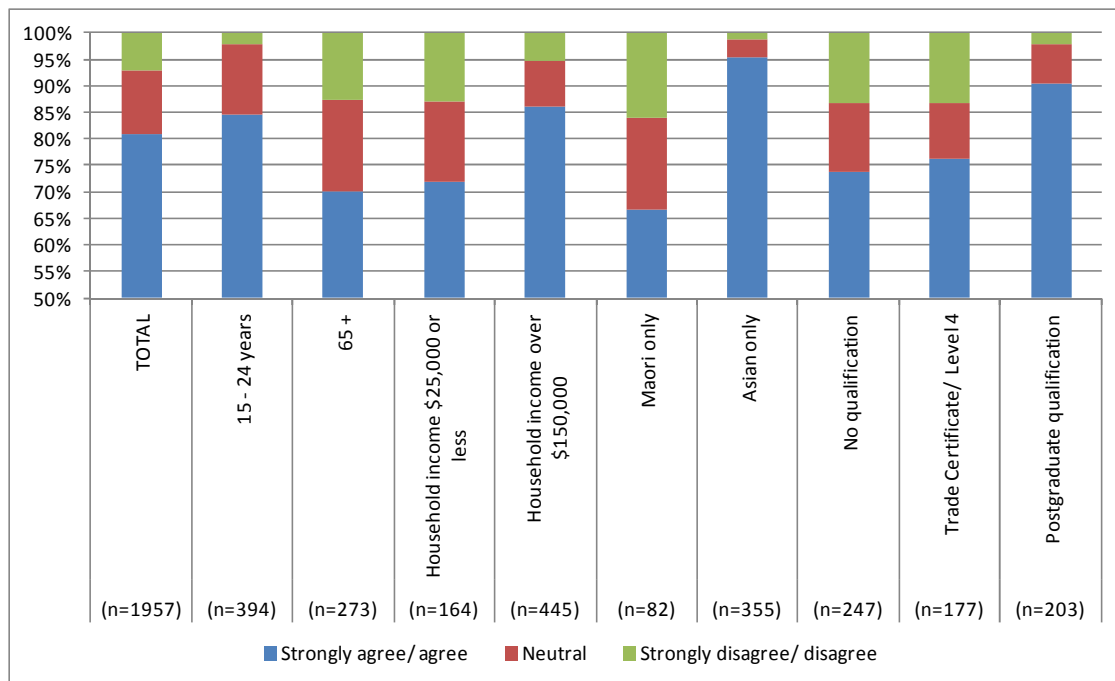
The proportion of responses 'agree' or 'strongly agree' in relation to the statement "It is good for NZ to have immigrants who are from many different cultures" was higher for:

- Asians (95.2% compared to 66.8% of Māori)
- Those with postgraduate qualifications (90.3% compared to 83.3 per cent of those with no formal qualifications)
- Those with a household income of over \$150,000 (86.1%), compared to 72 per cent of those with a household income of \$25,000 or less.

The responses 'disagree' or 'strongly disagree' in relation to this statement were more common (compared to 7% of all Aucklanders surveyed) for:

- Those aged 65 and over (12.8%)
- Those not in the labour force (9.2%)
- Those with a household income of \$25,000 or less (12.9%)
- Those with no formal qualifications (13.2%)
- Those with trade certificates of other level 4 qualifications (13.4%)
- Māori (16%)
- Those earning less than \$20,000 and on a government benefit (12.3%).

Figure 29: “It is good for NZ to have immigrants who are from many different cultures”



Disagreement with the statement “It is good that people in NZ can have different ways of living” was reported by 5.2 per cent of those aged 65 and over, compared to only 2.7 per cent of all Aucklanders surveyed.

Agreement with this statement was more common for those with postgraduate qualifications (97.1%) and less common for those not in the labour force (90.5%) and those with a household income of \$25,000 or less (87.9% compared to 96.2% of those with a household income of over \$150,000). Disagreement was particularly rare for Asians (only 0.2% compared to 2.7% of all Aucklanders).

Disagreement with the statement “It is good for NZ to be made up of different ethnic groups” was reported by 6.7 per cent of those aged 65 and over, compared to only 3.5 per cent of all Aucklanders surveyed. Agreement with this statement was more common for Asians (95.4%) and those with postgraduate qualifications (96.5%) and less common for those with a household income of \$25,000 or less (84.5% compared to 93.8% of those with a household income of over \$150,000).

12.0 Funded services to migrants and refugees²²

This project aimed:

- to provide a snapshot of funded services that support the settlement of migrants and refugees in Auckland and
- to identify gaps and overlaps in such services.

To achieve this goal, more than 90 in-person or telephone interviews were conducted with individuals from organisations that receive funding from Central government, Auckland Council, philanthropic organisations and other sources. Stakeholder interviews were also conducted with individuals associated with philanthropic and funding organisations as well as with those knowledgeable about the migrant and refugee sectors. The research provides information about programmes and services offered but is not meant as an evaluation of their efficacy, nor is it an exhaustive list of organisations working in the sector.

The report looked at eight major sections: Employment, Business, English Language Training and Education, Information, Advice and Support, Housing, Recreation and Leisure, Culture and Other Services. The overview and key findings are presented here.

12.1 Key findings

Refugees and migrants have very different settlement experiences. For the best settlement outcomes, these differences need to be carefully examined and addressed appropriately. However, there are fundamental commonalities: the need for meaningful employment, the need for English language skills, social support and outlets for recreation, leisure and cultural expression. This research highlights the findings that pertain to these common aspirations. They are addressed as follows:

The sector is severely underfunded

Insistence that more funding is necessary was widespread and came from every part of the migrant and refugee sector. They noted the impact of the recession, and organisations with established histories acknowledged their concern that the disappearance of funding may well cause them to close their doors. They, as well as others, cited the disparity between those needing assistance and the capacity available to provide those services. Another way in which the lack of funding manifests itself has been in the reduction of services. English language programmes, community education, information and advice services, counselling, health, recreation and leisure activities, family violence intervention, youth mentoring projects and job skills programmes, among others, were reported as being cutback or eliminated. As a result, it was felt that migrants and refugees are less able to settle successfully and that Auckland is losing an opportunity to gain value from a significant economic resource. One interviewee stated that the long-term lack of services has resulted in a lost generation of refugees to crime, early marriage, unemployment, drugs and illiteracy.

²² Much of this chapter has been directly excerpted from: Woodley, Alex and Williams, Lisa (2012) *Funded Services to Migrants and Refugees in Auckland*. Auckland: Point Research Limited.

The risk of an entrenchment of such issues – and their inherent social and economic cost – grows the longer services remain underfunded. At the other end of the migration spectrum, there were concerns that skilled migrants were not being retained in the country because the lack of funding prevents the development of programmes that would help them into meaningful employment.

English language skills underpin successful settlement

As prevalent as the assertion that the sector is grossly underfunded, is the conviction that migrants and refugees need more support in the acquisition of English language. Participants expressed this point of view regardless of the type of services provided by their organisation. Good English is critical for securing jobs, combating isolation, negotiating public services, obtaining and understanding health care, interacting with the school system and building positive relationships with mainstream society.

Barriers to acquiring English language are lack of transportation, lack of affordable or free instruction, time limits on access to instruction, lack of intermediate and advanced classes and reduced capacity due to funding cuts. Women migrants and refugees face additional burdens as their role as primary caregivers for children often precludes them from attending classes. Women refugees were also less likely to have had access to any type of schooling in their country of origin and therefore have low or no literacy skills. Playgroups set up by ethnic organisations have been an attempt to fill this gap as the groups benefit the mothers as well as the children in their acquisition of better English language skills.

There are significant gaps in services for skilled migrants

Currently the programmes and services available to them are ad hoc and often hard to find or access. This delays, or causes them to miss completely, opportunities for successful integration into the workforce. Mentoring programmes that match mainstream business personnel with skilled migrants have been successful and have helped to promote a more open environment to skilled migrants in the workplace. Pre-arrival services mainly consist of websites that offer information about New Zealand and job listings or links to job-listing websites. Help with finding jobs once they are in the country tends to focus more on general preparation, such as CV-building or job interview strategies. Those interviewed who provide services to skilled migrants are concerned that this lack of attention to skilled migrants means New Zealand is losing an opportunity to create wealth. Unhappy skilled migrants are often either immigrating to Australia or returning home. Skilled migrants also need more help to build social networks so that they feel at home.

The dependants of migrants and refugees often have more difficulty settling in

Women, the elderly and youth are more likely to come to New Zealand as dependants of those who enter with or acquire permanent residency. They are therefore ineligible for services and resources reserved for those with permanent residency status. Lack of transport, financial hardship, lack of job skills and isolation compound their settling in issues. Individuals working in family support reported that women and children who suffer family violence have fewer alternatives for escaping it. The dearth of culturally appropriate refuges compounds the problem, as does the rise in unemployment that is contributing to stresses that foster family violence. Practical programmes, such as those that teach women to drive,

have proven successful, as have those that teach sewing skills to women refugees. The high rate of youth unemployment accentuates the difficulties migrant and refugee youth have with settling in. For refugee youth, their lack of schooling in their country of origin also affects settlement.

Organisations need more coordination to avoid overlaps/gaps in services

The current funding environment promotes gaps and overlaps in services for refugees and migrants. Some interviewees acknowledged their frustration that different organisations provide the same services when better co-ordination across the sector could help them provide affiliated services. They stressed that the funding environment promotes a competition for resources. Groups must cater their initiatives to the funding available rather than addressing gaps in services present in their communities.

Several people believed that the cultural insensitivity of mainstream organisations affects the ability of migrant and refugee organisations to work with them effectively. However, this was not seen as a universal problem. Some reported they worked well with mainstream agencies and maintained good contacts. Some lamented the loss of links to their legacy Council community advisors, with whom they had good relationships. They were also eager to establish connections with the new Council.

12.2 Recommendations

Before outlining the category-specific recommendations that have arisen out of this research, it is important to consider the sector as a whole and the ways in which the key issues elaborated above might be addressed.

While it is clear that there is an urgent need to attend to the issues outlined in this report if newcomers are to settle successfully, it is less clear where leadership, responsibilities and the points of accountability should, or could, lie. Current structures appear to be insufficient to address these issues effectively.

There is general agreement that commitment, determined leadership and better coordination are required. Council is ideally placed to use its significant resources to drive the changes needed. Given that more than a third of Auckland's population is foreign-born, the issues discussed in this report do not reflect minority or marginal concerns. They need to be at the forefront of Council's agenda and addressed across its domains (not solely from within the Auckland Regional Settlement Strategy) with solutions achieved in collaboration with community stakeholders.

These solutions could centre on a dual approach:

- Addressing the core funding issues (the underfunding of the sector and the competitive funding environment),
- Having the Council consider how it will address many of the issues within the context of its own practices.

The core funding issues, which are articulated through fragmentation, service gaps and a lack of coordination, could be tackled in a holistic manner, perhaps through funding strategic brokering roles that sit within Council. In addition, a skilled migrant-led approach could be implemented to focus on the lack of continuity and scope in career services available to them. Finally, in terms of funding, immediately channelling resources to the most vulnerable (women, children, youth and older people) without access to the scope of services available to those with permanent residency status.

Within the context of Council's activities, a collaborative and formal approach might be applied that seeks to achieve the following:

- Coordinating and brokering solutions in the areas listed needing attention, such as early childhood, family violence, English language teaching, access to transport, parks and recreation, etc.
- Evaluating the role of Council's social housing in regards to migrants and refugees.
- Considering how community facilities can better support refugees and migrants, including connecting them with mainstream organisations.
- Evaluating the role and potential of Council events (and Council -supported events) to support settlement.

Within this overarching framework, the specific recommendations listed here might be addressed. They are divided into eight sections that correspond to the areas into which the research has been divided. They are repeated in the corresponding chapters where they are placed in context of an overview, list of services and analysis of the landscape of which they form a part.

12.2.1 Employment

The barriers to employment faced by refugees and migrants are threefold: a lack of available jobs, a lack of pathways into jobs and employer resistance to hiring them. To address these barriers, it is recommended that:

- Consultation between businesses and ethnic communities be encouraged in order to help refugees and migrants integrate successfully into the workforce.
- The development and expansion of mentoring programmes as they foster businesses' acceptance of a multicultural workforce.
- Co-ordination across central government, Council and private initiatives to streamline the job-seeking experience of skilled migrants. Such co-ordination to extend from the pre-arrival stage through to successful employment.
- Networks be developed amongst public and private sector agencies who are stakeholders in migrant employment initiatives.

12.2.2 Business

The approach to business development for migrants and refugees does not show great differentiation from that offered to mainstream business. While certain information (such as tax responsibilities) is valid across the board, a one-size-fits all agenda is hampering the contribution migrants and refugees could be making to the Auckland economy. Therefore, it is recommended that programmes be developed, or existing ones further supported that:

- Link migrant and refugee entrepreneurs with established business leaders through a mentoring relationship.
- Conduct business skills seminars and workshops in the first languages of migrants and refugees.
- Provide training and support for business initiatives for women that recognise their need for part-time employment.
- Consult on a community level with individual ethnic groups to determine how best to support them in establishing businesses suited to their experience.

12.2.3 English language training and education

It cannot be overstated how important it is to support and encourage English language acquisition. Failing to do this severely limits the ability of migrants to contribute to the Auckland economy, fosters isolation and alienation and impedes successful settlement. Conversely, enhanced English language skills may promote a greater connection to the broader society. In recognition of the great need for more English language instruction from beginning to advanced levels, it is recommended that:

- Consultation be undertaken between the Tertiary Education Commission, the providers of English Language tuition, Council and other stakeholders to develop ways to expand the provision of free and low-cost English language classes across Auckland.
- In tandem with the above consultation, explore ways to expand access to free and low-cost English language classes to migrants and refugees who do not have permanent residency status.
- The significance of playgroups for mothers and children be recognised as a vehicle for English language acquisition and that more such groups be developed and existing ones supported.
- A network of English language providers be established and supported; the network to include public, private, community education, churches and other community group initiatives.

12.2.4 Information advice and support

The provision of information, advice and support is compromised when it cannot be understood by its intended audiences. Therefore, the following recommendations are offered:

- Coordinate efforts across central government, Auckland Council and sector stakeholders to find solutions for the most significant language barriers that migrants and refugees face when accessing information about vital public services and employment.
- Help expand local initiatives that make use of multilingual volunteers to provide services to the migrant and refugee groups resident in their communities.

12.2.5 Family support

Effective family support requires significant co-ordination and co-operation amongst service providers themselves as well as the agencies that fund them. With this objective in mind, recommendations include:

- Encouraging the funding of more services across the board as the demand for them greatly outstrips capacity, with an emphasis on more culturally-appropriate services (including translation services).
- Encouraging the development of funded initiatives that originate in community needs and priorities rather than on programmes the Government has earmarked for funding.
- Prioritising the needs of migrant and refugee women, children, the elderly and youth as they are less likely to have permanent residency status and therefore more vulnerable and limited in their access to services.
- Fostering a network of family support providers that focuses on collaboration and the sharing of services.

12.2.6 Housing

Recommendations concerning housing centre on the provision of more and better housing. It is recommended that to achieve this:

- Stakeholders, including Housing NZ, Auckland Council and refugee and migrant community groups collaborate to identify and address housing needs.
- Waive the two-year residency requirement for migrants to be eligible for housing assistance.
- Fund housing assistance for asylum seekers.

12.2.7 Recreation and leisure

The recommendations for recreation and leisure activities include:

- Developing ways to provide more funding to offset the costs of hiring facilities and to defray transportation costs for those on low-incomes.
- Sourcing more facilities for groups, including promoting links between mainstream and migrant/refugee groups that foster facility-sharing.

12.2.8 Culture

To further enhance the cultural landscape in ways significant to migrants and refugees, it is recommended that:

- Sectors' stakeholders collaborate at the community level to promote multicultural events for a broader range of ethnic groups.

13.0 Ethnic precincts²³

The arrival of Asian immigrants in the last two decades has significantly changed aspects of Auckland's economy. This section examines one example, the ethnic precinct that reflects the co-location of Asian, especially Chinese, business owners along Dominion Road.

Ethnic precincts are defined by the co-location of businesses that are owned by members of the same ethnic/immigrant group. The significant number of Asian, particularly Chinese businesses along Dominion Road represents an important ethnic precinct in Auckland.

The two sections of Dominion Road surveyed by researchers from the Integration of Immigrants Programme showed that in one precinct, 41 per cent are owned by Asians although 68 per cent of food retailers are Asian. In the other, 78 per cent of all business owners are Asian and 73 per cent of food businesses are Asian-owned.

Consumers, both Chinese and non-Chinese, visit and shop at the road frequently, with one in five of Chinese ethnicity (42% for those born in China) visiting the road to eat, compared to 8 per cent non-Chinese. Eighty-five per cent shopped on the road because it was convenient to home and work. For the Chinese, the road provided familiar foods and goods, language and the opportunity to meet co-ethnics.

Familiar languages and signage provide a landscape that is familiar to China-born residents and consumers, that reinforces a sense of community and of 'home and belonging'.

The presence of an Asian/Chinese ethnic precinct in Dominion Road raises some challenges for the Auckland Council in terms of how best to engage with these business owners and how to utilise their skills/connections for wider economic development.

²³ This chapter has been excerpted from Cain, Trudie, Meares, Carina, Spoonley, Paul and Peace, Robin (2011) *Half Way House: The Dominion Road Ethnic Precinct*. Auckland: Integration of Immigrants Programme, Massey University and University of Waikato.

14.0 Conclusion

The changes to New Zealand's immigration policy in 1987 have altered the ethnic composition of the New Zealand population, and this transition has been particularly marked in Auckland. Ethnic population projections by Statistics New Zealand for the country as a whole suggest that these changes will continue into the future, with Pacific populations growing faster, and Asian populations growing much faster, than the growth of the total population.

Definitions of ethnicity are fluid, since they relate to aspects such as birthplace (national and regional), language, and layers of identity. This report has presented an overview of ethnic characteristics at a generalised level, and shown that there is considerable variability between groups. Some of this variability reflects in part the migration patterns – time of arrival, birthplace, migrant versus refugee status and visa category – of those who identify with each ethnicity.

For example, high proportions of migrants from the United Kingdom arrived before the change in immigration policy in 1987 and on average tend to record higher levels of integration into the labour force and are more dispersed within the region than other overseas-born populations. The Pacific population also had reasonably high proportions that came before 1987, but their position within the labour force is still impacted by the fact that many came as labourers and semi-skilled workers. High proportions of Asian migrants from China, India and Korea arrived in the five years up to 2006, and the great majority after 1987; their economic and educational profiles are polarised with many not in the labour force (students and some who came with large assets) but with significant proportions in more skilled occupations and with post-graduate degrees as a result of the selectivity of the immigration point system.

However, for ethnic groups with large proportions of their population born in New Zealand, factors specific to New Zealand have also had an important influence on their characteristics. One result is markedly different age-sex structures. The majority European population structure is similar to that of the country as a whole, while the Māori population has a very young population in comparison. The age-sex structure of Pasifika has similarities to that of Māori, resulting from demographic factors in Pacific countries of origin as well as in New Zealand. The Asian age-sex structure reflects the selectivity of the immigration process, with relatively few elderly people, and large proportions within the 15 to 29 year age groups, showing the importance of students within this population.

Chapters in this report on health, ageing, and funded services to migrants and refugees highlight the need for Auckland Council to provide services that cater for the specific needs of minority groups. The chapter on health outlines the need for more targeted health care for Asian and MELAA people, efforts to reduce cultural and linguistic barriers as well as strategies to increase access to primary health care and mental health services. The chapter on funded services for migrants and refugees highlights the importance of English language skills to successful settlement, and the need for more funding for and greater co-ordination between organisations that provide services for migrants and refugees.

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Appendix A Detailed Ethnicity, Auckland region (2006)

Ethnic Group	Total People
European nfd	9,162
New Zealand European	610,506
British nfd	9,576
Celtic nfd	423
Channel Islander	24
Cornish	36
English	15,963
Gaelic	21
Irish	4440
Manx	33
Orkney Islander	3
Scottish	4,584
Shetland Islander	6
Welsh	1,245
British nec	15
Dutch	7,758
Greek	489
Polish	705
South Slav nfd	441
Croatian	1,896
Dalmatian	75
Macedonian	495
Serbian	663
Slovenian	45
Bosnian	159
South Slav nec	57
Italian	1,068
German	4,221
Australian	8,625
Albanian	234
Armenian	111
Austrian	330
Belgian	138
Bulgarian	363
Belorussian	48
Cypriot nfd	6
Czech	273
Danish	765
Estonian	36

Ethnic Group	Total People
Finnish	165
Flemish	3
French	1,560
Hungarian	504
Icelandic	21
Latvian	42
Lithuanian	30
Maltese	96
Norwegian	318
Portuguese	429
Romanian	648
Gypsy	45
Russian	2,709
Sardinian	3
Slavic	27
Slovak	102
Spanish	651
Swedish	483
Swiss	627
Ukrainian	327
American	3,306
Burgher	3
Canadian	1,791
Falkland Islander	24
New Caledonian	18
South African nec	12,876
Afrikaner	645
Zimbabwean	1,095
European nec	405
Māori	137,133
Pasifika nfd	267
Samoa	87,834
Cook Islands Māori nfd	34,368
Aitutaki Islander	21
Mangaia Islander	6
Mauke Islander	3
Penrhyn Islander	3
Pukapuka Islander	30
Rarotongan	366
Tongan	40,140
Niuean	17,667
Tokelauan	1,848
Fijian	5,847
Australian Aboriginal	99
Hawaiian	99

Ethnic Group	Total People
Kanak	12
Kiribati	627
Marshall Islander	6
Nauruan	54
Banaban	15
Papua New Guinean	219
Phoenix Islander	3
Pitcairn Islander	48
Rotuman	372
Tahitian	810
Solomon Islander	186
Tuvaluan	2,109
Ni Vanuatu	117
Wallis Islander	12
Pasifika nec	42
Asian nfd	1,140
Southeast Asian nfd	321
Filipino	9,822
Cambodian	3,372
Vietnamese	3,174
Burmese	528
Indonesian	2,124
Laotian	837
Malay	1,809
Thai	3,222
Southeast Asian nec	147
Chinese nfd	92,862
Hong Kong Chinese	99
Cambodian Chinese	135
Malaysian Chinese	903
Singaporean Chinese	357
Vietnamese Chinese	54
Taiwanese	3,939
Chinese nec	63
Indian nfd	69,294
Bengali	87
Fijian Indian	4,170
Gujarati	9
Indian Tamil	132
Punjabi	195
Sikh	129
Anglo Indian	123
Indian nec	330
Sri Lankan nfd	4,260
Sinhalese	462

Ethnic Group	Total People
Sri Lankan Tamil	366
Japanese	5,289
Korean	21,351
Afghani	1,839
Bangladeshi	990
Nepalese	339
Pakistani	1,524
Tibetan	27
Eurasian	711
Asian nec	156
Middle Eastern nfd	1,251
Algerian	51
Arab	1,695
Assyrian	687
Egyptian	480
Iranian/Persian	2,211
Iraqi	2,328
Israeli/Jewish	645
Jordanian	75
Kurd	480
Lebanese	426
Libyan	6
Moroccan	36
Omani	6
Palestinian	63
Syrian	117
Tunisian	15
Turkish	309
Yemeni	6
Middle Eastern nec	60
Latin American nfd	1,191
Argentinian	213
Bolivian	39
Brazilian	579
Chilean	441
Colombian	117
Costa Rican	6
Ecuadorian	9
Guatemalan	9
Guyanese	9
Honduran	9
Malvinian	0
Mexican	174
Paraguayan	3
Peruvian	189

Ethnic Group	Total People
Puerto Rican	21
Uruguayan	27
Venezuelan	21
Latin American nec	39
African nfd	1983
United States Creole	18
Jamaican	126
Kenyan	66
Nigerian	189
African American	159
Ugandan	15
West Indian	282
Somali	576
Eritrean	102
Ethiopian	666
Ghanaian	177
African nec	480
Inuit	9
North American Indian	234
South American Indian	3
Mauritian	141
Seychellois	9
South African Coloured	147
New Zealander	99,261
Other Ethnicity nec	105
Don't Know	42
Refused to Answer	21
Response Unidentifiable	1,434
Response Outside Scope	858
Not Stated	63,477
Total population	1,303,068