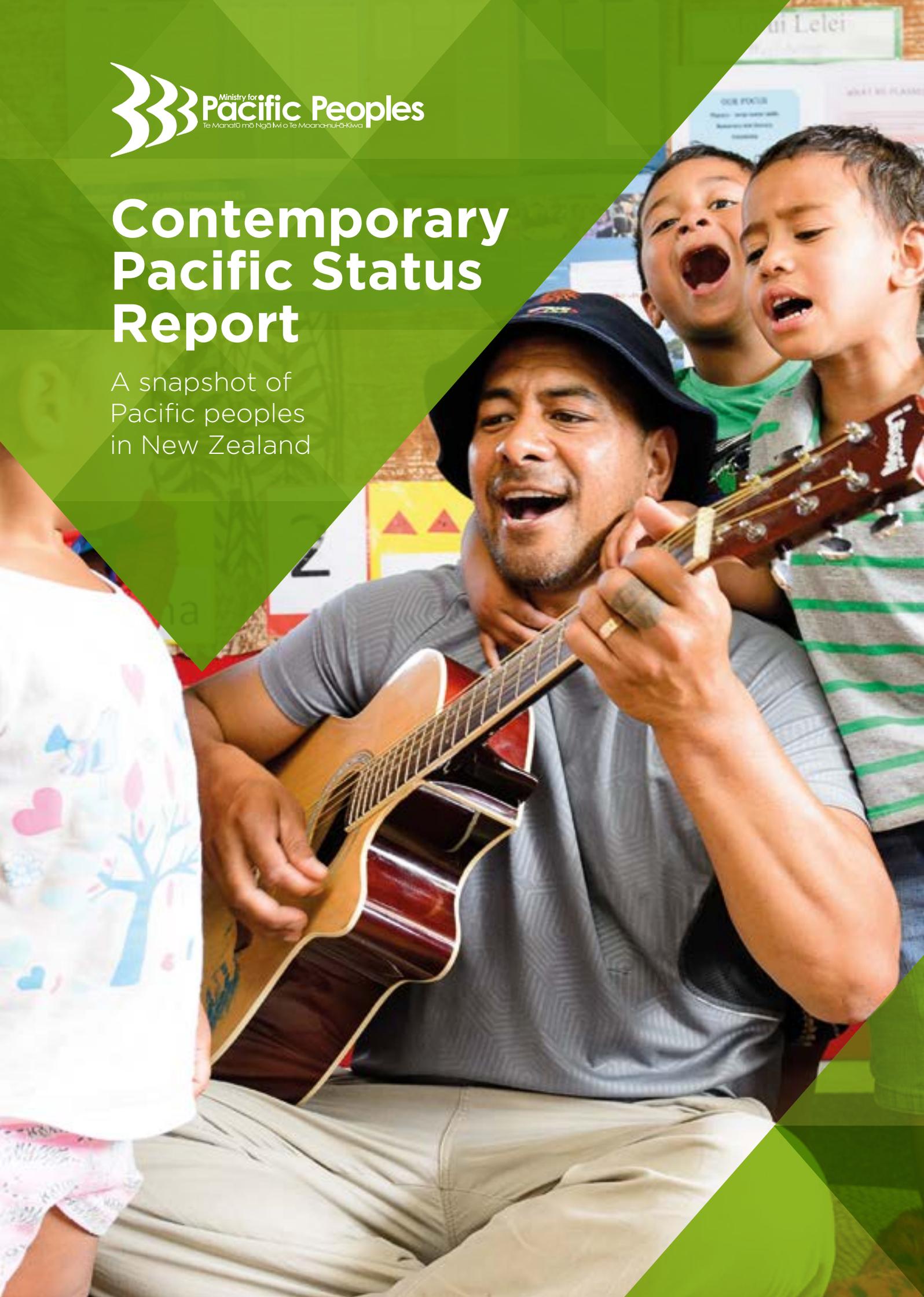




Contemporary Pacific Status Report

A snapshot of Pacific peoples in New Zealand



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The Contemporary Pacific Status Report offers a present-day snapshot of the Pacific peoples population in New Zealand. Information from various data sources, including the 2013 Census, are brought together into one easily accessible document and highlights the current position of Pacific peoples in New Zealand.

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All other data sources have been cited accordingly in this document.



Introduction

E felelei manu ae ma'au i o latou ofaga¹

Birds migrate to environments where they survive and thrive²

The above theme illustrates the importance of identity, environments, diversity and sustainability. It also captures succinctly the story of Pacific people's migration and residency in New Zealand. The essence of this theme resonates with the new branding imagery of the Ministry for Pacific peoples (the Ministry).³ The Ministry's new bird (manu) design represents travel or a journey, which is inclusive of the migration history but also encompasses life's journey and a feeling of advancement. The concept of flight carries with it a message of direction, freedom and success. This is consistent with the Ministry's vision of Successful Pacific peoples. As well, the design can be viewed as waves and ripples on the surface of the water, both of which are Pacific in feeling and speak to the envisioned impact of the Ministry's work.

Manu have distinct physical characteristics, skills and attributes that they are born with and also taught. Utilising these, they are able to survive and thrive in familiar and new environments. Birds are known to migrate. Their journeys can sometimes be long and arduous in search of new environments where they hope to find bountiful food supplies and settlement for breeding. Their skills and strength carry them across long distances mainly in large numbers to ensure safety and success. When they find a place where they can settle they learn to adapt to their new habitat; making necessary changes and developments in their new environment. There are many species of birds that exist and each need to be acknowledged, appreciated and celebrated.

Similarly, the Pacific people's community has a long history of migration from the Pacific Islands and settlement in New Zealand. Pacific peoples left their homelands in search of a place where they hoped to find wellbeing, safety, acceptance by others, and a sense of belonging. New Zealand is sometimes referred to as an extension of the Pacific Islands because of its familial connections. There continues to be migration of Pacific peoples from the Islands to New Zealand, and vice versa. However, after over 60 years of migration occurring in several waves, with significant periods during the 1960s and 1970s, Pacific peoples in New Zealand have become a defining feature of the New Zealand population. Pacific peoples currently account for 7.4 percent of New Zealand's population (2013 Census).

There is increasing diversity within the New Zealand Pacific peoples community. Six out of 10 Pacific people are New Zealand-born. This has created a change in the composition of the Pacific peoples population in New Zealand that is unique from their Pacific homelands. The culture is often shifting and evolving. Pacific peoples in New Zealand have community attributes, values and principles that have allowed them to adapt to their New Zealand environment, largely succeeding in maintaining their cultural identities. They have utilised resources; however sometimes their needs are greater than the resources and this has led to deprivation, homelessness, crime and poor educational and health outcomes. Although Pacific peoples communities have settled throughout New Zealand, two-thirds of the population live in the Auckland Region. The key to success for Pacific peoples is sustainable development that meets the needs of today without compromising the needs of future generations.

The report

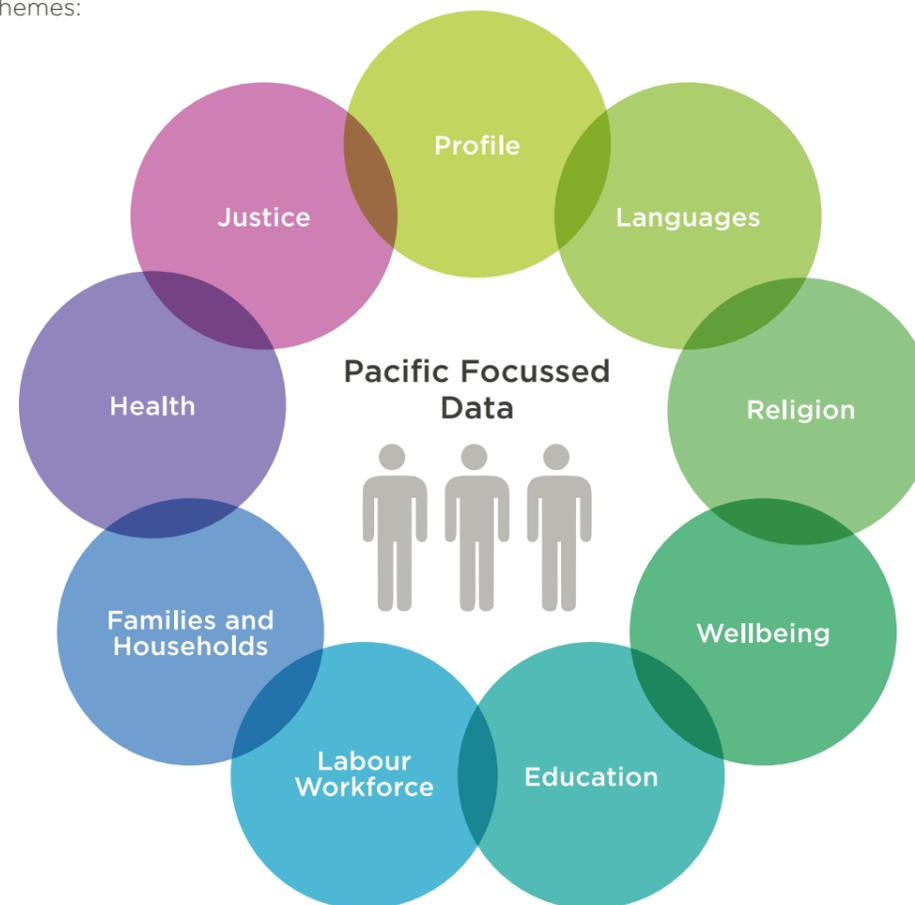
This report brings together information from seven different data sources into one easily accessible document for reference.

A large proportion of the report uses data from the 2013 Census. Customised Census 2013 data is also used to capture contemporary Pacific peoples.

Other data sources include: Education Counts - Pasifika Education statistics; Labour Market Statistics 2016 Q1; New Zealand Health Survey 2014/15; New Zealand General Social Survey 2014; NZ Crime and Safety Survey 2014; and 2014 General Election report. Appendix 1 has detailed information on each source.

Unless stated, the report does not generally present trends or comparisons across time.

The report captures information on the following themes:

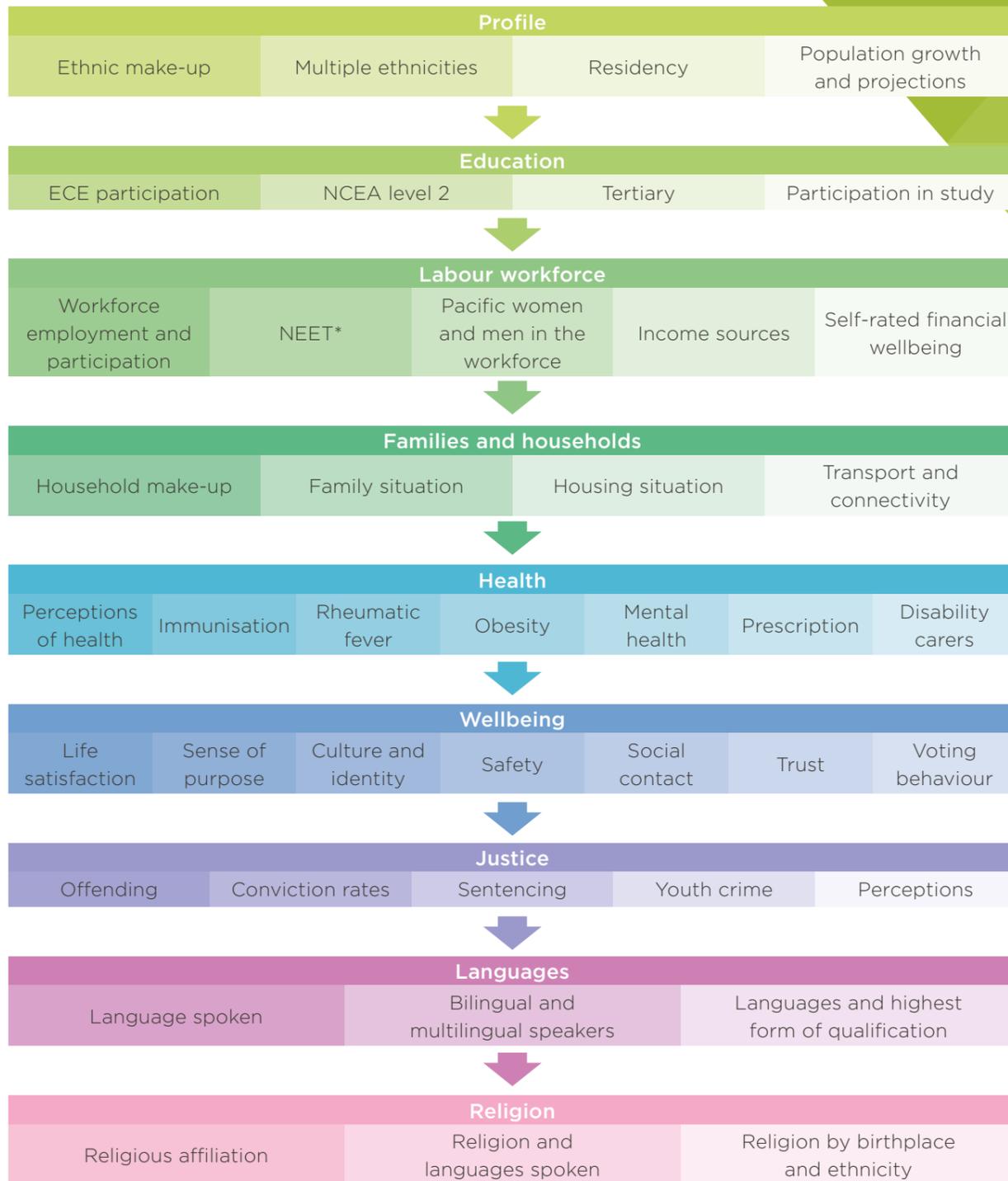


1. Samoan Language week's theme 2016.

2. Translated by Faalapotopotoga Mo Le Aoaoia O Le Gagana Samoa I Aotearoa.

3. In December 2015, the Ministry for Pacific peoples changed its visual identity and name from the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs. The new name and visual identity emphasised a shift in the Ministry's focus from migration to ensuring all Pacific peoples have a sense of belonging and purpose in New Zealand.





*New Zealand youth, aged between 15-24 years, who are not in employment, education, or training.

It is important to note that Statistics New Zealand uses Cook Islands Māori in their classification; however, upon expert advice from those who work with this community, the identifiers Cook Islands or Cook Islanders will be used in this report when it is deemed more appropriate to do so.

Any data that refers to the Pacific population as a whole means the data include all people who identified with a Pacific people's group (13 distinct cultural groups) in the 2013 Census. However, there are also incidences where the report has selected seven ethnic categories for ethnic comparisons (Samoan, Cook Islands, Tongan, Niuean, Fijian, Tokelauan, and Tuvaluan) that make up the total Pacific people's population.

Pacific peoples in New Zealand



Pacific peoples profile

Pacific peoples in New Zealand are a young, fast growing, urbanised and diverse population. They account for 7.4 percent of the total New Zealand population and are the fourth-largest major ethnic group. The Pacific peoples population is projected to increase to 10.9 percent by 2038.

One of the main drivers of growth is an increasing birth rate. In 2013, 5.6 percent of the total number of babies were born to Pacific women. Overall, 62.3 percent have given birth to at least one child. Despite an increased birth rate, however, the rate of growth has slowed among the Tongan, Samoan, Cook Islands, Niuean and Tokelauan groups, whereas the Fijian group's birth rate has increased.

Six out of 10 Pacific peoples are New Zealand born. They are an increasingly multi-ethnic population. Almost a quarter of the population identifies as *afakasi* (Pacific and one other ethnicity) and 13.2 percent identify as belonging to three or more major ethnic groups. Interestingly, almost 60 percent of Māori identified as also belonging to a Pacific ethnicity with 43.7 percent being children (aged 0-14 years). Given the dynamics in the demographics of the population, it would be prudent for targeted programmes and initiatives to consider this diverse make-up of Pacific peoples.

Pacific peoples prefer to live in the North Island, particularly in Auckland. The majority live in the Mangere-Otahuhu local board areas. Pacific peoples have moved around more than the total population over the last five years but not necessarily across regions. This may be caused by issues with housing. Further investigation is required to further explain this phenomenon.

Ethnic makeup

The Pacific peoples population in New Zealand consists of at least 13 distinct ethnic groups and languages, and comprises people born overseas, as well as people born in New Zealand.

The Pacific population accounts for 7.4 percent (295,941) of the New Zealand population, up from 6.9 percent (265,974) in 2006.

The Pacific peoples population in New Zealand is very young and is projected to increase rapidly for some time to come. The median age is 22.1 years compared with 38 years for the total New Zealand population. There are approximately 35.7 percent (105,516) Pacific peoples aged between 0-14 years.

The diversity within New Zealand's Pacific peoples population is vast and a large proportion of Pacific peoples in New Zealand identify with more than one ethnicity. Of the 295,941 total Pacific population in New Zealand, the majority (144,138 or 48.7 percent) identified with Samoan, 20.9 percent or 61,839 identified with Cook Islands Maori, 20.4 percent or 60,333 identified with Tongan, 8.1 percent or 23,833 with Niuean, and 4.9 percent or 14,445 with Fijian. Approximately 2.4 percent or 7,173 Pacific people identified with Tokelauan while 1.2 percent or 3,537 of people identified with Tuvaluan. Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, French Polynesia, Solomon Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia account for a smaller portion of the New Zealand Pacific population.

Whilst the majority of Pacific peoples identify with only one Pacific ethnicity (62.8 percent), almost one quarter (24 percent) of the population identify as *afakasi* that is, identifying with Pacific and one other ethnic group. They are also becoming increasingly multi-ethnic. In 2013, 13.2 percent of Pacific peoples identified with three or more major ethnic groups (see Table 1), increased from 11.62 percent in 2006. Interestingly, almost 60 percent of Māori identified as also belonging to a Pacific ethnicity, with 43.7 percent of this group being children (aged 0-14 years).

Table 1: Combination of ethnicities of Pacific peoples⁴

	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Total people stated
Pacific	185,841	70,983	30,756	8,364	295,941
	62.8%	24.0%	10.4%	2.8%	100.0%

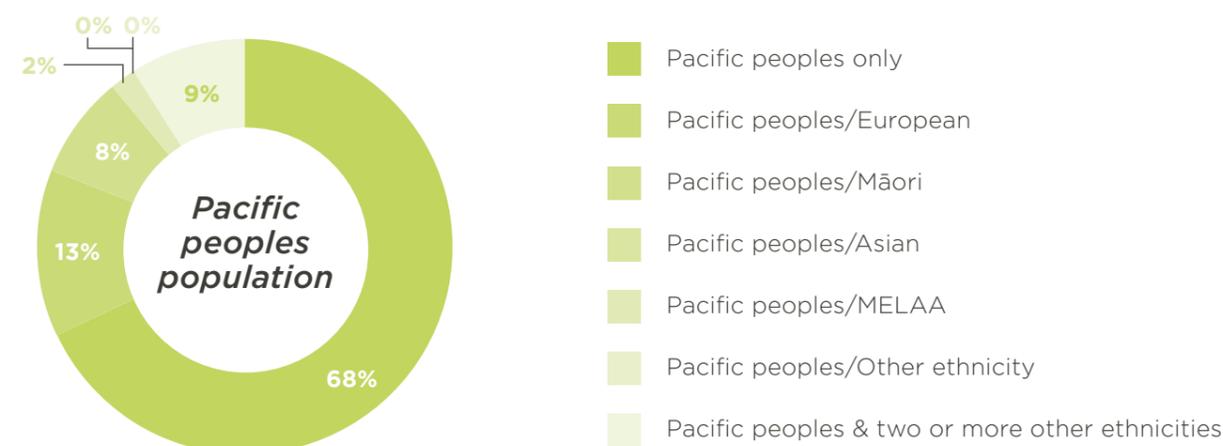
According to Statistics New Zealand data, the highest *afakasi* combination is Pacific-European (see Table 2). However, the data from Table 2 does not identify a Pacific-Pacific *afakasi* combination. It is likely that the Statistics New Zealand "Pacific peoples only" category does not distinguish Pacific combinations from single Pacific identities, whereas Table 1 counts each

Pacific ethnic group identified in each category. The Statistics New Zealand report, *National Ethnic Population Projections: 2013 (base)-2038*, notes that nine percent (25,356) of people identifying as belonging to a Pacific ethnicity, also identified as having more than one Pacific ethnicity, for example, Samoan and Tongan.

Table 2: Combination of Pacific peoples ethnic groups⁵

Ethnic group combination	Number	Percent
Pacific peoples only	200,322	68.1
Pacific peoples/European	38,562	13.1
Pacific peoples/Māori	22,884	7.8
Pacific peoples/Asian	4,776	1.6
Pacific peoples/MELAA ⁶	276	0.1
Pacific peoples/Other ethnicity	417	0.1
Pacific peoples and two or more other ethnicities ⁷	26,841	9.1
Total Pacific peoples responses	294,078	100.0

Figure 1: Combination of Pacific ethnic groups



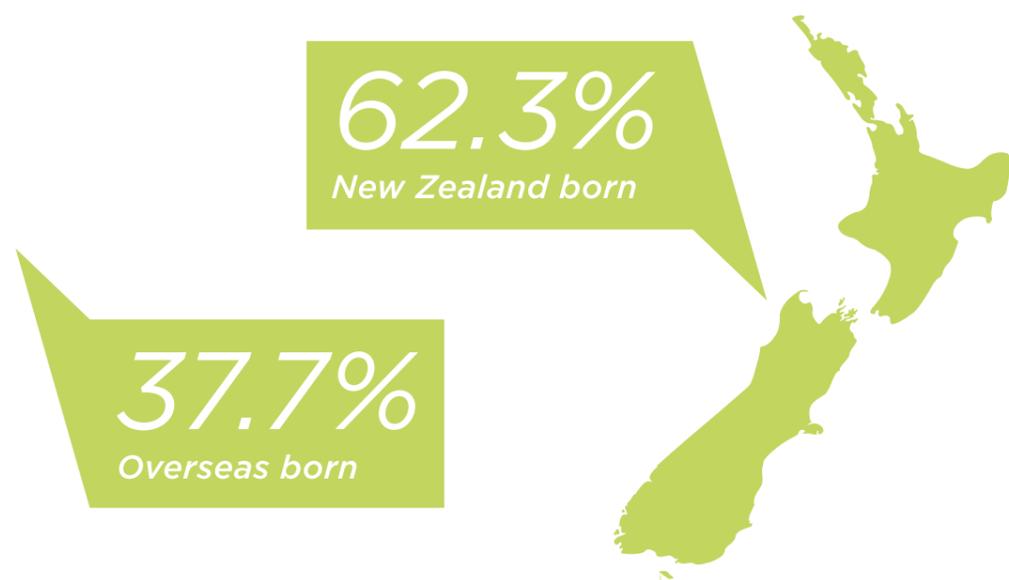
4. Includes all people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or as one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they have been counted in each applicable group.

5. People are counted just once according to the ethnic group or combination of ethnic groups they have reported. Calculations in this table are based on valid responses only to the ethnic group they belong to. This table does not take into account 1,863 responses missing from the total Pacific peoples of 295,941.

6. MELAA = Middle Eastern/Latin American/African.

7. Includes the following multiple groups: European/Māori/Pacific peoples (23,520), Pacific peoples/European/Asian (2,070), Māori/Pacific peoples/Asian (789), Pacific peoples/European/MELAA (183), Pacific peoples/European/Other ethnicity (114), Māori/Pacific peoples/MELAA (66), Pacific peoples/Māori/Other Ethnicity (42), Asian/Pacific peoples/Other ethnicity (33), Pacific peoples/MELAA (21), Pacific peoples/MELAA/Other ethnicity (3).

The Pacific peoples population is increasingly New Zealand-born. Almost two-thirds (181,791) of people who identified with at least one Pacific identity were born in New Zealand.



When looking across the seven main groups, this pattern is most evident amongst Pacific youth aged 15 years or younger. Those born overseas are more likely to be aged 30 years or older (see Table 3).

Table 3: Birthplace of Pacific peoples by age and ethnicity

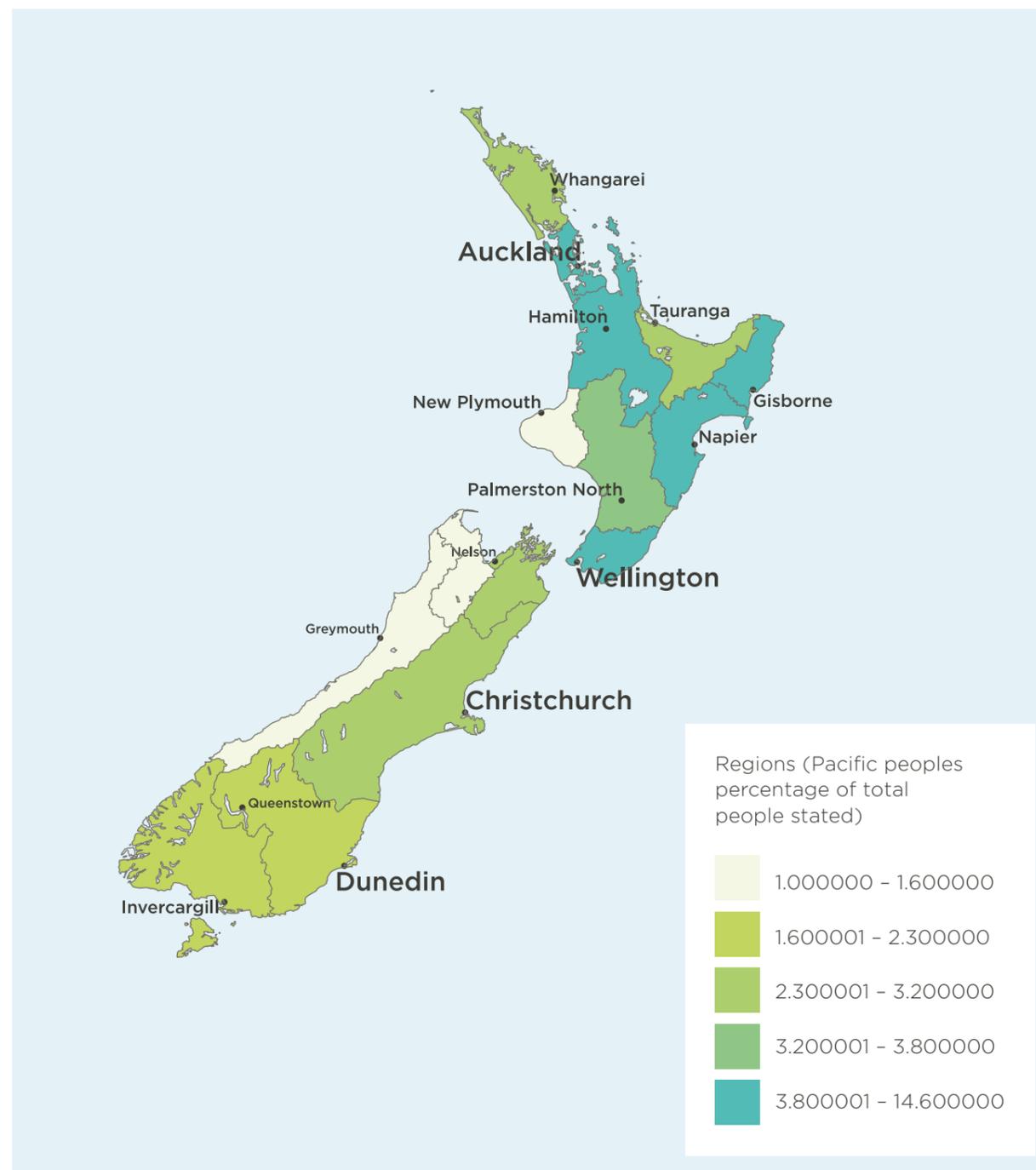
Age group (years)	Place of birth	Samoa (%)	Tonga (%)	Cook Islands (%)	Niue (%)	Fiji (%)	Tokelau (%)	Tuvalu (%)
Under 15	NZ born	51.6	62.0	47.8	48.4	56.5	51.2	77.5
	Overseas	11.2	9.9	8.6	4.7	11.6	8.5	10.4
15-29	NZ born	29.0	27.8	29.7	29.9	25.6	29.1	17.7
	Overseas	20.2	20.2	15.9	9.6	27.4	17.8	29.2
30-64	NZ born	19.2	9.9	22.3	21.3	17.7	19.5	4.8
	Overseas	56.6	59.9	58.2	67.6	53.0	59.0	54.5
65 & over	NZ born	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
	Overseas	11.9	9.9	17.3	18.1	8.0	14.7	5.8

Where in New Zealand do Pacific peoples live?

In 2013, 92.9 percent of the Pacific population lived in the North Island (274,806 people). Two out of three Pacific peoples (194,958) lived in the Auckland region and 36,105 (12.2 percent) resided in the Wellington region.

In contrast, only 7.1 percent (21,135 people) lived in the South Island, and most of this group lived in Canterbury (4.3 percent of all New Zealand Pacific peoples).

Figure 2: Map showing Pacific percentage of total people stated



Source: Statistics NZ Stats Maps: 2013 Census map - ethnicity. Regional boundary⁸

8. <http://www.stats.govt.nz/StatsMaps/Home/People%20and%20households/2013-census-map-ethnicity-as-a-percentage-of-total-population.aspx>



In Auckland, the majority of Pacific peoples (39,045) reside within the Mangere-Otahuhu Local Board areas, followed by Henderson-Massey (19,701) (see Table 4).⁹ Figure 3 shows the population density of Pacific peoples in

the Auckland area, whilst Figure 4 shows the Pacific population density in Porirua where many Pacific peoples in the Wellington region reside, particularly the Tokelauan community.

Table 4: Ethnic breakdown of most common New Zealand region and local board area of residence for Pacific peoples

Ethnicity	Most common region and percent		Most common local board areas and percent	
Samoan	Auckland	66.5	Mangere-Otahuhu	18.3
Cook Islands	Auckland	56.5	Mangere-Otahuhu	20.0
Tongan	Auckland	77.8	Mangere-Otahuhu	27.1
Niuean	Auckland	77.7	Mangere-Otahuhu	18.4
Fijian	Auckland	58.8	Henderson-Massey	13.1
Tokelauan	Wellington	49.1	Porirua City	56.9
Tuvaluan	Auckland	72.4	Henderson-Massey	64.8

Figure 3: Population density of Pacific peoples in Auckland local board areas 2013

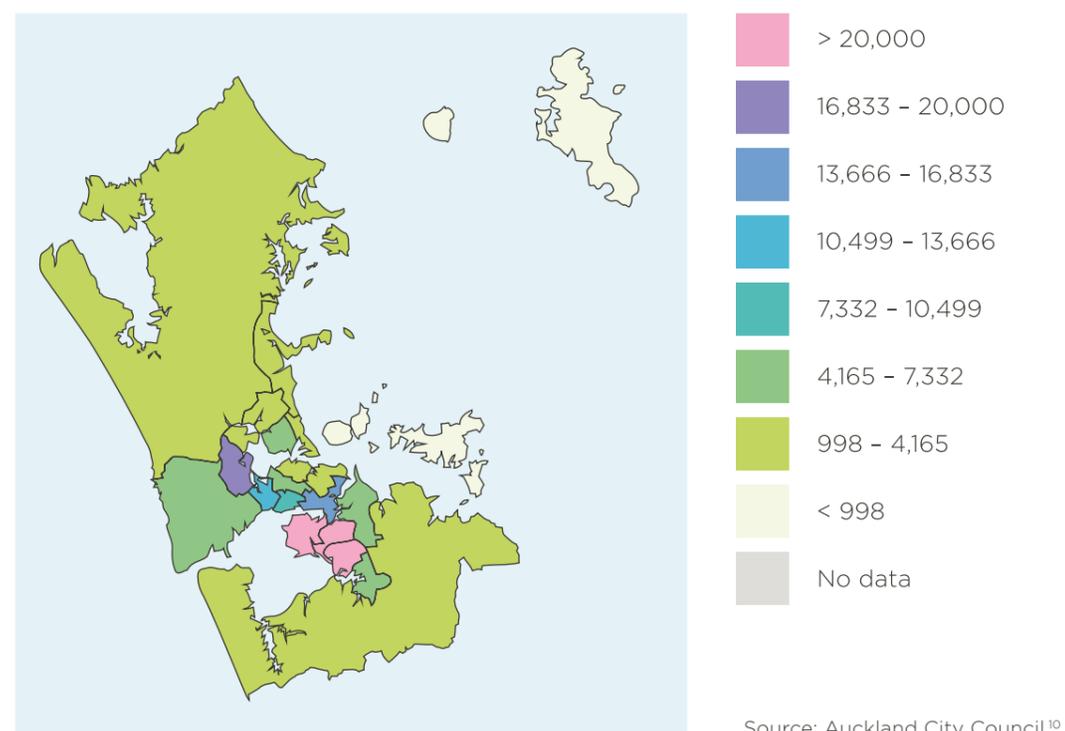
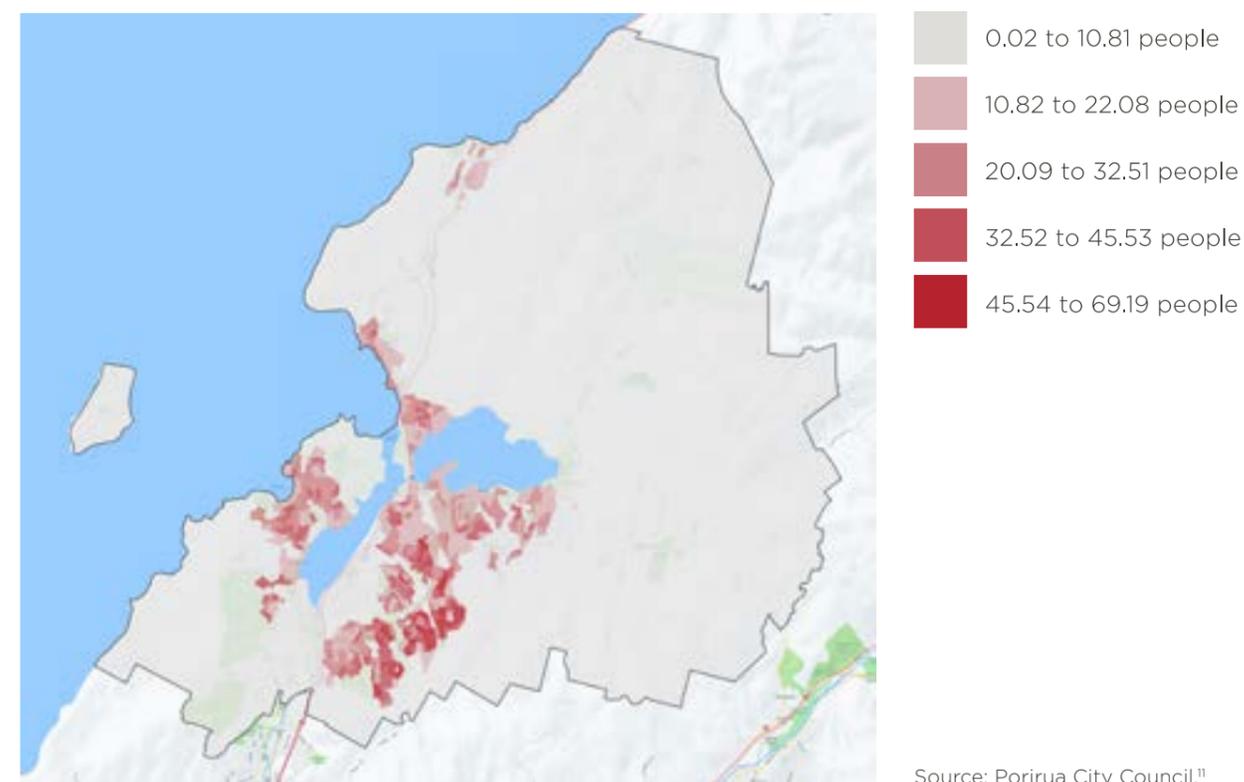


Figure 4: Population density of Pacific peoples in Porirua City 2013



How transient are Pacific peoples?

The Census 2013 data, shows Pacific peoples are generally more transient than the total New Zealand population. While 40.1 percent of the total New Zealand population had moved residence within New Zealand at least once in the previous five years, approximately 43.5 percent of Pacific peoples had moved residence within New Zealand in the same period. The Tuvaluan community was more transient than other Pacific ethnic groups, whilst the Fijian community moved between regions more than any other Pacific peoples group. Cook Islands, Tuvaluan and Tokelauan groups showed slightly less inter-regional movement than the Fijian community (see Table 5).

Table 5: Residence movement of Pacific peoples in the last five years

Ethnicity	% of people who moved in last five years in NZ	% of people who moved to a different region since 2008
Samoan	42.9	12.1
Cook Islands	45.5	15.7
Tongan	43.0	12.5
Niuean	43.5	10.9
Fijian	45.9	17.2
Tokelauan	45.8	15.2
Tuvaluan	53.4	15.1
Pacific	43.5	-
NZ population	40.1	-

9. <http://www.censusauckland.co.nz/local-board-view/>

10. Auckland City Council - Auckland Counts. Local Board View. Ethnicity - Board Groups: Pacific peoples. <http://www.censusauckland.co.nz/local-board-view/>

11. Porirua City, Population density, 2013, Usual resident, Persons, Persons per hectare. <http://atlas.idnz.co.nz/porirua/maps#MapNo=60042&SexKey=3&datatype=2&thetype=3&topicAlias=population-density&year=2013>



Education

Pacific peoples education¹²

To date there are some improvements in the education space for Pacific peoples. The early childhood education (ECE) participation rate is increasing although lagging behind Europeans and Māori. The percentage of school leavers achieving NCEA level 2 has increased, and the number of 18 year-olds with NCEA level 2 or equivalent is also on the rise.

Tertiary participation rates for Pacific peoples continue to increase, as well as course completion rates. The number of students who have completed a Bachelor and Masters' degree has also increased. Just under a quarter of the total Pacific population are participating in full-time or part-time study. This is higher than the total New Zealand population.

More Pacific peoples have a school qualification as their highest form of educational qualification. There is also a large amount with Level 1 to 4 National Certificate.

ECE participation rate¹³

In March 2015, 91 percent of Pacific children (under 5 years) had participated in ECE, compared with 86.2 percent in March 2012. This compares with 98 percent for European and 93.8 percent for Māori.

NCEA level 2¹⁴

Statistics to date, as shown in Table 6, indicate that there was an increase in the percentage of school leavers achieving NCEA level 2 or an equivalent qualification. The last two years' comparison showed an increase from 68.2 percent in 2013 to 71.9 percent in 2014, higher than Māori but lower when compared to all ethnic groups.

12. This section is largely populated by the latest data to date released on the Education Counts website.

13. Source: <https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/early-childhood-education/participation>

14. Source: <https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/indicators/main/education-and-learning-outcomes/1781>



Table 6: Percentage of school leavers with NCEA level 2 or above

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	%						
Māori	44.4	45.6	49.5	52.2	55.4	55.8	58.6
Pacific peoples	55.3	56.4	60.1	63.7	65.6	68.2	71.9
All ethnic groups	66.5	67.5	70.2	72.4	74.7	74.7	77.1

Eighteen year olds with NCEA level 2 or equivalent^{15, 16}

There has been a steady increase in the number of Pacific 18 year olds with NCEA level 2 or equivalent. Available data to date shows that 75 percent of Pacific 18 year olds in 2014 achieved NCEA level 2 or equivalent, an

increase of 23.7 percent since 2008 (51.3 percent). Despite this, Pacific peoples NCEA level 2 achievement is still lower than non-Pacific (see Table 7).

Table 7: Number of 18 year olds with NCEA level 2 or equivalent

Year	No of 18 year olds with NCEA level 2 or equivalent			No of 18 year olds			% of 18 year olds with NCEA level 2 or equivalent		
	Pacific peoples	Non-Pacific	Total	Pacific peoples	Non-Pacific	Total	Pacific peoples (%)	Non-Pacific (%)	Total (%)
2011	4,457	43,722	48,179	6,803	58,057	64,860	65.5	75.3	74.3
2012	4,591	44,326	48,917	6,741	56,587	63,328	68.1	78.3	77.2
2013	4,905	44,858	49,763	6,866	56,435	63,301	71.4	79.5	78.6
2014	5,147	45,290	50,437	6,866	55,283	62,149	75.0	81.9	81.2

Literacy¹⁷

In 2014, Pacific peoples reported the greatest increase in the proportion of students 'At' or 'Above' the national standard for reading, writing, and mathematics. Pacific peoples saw the greatest increase in achievement, roughly 2.4 percentage points higher than 2012 achievement.

Tertiary

Tertiary participation rates for Pacific peoples continue to increase. In 2014, 27.3 percent of students aged 18–24 years were participating in tertiary studies, compared to 31.2 percent of the total population.¹⁸

Tertiary course completion rates for students have also risen. In 2008, 60 percent of Pacific students had completed tertiary studies within five years of starting a qualification.¹⁹ In 2014, 67.4 percent had completed their tertiary studies within five years of starting their qualification. Furthermore, in 2014, completion rates within five years for those studying part-time were 48 percent and full time 83 percent.²⁰

The number of students between 2007 and 2014 who completed a bachelor degree increased in 2015 to 49 percent. Over half (57 percent) of these students were aged 18 to 19 years, followed by 40 years and over (47 percent), 25 to 29 years (46 percent) and 20 to 24 years (38 percent).²¹

There was also an increase in the number of Pacific students who had completed a Master's degree – 68 percent (2007 to 2014) compared to 59 percent in 2006 to 2013. The majority of these students were aged 25 to 39 years (70 percent), followed by 40 years and over (52 percent).²²

15. Pasifika Education Plan Target: 85% of Pasifika 18 year olds to achieve NCEA level 2 or equivalent qualifications in 2017.
 16. Source: http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/pasifika-education/progress_against_pasifika_education_plan_targets#7
 17. Source: https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/schooling/national-standards/National_Standards
 18. http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/pasifika-education/progress_against_pasifika_education_plan_targets

19. Ibid.
 20. http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/tertiary_education/retention_and_achievement
 21. http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/tertiary_education/retention_and_achievement
 22. Ibid.



Highest formal qualification²³

According to Census 2013 data, there was a high proportion of Pacific peoples, aged 15 years and over, with a formal education qualification (70.1 percent). Of the Pacific groups, Fijian has the

highest rate of people with formal qualifications (84.9 percent), and Cook Islanders having the least (55.3 percent) (see Table 8).

Table 8: Percentage of highest formal qualification for Pacific peoples aged 15 years and over

Ethnicity	No qualification (%)	Level 1–4 certificate (%)	Level 5–6 diploma (%)	Bachelor's degree or higher (%)	Overseas secondary school qualification (%)	Total people, formal qualification (%)
Samoan	26.7	49.5	5.2	8.0	10.5	73.3
Cook Islands	37.3	49.4	4.7	6.1	2.5	62.7
Tongan	32.1	45.1	4.8	7.5	10.5	67.9
Niuean	32.9	51.5	5.6	7.7	2.2	67.1
Fijian	15.0	46.4	9.7	13.9	14.9	84.9
Tokelauan	31.4	52.6	4.9	7.3	3.7	68.5
Tuvaluan	38.9	34.9	5.5	8.1	12.6	61.1
Pacific peoples	29.9	47.7	5.4	8.0	9.1	70.1
NZ population	20.9	43.0	9.3	20.0	6.7	79.1

Of Pacific peoples aged 30 to 64 years, comparisons across this age group has shown that the Samoan group were least likely to have a formal qualification (55.3 percent), followed by Tuvaluan (55.3 percent), Niuean (55.1 percent), Tongan (5.0 percent), Cook Islands Māori (54.6 percent), Tokelauan (52.1 percent) and Fijian (50.2 percent). In 2014, slightly more Pacific people (35 percent) had a school qualification than those with no qualification (34 percent), with fewer having a tertiary qualification (29 percent) (see Table 9).²⁴

Table 9: Percentage of Pacific peoples aged 15 years and over by highest educational qualification 2014²⁵

Highest educational qualification	Percent
No qualification ²⁶	34.0
School qualification ²⁷	35.0
Other tertiary ²⁸	21.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.0

Participation in study

Just under a quarter (21.5 percent) of the total Pacific population is participating in full-time or part-time study, compared to 14 percent of the total New Zealand population.

Of the Samoan engaged in study, 21.7 percent were either full-time or part-time students. More Samoan males (56.3 percent) than females (43.7 percent) are engaged in study.

Of the Cook Islanders engaged in study, 20.9 percent were participating in either full-time or part-time study. More Cook Islander women (57.0 percent) than men (43.0 percent) were participating in study.

There were 23.3 percent of Tongans participating in full-time or part-time study. More Tongan women (56.1 percent) than men (43.9 percent) were participating in study.

The number of Niueans participating in full-time or part-time study was 21.5 percent. More Niuean women (56.9 percent) than men (43.1 percent) were participating in study.

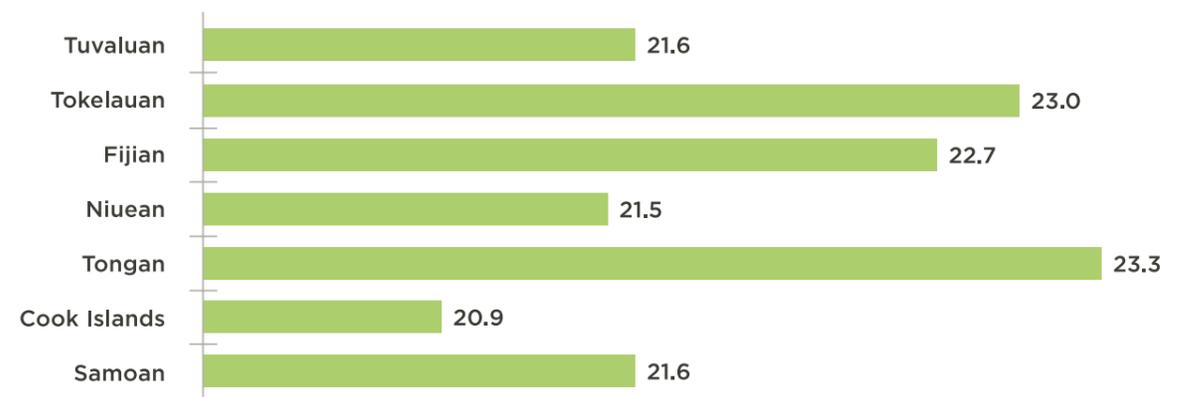


The Fijian group had 22.7 percent participating in full-time or part-time study. More Fijian women (54.4 percent) than men (45.6 percent) were participating in study.

Twenty-three percent of Tokelauans were participating in full-time or part-time study. More Tokelauan women (56.5 percent) than men (43.5 percent) were participating in study.

About twenty-two percent of Tuvaluans were participating in full-time or part-time study. More Tuvaluan women (56.8 percent) than men (43.2 percent) were participating in study (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Pacific peoples participation in study



23. Includes qualifications achieved in secondary school and in tertiary education (both degree level and bachelor's level or higher).

24. http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/tertiary_education/retention_and_achievement

25. Data is for the 2014 June quarter.

26. Non-respondents have been removed from this category.

27. Includes Years 11, 12, 13 and overseas.

28. Includes university certificates or diplomas, teaching certificates or diplomas, nursing certificates or diplomas, New Zealand certificates or diplomas, technician's certificates, local polytechnic certificates or diplomas, and trade certificates or advanced trade certificates.





Labour market outcomes

Pacific peoples labour market outcomes²⁹

Employment growth was strong for Pacific peoples. The main driver of employment growth was the utilities and construction industry.

The unemployment rate fell for Pacific peoples. The labour force participation rate increased for Pacific peoples but was still lower than the national participation rate. The South Island had the highest employment and participation rates of Pacific peoples.

Of concern is that among 15 to 24 year olds, 17.1 percent of Pacific peoples were Not in Education, Employment or Training NEET in March 2016. This is an increase from the previous quarter (December 2015).

Pacific women in the workforce are mainly in professional, clerical and administrative, community and administrative and labourer jobs. The top five jobs for Pacific women are Personal Care Assistant, Sales Representatives, Sales Assistant (general), Commercial Cleaner and Early Childhood (pre-primary school) Teacher. In terms of management roles, they are more likely to be Specialist managers and Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers. They are less likely to be in Chief Executive and General Manager roles compared to the total population of women in New Zealand.

Pacific peoples men in the workforce are most likely to be hired as a Storeperson and Labourer. Low qualifications may contribute to the low paying jobs that dominate the male population.

The Pacific peoples median income is the lowest against other ethnic groups at \$19,700. Over half of personal income comes from wages, salary, commission or bonuses and a quarter from income support. The number of Pacific peoples who do not have a personal source of income is almost double that of the total New Zealand population. As the Pacific population is a youthful population, this may explain the number of people with no personal income.

More Pacific peoples are engaged in unpaid work compared to the total population. The most common type of unpaid activity is household work, cooking, repairs and gardening.

Pacific peoples are more likely than the general population to say that they do not have enough money to meet their everyday needs. They are normally touted as living in areas of high deprivation. This is of concern and more efforts need to be made to support communities to be financially viable and thriving.

They want the opportunity to have a say about the economy because they are aware that they are a growing population that impacts on the economy and may become future leaders that can make decisions about the economy.

29. Based on MBIE Pasifika Labour market trends reports: <http://www.mbie.govt.nz/info-services/employment-skills/labour-market-reports/pacific-peoples-labour-market-trends/december-2015>

Employment, participation and Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) as at March 2016

According to the latest available Labour Market Statistics (March 2016),^{30, 31} Pacific peoples labour market outcomes overall have improved over the

year. There have also been improvements from the last quarter (December 2015) (see Table 10).

Table 10: Assessment of Pacific peoples labour market outcomes as at March 2016

Figures for March 2016	Difference from March 2015		Difference from last quarter (December 2015)	
Employment was 123, 300 workers, 8.2%.	An increase of 0.6pp ³² from 9, 500	→	A decrease of 100 workers from 123, 400	↗
42, 900 in skilled occupations.	An increase of 4, 100, 10.6pp	→	An increase of 2, 100 from 40, 800	→
Participation in the labour market was 63.5%	An increase of 0.1pp	→	An increase of 0.1pp from 63.4%	→
Participation for women was 57.8%	An increase of 1.4pp	→	A decrease of 0.1pp from 57.9%	↗
Participation for men was 69.9%	A decrease of 1.1pp	↗	No change	NC
Unemployment rate was 11.1%	A decrease of 0.8pp	→	A decrease of 0.3pp from 11.4%	→
Unemployment rate for Pacific women fell by 0.9pp with 8, 800 unemployed	A decrease of 0.9pp	→	A decrease of 400 from 9, 200	→
Unemployment rate for Pacific men fell 0.8pp	A decrease of 0.8pp	→	Fell 0.6	↗
NEET rate was 17.1%. 10, 600 Pacific youth are NEET.	A decrease of 0.4pp from 17.5%	→	An increase of 0.9pp from 16.2%	↗

Employment and unemployment

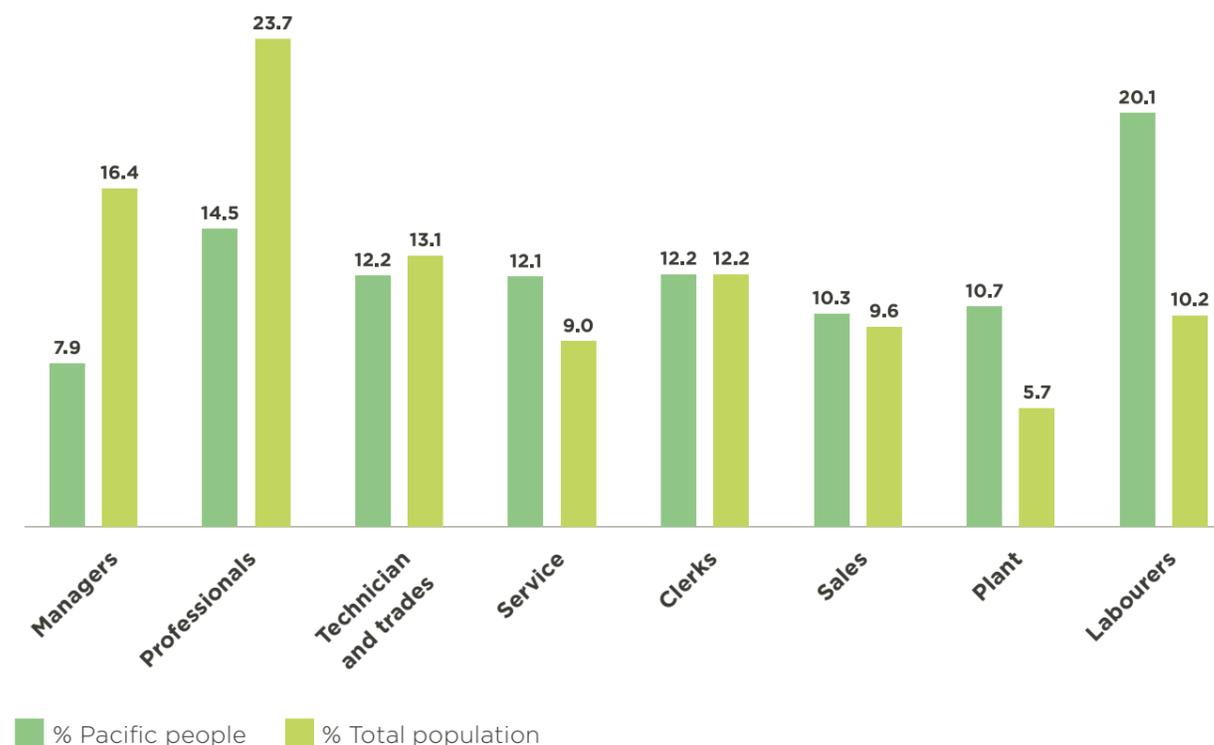
The increase in Pacific peoples employment levels was driven by an increase in employment in the utilities and construction, transport, warehousing, IM and communications, and accommodation and food services industries over the year to December 2015.

Regionally the South Island had the highest employment rate (67.2 percent) of Pacific peoples, followed by Wellington (58.1 percent). In Auckland, only 54.2 percent are employed. Participation rates in the South Island were also higher than the North Island. Auckland's Pacific population rate was 61.1 percent and Wellington's 67.2 percent.

Pacific peoples occupations

The number of Pacific peoples in skilled occupations increased from March 2015 with a total of 42,900 workers in March 2016. It also increased from the previous quarter (December 2015) from 40,800 (see Table 28). The biggest increases in employment were in sales (16.2 percent), managers (19.9 percent) and professionals (9.1 percent). These groups make up 51.6 percent of the total increase in Pacific peoples employment for March 2016 (see Figure 6).

Figure 6: Pacific peoples occupational representation as at March 2016



30. Formally called Household Labour Force Survey.

31. The next quarterly report expected to be August 2016.

32. pp = Percentage points.



Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

Pacific peoples continued to have a higher NEET rate than Europeans and Asians in New Zealand but lower than Māori in the first quarter of 2016. Since the last quarter, December 2015, the NEET rate had also increased by 0.9 percent (see Table 11). Increases in NEET were for both male and female (see Table 12).

Table 11: NEET rate by ethnicity as at March 2016

Ethnicity	March 2016	Change from a year ago (March 2015)	Change	
			Annual	Last quarter
Pacific peoples	17.1	0.4pp	↗	1.8pp (11.3%) ↘
European	9.2	0.2pp	↗	0.3pp (20.9%) ↘
Māori	21.1	1.4pp	↘	0.9pp (16.2%) ↘
Asian	8.1	0.9pp	↘	
Total ethnic groups	11.5	0.1pp	↘	

Table 12: NEET rate for Pacific peoples by gender as at March 2016

Gender	March 2016	Change	
		Annual	Last quarter
Male	13.1	0.9pp (14%)	↗
Female	21.2	0.4pp (20.8%)	↘
Total	17.1	0.4pp (17.5%)	↗

Pacific women at work

More Pacific women are in professional jobs (18.7 percent), followed by clerical and personal service roles (17.8 percent), community and administrative roles (16.9 percent), and labourers (16.3 percent). They are least likely to be in technician and trade roles (3.7 percent). Given the demand and increase of work in this space, this may be an area to encourage Pacific women to consider taking.

For the total Pacific population of women, the main employment areas are professional (26.7 percent), clerical and administrative (19.5 percent), managers (14.4 percent) and Community and Personal service (12.9 percent) roles.

More women in the general population are in managerial roles (14.4 percent) than Pacific women (8.7 percent), and more Pacific women are labourers (16.3 percent) than the general female population (8.3 percent) (see Table 13).

Table 13: Pacific women jobs in the workforce³³

Occupation areas	Pacific women stated (%)	Occupation areas	Total women stated (%)
Total people professionals	18.7	Total people professionals	26.7
Total people clerical and personal service workers	17.8	Total people clerical and administrative workers	19.5
Total people community and administrative workers	16.9	Total people managers	14.4
Total people labourers	16.3	Total people community and personal service workers	12.9
Total people sales workers	13.9	Total people sales workers	11.7
Total people managers	8.7	Total people labourers	8.3
Total people machine operators and drivers	4.0	Total people technicians and trades workers	5.0
Total people technicians and trades workers	3.7	Total people machine operators and drivers	1.5
Total	100.0	Total	100.0

33. The occupation areas use the ANZSCO classification V1.1 major group - the highest level of classification.



The top 20 most dominant jobs for Pacific women are listed below in Table 14 with the top five being personal care assistant, sale

representative, sales assistant (general), commercial cleaner and early childhood (pre-primary school) teacher.

Table 14: Top 20 most dominant jobs for Pacific women compared to total NZ women population

Pacific women top 20 most dominant jobs		Total NZ population of women top 20 dominant jobs	
	Pacific women stated (%)		Total women stated (%)
Personal care assistant	5.9	Sales Assistant (general)	5.6
Sales representatives	5.6	General clerk	3.4
Sales assistant (general)	5.2	Office manager	3.1
Commercial cleaner	4.2	Personal care assistant	2.9
Early childhood (Pre-primary school) teacher	3.2	Primary school teacher	2.7
General clerk	2.9	Sales representatives nec	2.6
Container filler	2.9	Early childhood (pre-primary school) teacher	2.4
Primary school teacher	1.8	Registered nurse (medical)	2.4
Labourers nec	1.7	Commercial cleaner	2.3
Receptionist (general)	1.6	Receptionist (general)	2.1
Registered nurse (medical)	1.5	Retail manager (general)	1.8
Office manager	1.4	Accounts clerk	1.7
Teachers' aide	1.3	Secondary school teacher	1.4
Program or project administrator	1.3	Program or project administrator	1.4
Retail manager (general)	1.3	Accountant (general)	1.4
Kitchenhand	1.2	Chief executive or managing director	1.2
Storeperson	1.2	Teachers' aide	1.2
Waiter	1.2	Corporate general manager	1.1
Checkout operator	1.2	Waiter	1.1
Accounts clerk	1.1	Sales and marketing manager	1.1

Pacific women are most likely to be employed as carers and aides, whilst the total population of New Zealand women are more likely to be employed as education professionals. Interestingly, across the ten top occupation categories, Pacific women are more likely to be 'workers' where the total population of New Zealand women are more likely to be employed as 'managers'. Education qualification levels or other drivers such as confidence may be hindering Pacific women to enter managerial positions (see Table 15).



Table 15: Top 10 areas for Pacific women compared to total women stated

Top 10 areas for Pacific women			
Pacific women	Percent	Total women stated	Percent
Carers and aides	9.3	Education professionals	8.4
Education professionals	6.9	Health professionals	6.4
Sales representatives and agents	5.9	Sales assistants and salespersons	6.3
Cleaners and laundry workers	5.8	Specialist managers	6.2
Sales assistants and salespersons	5.8	Carers and aides	6.1
Factory process workers	5.7	Business, human resource and marketing professionals	5.6
Specialist managers	4.2	Office managers and program administrators	4.8
General clerical workers	3.6	Hospitality, retail and service managers	4.1
Business, human resource and marketing professionals	3.5	General clerical workers	3.9
Hospitality workers	3.3	Sales representatives and agents	3.5

Pacific women in management

Overall, in the management area, Pacific women are placed most often as specialist managers and hospitality, retail and service managers. They are

least likely to be in chief executive and general manager's roles compared to the total women population (see Figure 7 and Table 16).

Figure 7: Pacific women in management

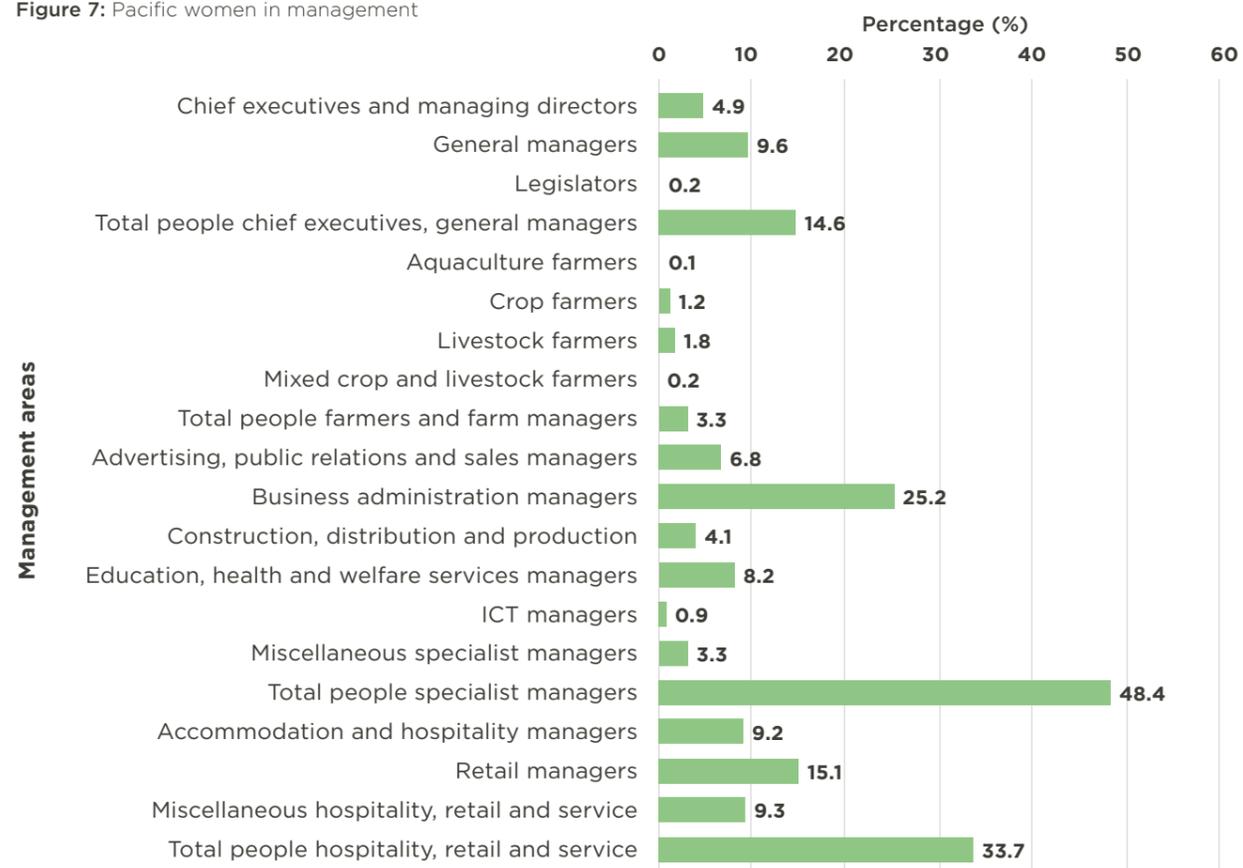


Table 16: Pacific women in management

	Pacific women (%)	Other ethnicity ³⁴ (%)	Total women (%)
Chief executives and managing directors	4.9	8.5	8.4
General managers	9.6	7.9	7.9
Legislators	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total people chief executives, general managers	14.6	16.6	16.6
Aquaculture farmers	0.1	0.2	0.1
Crop farmers	1.2	1.7	1.7
Livestock farmers	1.8	8.8	8.6
Mixed crop and livestock farmers	0.2	1.9	1.9
Total people farmers and farm managers	3.3	12.6	12.4
Advertising, public relations and sales managers	6.8	9.3	9.2
Business administration managers	25.2	20.7	20.7
Construction, distribution and production managers	4.1	2.8	2.8
Education, health and welfare services managers	8.2	6.3	6.3
ICT managers	0.9	1.1	1.1
Miscellaneous specialist managers	3.3	2.6	2.6
Total people specialist managers	48.4	42.7	42.8
Accommodation and hospitality managers	9.2	9.3	9.3
Retail managers	15.1	13.0	13.0
Miscellaneous hospitality, retail and service managers	9.3	5.8	5.8
Total people hospitality, retail and service managers	33.7	28.0	28.2
Total people managers	100.0	100.0	100.0

34. This is all other ethnicities combined and may include people with multiple ethnicities.



Pacific men at work

Pacific men are more likely to be hired as a storeperson, followed by labourer. By contrast, men in the total population are more likely to be general sales assistants, followed by chief executive or managing directors (see Table 17). Low qualifications may contribute to the low

paying jobs that dominate the Pacific men population. Caution needs to be taken with this interpretation however due to the low level of percentages and difficulties of classifying occupations.

Table 17: Top 10 jobs for Pacific men

Pacific men	Percent	Total men	Percent
Storeperson	6.2	Sales assistant (general)	3.3
Labourers nec ³⁵	5.4	Chief executive or managing director	2.7
Sales assistant (general)	2.6	Labourers nec	2.6
Machine operators nec	2.2	Project builder	2.3
Truck driver (general)	2.2	Corporate general manager	2.3
Commercial cleaner	1.9	Truck driver (general)	2.2
Sales representatives nec	1.8	Sales and marketing manager	1.7
Security officer	1.8	Sales representatives nec	1.6
Forklift driver	1.7	Dairy cattle farmer	1.6
Container filler	1.6	Retail manager (general)	1.5

Median income

The Pacific median income recorded at the 2013 Census was \$19,700. This was the lowest recorded median income compared to other ethnic groups. The difference between the

total population and Pacific median income was \$8,800. The proportion of total population median income was 69.1 percent (see Table 18).³⁶

Table 18: Median personal income and median age by ethnic group 2006 and 2013 Censuses

Ethnicity ³⁷	Median income (\$) ³⁸		Median age (years)	
	2006 Census	2013 Census	2006 Census	2013 Census
Total population ³⁹	24,400	28,500	35.9	38.0
European	25,400	30,900	38.1	41.0
Māori	20,900	22,500	22.7	23.9
Pacific peoples	20,500	19,700	21.1	22.1
Asian	14,500	20,100	28.3	30.6
Middle Eastern/ Latin American/African	16,100	19,800	26.5	28.6
Other ethnicity ⁴⁰	31,200	37,100	40.2	41.8

Of the Pacific groups, Fijians earned more than other Pacific ethnic groups, particularly Fijian men and those Fijians born overseas. Of those

who were born in New Zealand, Samoan earned more than the other Pacific ethnic groups (see Table 19).

Table 19: Median income for Pacific peoples aged 15 years and over

	Median income ⁴¹ (\$)				
	Overall	Men	Women	NZ born	Overseas born
Samoan	20,800	24,800	18,300	21,600	20,400
Cook Islands	18,900	21,700	17,500	18,700	19,300
Tongan	15,300	19,300	12,900	10,600	18,000
Niuean	21,300	26,200	18,700	19,300	25,500
Fijian	25,700	32,700	20,000	20,000	27,500
Tokelauan	18,000	22,200	15,600	16,900	19,100
Tuvaluan	14,600	20,700	9,900	6,100	15,700

36. Based on income quick stats report: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-income/personal-income-ethnic.aspx>

37. Includes all people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or as one of several. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they were counted in each applicable group.

38. Median personal income is rounded to the nearest \$100.

39. Census usually resident population count aged 15 years and over.

40. Consists of responses for a number of small ethnic groups and for New Zealanders.

41. As at 5 March 2013.

35. Nec - Not elsewhere classified



Personal income sources

Over half of Pacific peoples personal income come from wages, salary, commission or bonuses (56.6 percent) and over a quarter from income support (27.9 percent). The number of those who do not have a personal source of income is almost doubled that of the total New Zealand population, 14.5 percent and 7.5 percent respectively.

Across the seven main Pacific ethnic groups, sources of personal income are largely from wages, salary, commission or bonus earners followed by income support.

Interestingly, the data shows that Pacific peoples are low investors in interest, dividends, rent or other investments compared to the New Zealand population, 2.7 percent and 20.9 percent respectively (see Table 20). However, they are more likely to be engaged in unpaid activities compared to the New Zealand population, particularly looking after children or someone who is ill (see Table 21).

Table 20: Sources of personal income for Pacific peoples⁴²

	Samoaan (%)	Cook Islands (%)	Tongan (%)	Niuean (%)	Fijian (%)	Tokelauan (%)	Tuvaluan (%)	Total Pacific peoples (%)	NZ pop (%)
None	14.2	13.6	18.1	12.8	14.5	15.5	21.2	14.5	7.5
Wages, salary, commission, bonuses etc	58.3	53.8	56.6	57.7	64.9	53.6	52.2	56.6	57.7
Self-employment or business	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.1	6.4	2.3	3.1	4.1	15.4
Interest, dividends, rent, other investments	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.0	5.3	1.8	1.5	2.7	20.9
Payments from a work accident insurer	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.2
NZ superannuation or veterans pension	5.9	5.7	4.8	5.5	5.6	5.7	2.4	5.7	16.8
Other superannuation, pensions, or annuities	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.2	2.7
Income support	26.7	33.1	28.4	29.5	18.1	32.0	28.2	27.9	16.2
Other sources	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.9

42. Data includes multiple responses and multiple ethnicities.

Unpaid work⁴³

About 81 percent of Pacific peoples engage in household work, cooking, repairs and gardening for their own household.

More New Zealand-born Pacific peoples reported doing unpaid work compared with those born overseas, and more women are likely to do unpaid activities.

Pacific peoples are more likely than the total New Zealand population to look after children as an unpaid activity. Forty-one percent looked after a child who is a member of their own

household and 17.3 percent looked after a child who did not live with them. In comparison, figures for the New Zealand population are 30.6 percent and 15.3 percent respectively.

Pacific peoples are more likely to care for an ill or disabled person than the total population. Overall, 12.8 percent care for a member in their household while 9.1 percent help out those who do not live with them (see Table 21). Pacific women are more likely to care for or help someone who is ill or has a disability.

Table 21: Unpaid work activities for Pacific peoples

	Samoaan (%)	Cook Islands (%)	Tongan (%)	Niuean (%)	Fijian (%)	Tokelauan (%)	Tuvaluan (%)	Total Pacific peoples (%)	NZ pop (%)
No activities	15.0	14.7	14.1	13.7	11.8	12.3	15.5	14.6	11.5
Household work, cooking, repairs, gardening, etc, for own household	80.4	81.4	81.7	82.1	85.3	82.9	79.3	81.2	85.7
Looking after a child who is a member of own household	41.2	40.9	42.6	41.7	35.9	48.5	44.6	41.0	30.6
Looking after a member of own household who is ill or has a disability	13.0	12.8	14.4	12.3	8.7	17.1	12.8	12.8	7.4
Looking after a child who does not live in own household	17.4	19.4	15.6	21.5	13.4	22.7	13.3	17.3	15.3
Helping someone who is ill or has a disability who does not live in own household	9.1	9.9	9.0	10.1	8.2	12.3	7.0	9.1	8.8
Other helping or voluntary work for or through any organisation, group or marae	16.6	15.2	15.3	13.8	16.4	17.2	18.0	15.9	15.5
Income support	26.7	33.1	28.4	29.5	18.1	32.0	28.2	27.9	16.2
Other sources	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.9

43. Percentages do not add up to 100, as people can take part in more than one type of unpaid activity.

Perceptions of financial wellbeing

Of all New Zealand's ethnic groups, higher proportions of Pacific peoples report that they do not have enough money to meet their everyday needs. The figure is more than double that of the total population, 30.7 percent and 12.2 percent respectively (see Table 22).

Table 22: Perceptions of financial wellbeing

Financial well-being - Adequacy of income to meet every day needs ⁴⁴	Total population	Pacific peoples	European	Māori	Asian
Not enough money	12.2	30.7	8.9	20.6	14.9
Only just enough money	25.0	35.0	22.5	28.2	32.6
Enough money	45.6	27.6	48.2	41.3	43.3
More than enough money	17.2	6.7	20.3	9.9	9.2



Housing situation

44. Includes partner's income where applicable.

Social housing

One in four (27 percent) of Housing New Zealand (HNZ) tenants is a Pacific person.⁴⁵ This number is greater in Auckland where Pacific peoples make up 40 percent of HNZ tenants. The number of primary tenants who identify as Pacific in social housing is reducing and the number of Pacific peoples in the private rental sector is increasing.

Rental housing

Overall, about 64 percent of Pacific peoples lived in rental accommodation, compared with 32.9 percent of the total New Zealand population. The percentage of Pacific peoples ethnic breakdown that lived in rental accommodation remains high (see Table 23).

Table 23: Ethnic breakdown of Pacific peoples in rental accommodation

Ethnicity	Percent in rental accommodation (N)
Samoan	63% (82,848)
Cook Islands	64.5% (36,411)
Tongan	66.9% (36,432)
Niuean	63.5% (13,890)
Fijian	59.3% (7,881)
Tokelauan	63.3% (4,209)
Tuvaluan	78.1% (2,424)

At the end of June 2014, within Accommodation Supplement (AS) recipients, the proportion of Pacific peoples who received an accommodation supplement was six percent compared to the proportion of Māori (29 percent), New Zealand European (45 percent) and other ethnicities (17 percent).

Home ownership

As with other populations in New Zealand, the home ownership rate for Pacific peoples is declining. In 2013, 18.5 percent Pacific peoples aged 15 years and over, owned or partly owned their usual residence. In 2006, this was 21.8 percent. In comparison, 49.8 percent of the New Zealand population aged 15 years and over owned or partly owned their usual residence in Census 2013 (see Table 24).

Table 24: Ethnic breakdown of home ownership for Pacific peoples aged 15 years and over

Ethnicity	Home ownership by ethnicity
Samoan	19.2 percent or 17,139 people stated that they owned or partly owned the home that they lived in. This includes those whose home was held in a family trust. New Zealand-born Samoans were less likely than those born overseas to own or partly own their own home. Those aged 45 to 54 were most likely to own or partly own their own home (24.5 percent).
Cook Islands	17.6 percent (6,522) stated that they owned or partly owned the home that they lived in including homes in a family trust. New Zealand-born Cook Islanders were less likely to own or partly own their own compared to those born overseas. Those aged 45 to 54 were most likely (28.7 percent) to own or partly own their own home.
Tongan	5,328 or 15.3 percent own or partly own their own homes including homes in a family trust. New Zealand-born Tongans are less likely to own or partly own their own home. Those aged 45 to 54 were most likely to own or partly own their own home (26.5 percent).
Niuean	18.1 percent or 2,589 own or partly own their own homes including homes in a family trust. New Zealand-born Niuean are less likely to own or partly own their own home. Those aged 45 to 54 were most likely to own or partly own their own home (28.2 percent).
Fijian	22.9 percent or 2,289 people own or partly own their own homes including homes in a family trust. New Zealand-born Fijian are less likely to own or partly own their own home. Those aged 45 to 54 were most likely to own or partly own their own home (26.6 percent).
Tokelauan	16.9 or 714 people own or partly own their own homes including homes in a family trust. New Zealand-born Tokelauan are less likely to own or partly own their own home. Those aged 45 to 54 were most likely to own or partly own their own home (25.4 percent).
Tuvaluan	9.7 percent or 195 own or partly own their own homes including homes in a family trust. New Zealand-born Tuvaluan are less likely to own or partly own their own home. Those aged 45 to 54 were most likely to own or partly own their own home (26.5 percent),

The majority of Pacific peoples live in homes they do not own (81.5 percent). By comparison, half of the total New Zealand population do not own their own homes. More Fijian people appear

to own or partly own their homes, but only 3.7 percent more than the next Pacific group (see Table 25).

45. Compared to 34% Māori and 37% European.

Table 25: Home ownership of Pacific peoples

Ethnicity	Own or partly own usual residence (%)	Do not own usual residence (%)	Total people (%)
Samoan	19.2	80.8	100
Cook Islands	17.6	82.4	100
Tongan	15.3	84.7	100
Niuean	18.1	81.9	100
Fijian	22.9	77.1	100
Tokelauan	16.9	83.1	100
Tuvaluan	9.7	90.3	100
Pacific peoples	18.5	81.5	100
NZ population	49.8	50.2	100

Housing quality measure

The majority of Pacific peoples have noted that the condition of their homes requires some or minor repairs and maintenance. The majority of Pacific peoples have said that their house or flat are always or often colder than they would like.

Compared to other ethnic groups, Pacific peoples are more likely to have no problems with dampness or mould, but also more have said that they have major problems with dampness or mould (see Table 26).

Table 26: Housing quality measures for Pacific peoples and other ethnicities, April 2014–March 2015

Housing	Total population	Pacific	European	Māori	Asian
Condition of house or flat					
No repairs or maintenance needed	35.8	25.3	36.0	27.2	45.4
Minor/some repairs and maintenance needed	57.0	66.0	57.3	59.7	50.7
Immediate/extensive repairs and maintenance needed	7.1	8.8 ⁴⁶	6.7	13.0	3.9 ⁴⁷
Problem with dampness or mould					
No problem	68.3	45.9	71.6	55.3	68.0
Minor problem	25.6	39.3	23.7	30.7	28.1
Major problem	6.2	14.8	4.7	13.9	3.9 ⁴⁸
House or flat colder than would like					
Yes – always or often	21.2	42.5	17.9	32.8	22.8
Yes – sometimes	26.8	27.9	25.9	25.5	30.0
No	52.1	29.7	56.2	41.6	47.2

46. Relative sampling error is 30 to 49.9%.

48. Ibid.

47. Ibid.

Household crowding⁴⁹

Pacific peoples tend to live more in crowded households compared to other New Zealand ethnicities with 40 percent of all ages living in crowded houses. For Māori it is 20 percent, Asian 19 percent and European 14 percent (see Table 27).

More Pacific children (aged 0 to 4years) live in crowded houses compared to Māori and Asians, 45 percent, 26 percent and 20 percent respectively.

Table 27: Household crowding by ethnicity⁵⁰

	Pacific peoples	European	Māori	Asian
Crowded (n)	108,660	119,430	110,940	82,143
% crowded	39.8	4.3	20.0	18.4
Not crowded (n)	164,523	2,675,790	444,831	365,361
% not crowded	60.2	95.7	80.0	81.6
Total people stated	273,183	2,795,220	555,771	447,504

Access and means of travelling to work

A high number of Samoans, 92.8 percent (123,519) had access to at least one motor vehicle, Cook Islanders 87 percent (49,683), Tongan 93.1 percent (51,600), Niuean 88.3 percent (19,620), Fijian 94.0 percent (12,627), Tokelauan 88.4 percent (5,937) and Tuvaluan 95 percent (2,952).

Pacific peoples main means of travel to work was driving a private car, truck or van, followed by passenger car, truck, van or company bus and driving a company car, truck or van (see Table 28).



Private car, truck or van



Passenger in a car, truck van or company bus



Company car, truck or van

Table 28: Common means to travel to work by ethnic breakdown of Pacific peoples

Ethnicity	 (%)	 (%)	 (%)
Samoan	63.3	12.1	7.0
Cook Islands	62.0	11.8	8.4
Tongan	67.4	12.0	6.8
Niuean	62.6	11.5	7.7
Fijian	61.0	9.6	9.5
Tokelauan	54.6	15.6	8.6
Tuvaluan	65.2	15.5	6.4

49. Based on report: Ministry of Health. 2014. Analysis of Household Crowding based on Census 2013 data. Wellington: Ministry of Health. <http://www.health.govt.nz/publication/analysis-household-crowding-based-census-2013-data>

50. Based on household crowding by total responses of usual residents for households in private dwellings.

Connectivity at home

Pacific peoples are well connected. A high proportion have access to mobile phones in their homes (85.2 percent), more so than access to landline phones (76.5 percent). A large portion of the Pacific population is connected to the internet (65 percent).

Ethnic breakdowns show that a high number of Samoans have access to mobile phones (85.4 percent) compared to other Pacific ethnic groups from Cook Islands (84.1 percent), Tonga (85.6 percent), Niue (85.3 percent), Fiji (88.1 percent), Tokelau (86.4 percent), Tuvalu (85.5 percent).

Whilst mobile phones are mostly used in homes, many Fijian (81.9 percent) households continue to use landlines, followed by Tongan (78.2 percent), Samoan (77.6 percent), Tokelauan and Tuvaluan (75.3 percent), Cook Islanders (71.7 percent), and Niuean (72.6 percent).

About 80 percent of Fijians are connected to the internet, followed by Tuvaluan (65.9 percent), Tokelauan (65.4 percent), Samoan (65.2 percent), Tongan 64.9 percent, Niuean 63.6 percent and Cook Islanders 61.5 percent (see Table 29).

Table 29: Pacific peoples connectivity at home

Ethnicity	Access to cellphone, mobile (%)	Access to telephone (%)	Access to fax machine (%)	Access to internet (%)	No access (%)
Samoan	85.4	77.6	6.0	65.2	2.8
Cook Islands	84.1	71.7	5.8	61.5	3.3
Tongan	85.6	78.2	5.8	64.9	2.5
Niuean	85.3	72.6	5.4	63.6	2.8
Fijian	88.1	81.9	10.1	79.7	1.5
Tokelauan	86.4	75.3	4.8	65.4	2.8
Tuvaluan	85.5	75.3	6.0	65.9	1.8
Pacific peoples	85.2	76.5	6.2	65.0	2.8
NZ population	86.9	86.5	15.4	82.0	1.3



Households

Households^{51, 52, 53}

Overall, Pacific peoples mainly live in rental properties, with over a quarter of the population in state housing, and few own their own homes.

A high number have families and dependent children. They also live with extended families more than the general population. They state living mainly in a one family household, however other data shows that they tend to live in crowded households compared to other ethnicities. More Pacific children (aged 0 to 4 years) live in crowded houses compared to Māori and Asian.

Pacific peoples have higher housing quality needs than other ethnicities. They note that the conditions of their homes require some or minor repairs and maintenance and have said that their homes are colder than they like. They have said that they have problems with dampness or mould.

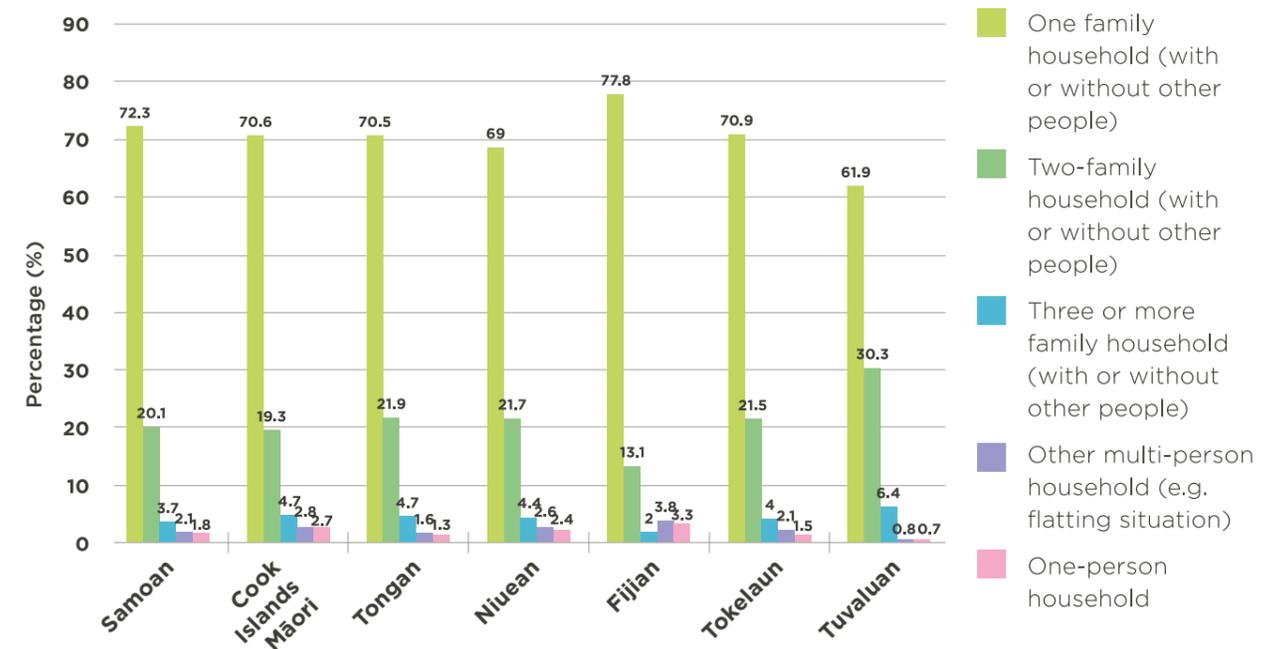
Household overcrowding and poor quality of houses have been linked to health risks such as rheumatic fever, which is more prevalent in Pacific peoples and Māori. Much more needs to be done to ensure that Pacific families are living comfortably, leading to a better quality of life. Of interest is the issue of homelessness. Currently it is unknown how many Pacific peoples may be classified as homeless, and to what extent.

A high number have access to a vehicle in their household and travel to work using their personal vehicles. They are also well-connected in their homes with many having access to mobile phones, landlines, and internet.

Household composition

The majority of Pacific peoples live in a one family household (with or without other people) (71.8 percent), followed by two-family household (with or without other people) (19.8 percent) (see Figure 8).

Figure 8: Household composition for Pacific peoples



Family situation

A high proportion of Samoans (88.2 percent) lived as members of a family and most lived in a couple with children family (65.8 percent). For Cook Islands, 85.0 percent lived as members of a family and most lived in a couple with children family (52.4 percent). The majority of Tongans also lived as members of a family (89 percent). Niuean people most commonly lived as members of a family (86.6 percent) and 52.5 percent lived in a couple with children family. About 84 percent of Fijians lived as members of a family and 66.7 percent lived in a couple with children family (66.7 percent). 87.7 percent of Tokelauans lived as members of a family and 60.6 percent lived in a couple with children family (60.6 percent). 89.2 percent Tuvaluans lived as members of a family and most lived in a couple with children family (76.7 percent).

Living with extended families

Pacific peoples are more likely to live in an extended family situation than the general New Zealand population. The proportion who lived as an extended family was 35.8 percent. This is more than three times higher than the total New Zealand population (11.7 percent). For Samoans, 36.2 percent lived as an extended family. Over a third (35.4 percent) of Cook Islanders lived as an extended family, similar to the Tongans (39.7 percent). Similarly, 37.5 percent of Niuean lived as an extended family. 24.1 percent Fijians lived as an extended family. The proportion of Tokelaun living as an extended family was 39.1 percent. Over half of the Tuvaluan population lived as an extended family (52.8 percent).

51. The ethnic group percentages for people in households exclude people away from home on census night. The New Zealand population percentages are based on all people in households, including all people who were away from home on census night.

52. This section combines personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household or family a person is part of. They count people. People in the same household or family can belong to different ethnic groups.

53. A household is either one person who usually lives alone, or two or more people who usually live together and share facilities such as for eating, cooking or a living area; and a bathroom and toilet, in a private dwelling.

Dependent children aged under 18 years and not employed full time

Samoans had 59,568 dependent children aged under 18 years and not employed full time. Of the 59,568 dependent children cohort, 67.7 percent lived in a two-parent family with the rest living in a family with one parent (32.3 percent). There were 26,826 dependent children noted for Cook Islanders. Of this dependent children cohort, 53.7 percent lived in a two-parent family, with the rest living in a family with one parent (46.3 percent). The Tongan group had 27,225 dependent children and 69.7 percent of children lived in a two-parent family with the rest living in a family with one parent (30.3 percent). Niueans had 10,323 dependent children and 53.9 percent of children lived in a two-parent family with the rest living in a family with one parent (46.1 percent). 4,815 Fijians had dependent children. Of these 73.2 percent of children lived in a two-parent family with the rest living in a family with one parent (26.8 percent). Tokelauan had 3,237 dependent children. Of these 62.3 percent of children lived in a two-parent family with the rest living in a family with one parent (37.7 percent).



Health

Pacific peoples health

Pacific peoples have a positive perception of their health. They are leading the way in immunisation rates with higher rates of immunised children than the total population. However, they have poorer health compared to the total population in areas of smoking cigarettes, rheumatic fever, obesity, oral health, psychological distress and hazardous drinking.

Of concern is the number who do not collect their prescriptions due to costs. The number is triple that of non-Pacific adults and children. While the Ministry of Health does invest in health education, more efforts need to be put into positive messages about the importance of prescriptions. The lack of collecting their prescriptions may contribute to continued poor health.

Perceived general health status

The majority of Pacific peoples rate their health status positively (85.3 percent). They were more inclined to say that their health was excellent compared to the European, Māori and Asian (see Table 30).

Table 30: Self-rated general health status for Pacific peoples and other ethnicities

Self-rated general health status	Total population	Pacific	European	Māori	Asian
Excellent	21.6	26.3	21.9	18.6	21.1
Very good	39.1	33.8	39.9	32.9	42.5
Good	25.7	25.2	25.2	29.5	26.7
Fair/poor	13.6	14.7	12.9	19.0	9.8

Immunisation⁵⁴

The Pacific community is leading the way in meeting the Government and the Ministry of Health's goals to increase immunisation rates to 95 percent for eight-month olds and two-year olds.

Pacific immunisation coverage at age eight months increased from 84.2 percent in 2010/11 to 93.2 percent in 2013/14 and 95.1 percent in 2014/2015. This is above the total New Zealand population figure of 92.4 percent in 2014/2015.

Pacific immunisation coverage at age two increased from 88.8 percent in 2010/11 to 95.3 percent in 2013/14 to 96.4 percent in 2014/15. This is above the total New Zealand population figure of 93 percent in 2014/2015.

Cigarette smoking behaviour

Overall, Pacific peoples smoke more than the total New Zealand population, 23.2 percent and 15.1 percent respectively. The Tokelauan group appear to have more regular smokers (32.1 percent) and Fijians have the least (13.3 percent) compared to the other Pacific groups (see Table 31).

Table 31: Cigarette smoking behaviour of Pacific peoples

Ethnicity	Regular smoker (%)	Ex-smoker (%)	Never smoked regularly (%)	Total people (%)
Samoan	21.7	12.2	66.1	100.0
Cook Islands	29.8	16.1	54.1	100.0
Tongan	23.1	12	64.9	100.0
Niuean	25.8	14.8	59.5	100.0
Fijian	13.3	12.8	74.0	100.0
Tokelauan	32.1	18.9	48.9	100.0
Tuvaluan	16.8	11.0	72.4	100.0
Pacific peoples	23.2	13.2	63.5	100.0
NZ population	15.1	22.9	62.0	100.0

54. http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/snapshots-of-nz/nz-social-indicators/Home/Health/childhood-immunisation.aspx



Pacific men were more likely to be cigarette smokers than women except for Cook Islanders. Tokelauan men and women have equal proportions of cigarette smokers (32.1 percent each) (see Table 32).

Table 32: Ethnicity and gender breakdown of cigarette smokers

Ethnicity	Gender	Percent
Samoan	Male	24.6
	Female	19.1
Cook Islands	Male	29.6
	Female	29.9
Tongan	Male	30.1
	Female	16.4
Niuean	Male	27.3
	Female	24.4
Fijian	Male	16.0
	Female	10.7
Tokelauan	Male	32.1
	Female	32.1
Tuvaluan	Male	20.7
	Female	13.2

Rheumatic fever^{55, 56}

Pacific peoples and Māori children and young adults (aged 4 to 19 years) have the highest rates of rheumatic fever in New Zealand. A number of factors contribute to this rate including crowded housing conditions, socio-economic deprivation, barriers to primary healthcare access and the subsequent higher burden of untreated strep throat infections. The majority of cases are recorded in the North Island.

The Ministry of Health established a Rheumatic Fever Prevention Programme (RFPP)⁵⁷ in 2011 to prevent and treat strep throat infections. In 2012, the programme was extended following the introduction of the rheumatic fever Better Public Services (BPS) target. The government invested \$65 million to identify and trial new initiatives to reduce the rheumatic fever rates throughout New Zealand. As one of the initiatives of the programme, a Pacific Engagement service was set up in Auckland and Wellington to provide awareness of rheumatic fever and what Pacific families can do to prevent it. The programme is delivered by existing Pacific health providers in community sessions and through home visits. To date, the initiative has engaged more than 39,000 Pacific families.⁵⁸

Rheumatic fever has been linked to poor housing conditions including household crowding. Housing NZ, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, has worked to reduce the transmission of strep throat within households by assessing families in state houses at risk of poor housing quality. Since January 2014, 133 new families (including Pacific peoples) have been identified as being at risk of rheumatic fever and 37 families have been transferred to a new home. A “housing-related intervention” to improve the quality of homes to keep them warm and dry has completed 702 rheumatic fever housing-related interventions, with 295 more in progress since January 2014.⁵⁹

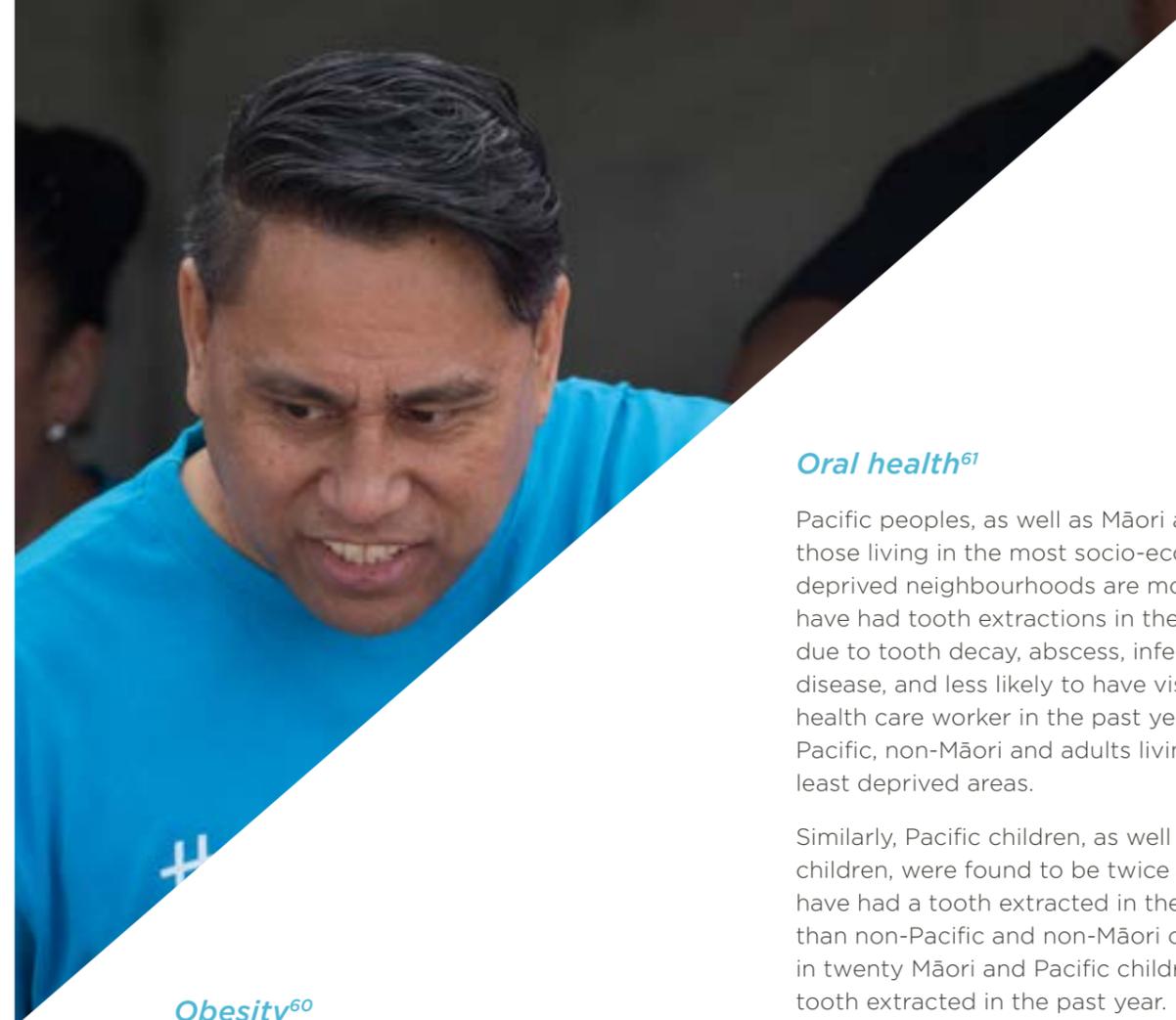
55. Rheumatic fever starts with ‘strep throat’ and makes the heart, joints (elbows and knees), brain and skin swollen and painful. It is an ‘autoimmune disease’, which means there is a problem with the immune system (the cells and organs that protect the body against illnesses and infections). While the symptoms of rheumatic fever may disappear on their own, the inflammation can cause rheumatic heart disease, where there is scarring of the heart valves. Rheumatic heart disease can be life threatening.

56. <http://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/rheumatic-fever>

57. The programme is active in 11 District Health Board (DHB) areas with the highest incidence of rheumatic fever hospital admissions – Northland, Auckland, Counties Manukau, Waitemata, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Tairāwhiti, Lakes, Hawke’s Bay, Hutt Valley and Capital & Coast DHBs.

58. <http://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/rheumatic-fever/rfpp-strategies-and-initiatives>

59. <http://www.hnzc.co.nz/news/rooftops-newsletters/rooftops-newsletter-issue-5-july-2015/preventing-rheumatic-fever-2013-housing-plays-a-role/?searchterm=rheumatic>



Oral health⁶¹

Pacific peoples, as well as Māori adults and those living in the most socio-economically deprived neighbourhoods are more likely to have had tooth extractions in the past year due to tooth decay, abscess, infection or gum disease, and less likely to have visited a dental health care worker in the past year, than non-Pacific, non-Māori and adults living in the least deprived areas.

Similarly, Pacific children, as well as Māori children, were found to be twice as likely to have had a tooth extracted in the past year than non-Pacific and non-Māori children. One in twenty Māori and Pacific children has had a tooth extracted in the past year. However, the percentage of Pacific and Māori children who have visited a dental health care worker in the past year does not differ from that for non-Pacific and non-Māori children respectively.

Obesity⁶⁰

Adult obesity statistics

Pacific adults had the highest rate of obesity (66 percent) compared to 31 percent of adults in general, and 47 percent Māori. Overall, the adult obesity rate increased from 27 percent in 2006/07 to 31 percent in 2014/15. In general, adults living in the most deprived areas were 1.7 times as likely to be obese as adults living in the least deprived areas.

Child obesity statistics

More Pacific children (aged 2 to 14 years) are obese (30 percent) compared to Māori children (15 percent) and the general population (11 percent). Overall, the child obesity rate increased from 8 percent in 2006/07 to 11 percent in 2014/15. In general, children living in the most deprived areas were five times as likely to be obese as children living in the least deprived areas.

60. Ministry of Health. (2015). Annual Update of Key Results 2014/15: New Zealand Health Survey. Wellington: Ministry of Health. <http://www.health.govt.nz/publication/annual-update-key-results-2014-15-new-zealand-health-survey>

61. Ibid.

Psychological distress⁶²

Pacific adults experience high rates of psychological distress, but have low rates of diagnosed mood and/or anxiety disorders.

Eight percent of Pacific adults have been diagnosed with a mood/and or anxiety disorder. Pacific adults are much less likely to have been diagnosed with a mood/and or anxiety disorder than non-Pacific adults, after adjusting for age and sex differences. However, Pacific adults are 1.6 times as likely to have experienced high or very high levels of psychological distress in the past four weeks, indicating a high probability of an anxiety or depressive disorder.

Hazardous drinking⁶³

Pacific adults are less likely to have drunk alcohol in the past year than non-Pacific adults. However, those who did drink are more likely to be hazardous drinkers than non-Pacific adults who drink. Over half of male Pacific past-year drinkers (52 percent) are hazardous drinkers.

Prescription costs a barrier for Pacific families

Prescription costs have prevented 17 percent of Pacific adults and the parents of 14 percent of Pacific children from collecting a prescription in the past 12 months. This is almost triple the rate compared with non-Pacific adults and children after adjusting for age and sex differences.



Wellbeing

62. Ibid.

63. Ibid.

Pacific peoples wellbeing⁶⁴

Overall, Pacific peoples report being satisfied with life and having a high sense of purpose. Being a highly religious group and having strong connections to their cultures may also be contributing factors.

Interestingly, many do not feel that they belong to New Zealand compared to European, Māori and Asian ethnic groups and feel that they cannot very or easily express their identity. This may be explained by their fear of discrimination (perceived or actual). Pacific peoples have experienced discrimination more so than the total population and European people, but less than Māori and Asian groups. This may also explain their lack of trust, similar to Māori, in comparison to European and Asian groups and the total population.

Pacific peoples are communal people, however their level of comfort towards different groups can be variable, with higher proportions reporting that they feel less comfortable than the general population about a new neighbour who is LGBT, of a racial or ethnic minority, who has a mental illness or is a new migrant. They are however more comfortable about a new neighbour from a religious minority. Further investigation is needed to understand whether this attitude changes over time once a sense of familiarity and maybe friendliness between neighbours occur. Pacific peoples neighbourly attitude towards others do not necessarily reflect their religious or cultural values of respect and love. However, it may be partly explained by Pacific peoples not feeling safe in their neighbourhoods. They are less likely to feel safe to walk alone, stay at home at night or use or wait for public transport.

Pacific peoples are less likely to contact family and friends living in another household. This may be explained by the high crowded housing situation of many Pacific people where there is less need to visit outside of the home. As well, much of their regular socialising occurs in church settings, often on a weekly basis. They do not feel lonely which resonates with their collective and communal nature.

Pacific people are less likely to be prepared for the likelihood of an emergency event, for example, storing sufficient emergency water to last for three days. Their voting behaviour is consistent with the general population, with the majority opting to make their vote count and have a good understanding of the voting process. For those who voted, they mainly voted on election day, with their families but some choose to take advantage of voting early due to work or other commitments.

Life satisfaction and sense of purpose

For the majority of Pacific groups, there is a small difference from the most common religion to the next. However, for the Tongan group, the Methodist church remains the dominant church

of attendance. Of the seven Pacific groups, Cook Islanders and Niuean groups have higher numbers indicating no religion.

Table 33: Overall life satisfaction and sense of purpose for Pacific peoples and other ethnicities⁶⁵

Measure	Total population ⁶⁶ (%)	Pacific (%)	European (%)	Māori (%)	Asian (%)
Overall life satisfaction⁶⁷					
0 to 6	17.4	21.9	16.0	22.2	18.4
7	19.3	15.9	19.1	20.1	22.1
8	29.0	18.1	31.0	26.4	26.0
9	16.5	18.2	17.1	14.1	16.5
10	17.8	25.9	16.9	17.3	16.9
Sense of purpose⁶⁸					
0 to 6	12.9	18.3	11.2	16.4	17.3
7	16.5	13.7	16.5	15.6	18.2
8	28.7	21.6	30.2	26.5	25.3
9	16.5	15.3	16.9	13.2	17.4
10	25.4	31.2	25.2	28.3	21.7

Sense of belonging to New Zealand⁶⁹

A higher proportion of Pacific peoples felt that they did not belong or belong very strongly to

New Zealand compared to other ethnic groups (see Table 34).

Table 34: Sense of belonging for Pacific peoples and other ethnicities, 2012

Ethnicity	Total (n)	Do not belong or do not belong very strongly (n)	Very strongly belong (n)	Strongly belong (n)
Total	3,445,000	366,000	1,704,000	1,374,000
European	2,573,000	250,000	1,335,000	988,000
Māori	440,000	19,000	298,000	123,000
Pacific	187,000	28,000	69,000	91,000
Asian	386,000	68,000	101,000	217,000

65. People were able to identify with more than one ethnic group, therefore percentages add to more than 100.

66. Also includes MELAA and Other ethnic groups.

67. Based on a scale where 0 is completely dissatisfied and 10 is completely satisfied.

68. Based on a scale about life being worthwhile, where 0 is not at all worthwhile and 10 is completely worthwhile.

69. Based on the 2012 NZ General Social Survey. Dataset: civic participation by ethnicity, age, and strength of feeling of belonging to New Zealand, 2012.

64. Sub sections are based on the New Zealand General Social Survey 2014 unless otherwise stated. file:///C:/Users/Kathleensa/Downloads/nzgs2014HOTP%20(1).pdf

Culture and identity

Pacific peoples are more likely than other ethnicities to rate their feeling as very comfortable or comfortable about a new neighbour who was from a religious minority. They are however, less likely than the European and Māori to rate their feeling

as very comfortable or comfortable about a new neighbour who was a racial/ethnic minority or who was a new migrant. Compared to European, Māori and Asian ethnicities, Pacific peoples do not find it easy to express their identity (see Table 35).

Table 35: Culture and Identity for Pacific peoples and other ethnicities

Culture and identity - Acceptance of diversity	Total population	Pacific peoples	European	Māori	Asian
Feeling about a new neighbour who was from a religious minority					
Very comfortable/comfortable	76.0	79.9	75.9	74.8	75.6
Feeling about a new neighbour who was gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender (LGBT)					
Very comfortable/comfortable	75.1	67.4	77.1	77.9	66.1
Feeling about a new neighbour who was a racial/ethnic minority					
Very comfortable/comfortable	74.8	67.8	76.3	69.8	73.6
Feeling about a new neighbour who had a mental illness					
Very comfortable/comfortable	51.7	49.6	53.4	59.2	39.6
Feeling about a new neighbour who was a new migrant					
Very comfortable/comfortable	76.4	74.7	75.9	73.3	81.6
Ability to express identity					
Very easy/easy	86.3	70.0	90.3	83.1	71.3

Safety and security

Feelings of neighbourhood safety are not very high for the Pacific peoples community. They are less likely to feel very safe or safe to walk alone in the neighbourhood after dark. They are also less likely to feel very safe or safe at home alone at night. They are slightly less likely to feel very safe or safe when using or waiting for public transport at night compared to European, Māori and Asian. Similarly, Pacific peoples do not feel very safe or safe when using the internet for online transactions.

They are also more at risk during an emergency event. In terms of emergency water supply, Pacific peoples are less likely to have emergency water for three days.

In the last 12 months, Pacific peoples have experienced discrimination more so than the total population and European people, but less than Māori and Asian groups (see Table 36).

Table 36: Safety and security for Pacific peoples and other ethnicities

Safety and security	Total population	Pacific peoples	European	Māori	Asian
Feeling when walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark⁷⁰					
Very safe/safe	60.9	55.5	60.7	59.8	60.0
Feeling when at home by yourself at night⁷¹					
Very safe/safe	86.4	82.8	86.8	84.2	85.4
Feeling when using/waiting for public transport at night⁷²					
Very safe/safe	50.2	49.0	49.2	49.4	52.6
Feeling when using the internet for online transactions⁷³					
Very safe/safe	71.6	55.4	73.1	63.8	73.5
Household storage of emergency water					
Have emergency water for three days	47.4	35.6	49.8	38.0	40.2
Experience of discrimination in last 12 months					
Experienced discrimination	17.1	19.9	14.6	25.8	26.6

Social contact and loneliness

Overall Pacific peoples are less likely to have face-to-face and non-face-to-face contact with families at least once a week than European and Māori. They are also less likely to have face-to-face contact with friends but highly likely to have non-face-to-face contact with friends at least once a week, which is higher than the European and total population but lower than Māori and Asian (see Table 37).

Most Pacific peoples do not feel lonely compared to European, Māori and Asian. This may be an indication of the collective nature of their communities.

70. Percentage excludes responses of 'not applicable'.

71. Ibid.

72. Ibid.

73. Ibid.



Table 37: Social contact and loneliness for Pacific peoples and other ethnicities

Social contact and loneliness	Total population	Pacific peoples	European	Māori	Asian
Contact with family and friends living in another household⁷⁴					
Had face-to-face contact with family at least once a week	51.8	44.1	54.9	58.5	31.5
Had non-face-to-face contact with family at least once a week	63.6	57.1	66.0	67.8	49.7
Had face-to-face contact with friends at least once a week	63.6	60.0	63.5	63.6	64.0
Had non-face-to-face contact with friends at least once a week	67.6	67.7	67.1	68.5	72.1
Felt lonely in last four weeks					
None of the time	63.9	65.7	65.1	59.7	57.5
A little of the time	22.2	20.8	21.8	23.7	25.8
Some of the time	10.3	9.1 ⁷⁵	9.7	11.8	13.0
Most/all of the time	3.6	4.5 ⁷⁶	3.4	4.8	3.7 ⁷⁷

Generalised trust held by Pacific peoples

Over half (54.9 percent) of Pacific peoples have high trust (7 or above). This is just above Māori (54.6 percent) but is low compared to European and Asian ethnic groups and the total

population. This comparatively low level of trust may be explained by feelings of discrimination (perceived or actual) (see Table 38).

Table 38: Generalised trust held by Pacific peoples and other ethnic groups⁷⁸

Trust held for people in NZ - measures	Total population	Pacific peoples	European	Māori	Asian
0 to 4	8.7	13.4	7.3	16.8	6.5
5 to 6	22.9	31.7	22.3	28.6	20.3
7 to 8	53.6	42.0	55.6	43.3	54.8
9 to 10	14.8	12.9 ⁷⁹	14.8	11.3	18.4

74. Contact in the last 4 weeks with family/friends living in another household who provide help and support.

75. Relative sampling error is 30 to 49.9%.

76. Ibid.

77. Relative sampling error is 50 to 99.9%.

78. Based on a scale where 0 is not trusted at all and 10 is trusted completely.

79. Relative sampling error is 30 to 49.9%.

80. http://www.elections.org.nz/sites/default/files/plain-page/attachments/final_electoral_commission_-_post_2014_election_survey.pdf

81. The following information in this section is based on a Pacific sample size of 151.

Enrolment status and behaviour^{80, 81}

In a 2014 post-election survey of 151 Pacific participants, the majority (59 percent) stated that they voted because they wanted their vote to count. This was consistent with other ethnicities.

A high number of Pacific participants said that they had a good understanding of the voting process, including enrolling, changing details and voting, with 50 percent saying that they had an excellent level of understanding. Seventeen percent however, had a poor level of understanding, slightly fewer than Asians reporting a poor level of understanding (23 percent).

A significant proportion of Pacific peoples would visit the Electoral Commission website (28 percent) or go to the Post Shop to enrol or change their enrolment address. Almost one in three (36.0 percent) however, have said they don't know what channels they would use to enrol or change their enrolment address. A high number find the EasyVote pack very useful (77 percent). This is higher than other ethnic groups.

Pacific peoples were less likely to recall advertising about the voting process (58 percent) compared to other ethnicities. About half (45 percent) however, said that they were aware of advertising about the voting process. Their level of awareness dropped from the last election in 2011. TV is the primary source of advertising that Pacific peoples recall advertising about the voting process (65 percent). This is consistent with other ethnicities. The key message that Pacific peoples remember from the advertising was 'don't forget to vote' (45 percent).

Most of the Pacific population voted on Election Day 2014 (59.0 percent). However, there was an increase of those who voted before Election Day 2014 (41.0 percent from 13.0 percent in 2011). The main reasons for some to vote before Election Day were work commitments (26 percent), had something else to do on Election Day (20 percent), did not want to queue up on Election Day (20 percent) and it was easier (18 percent).

On Election Day, Pacific peoples are more likely to vote at a voting place (97 percent), vote with their families (56 percent), vote at a different voting place from 2011 (61 percent), vote between 9am and 4pm (85 percent) with a peak time between 12 and 1pm (17 percent), vote with their EasyVote card (69 percent), take less than five minutes to vote (56 percent), and overall have a good experience of the voting process (76 percent rated excellent).





Population growth

Population growth

Since 2006, Pacific peoples have grown in both number and proportion of the population. The Pacific ethnic group was the fourth-largest major ethnic group in 2013, following the European, Māori, and Asian ethnic groups.

Whilst there has been growth since 2001, Census data shows the rate of growth has slowed, increasing by 14.7 percent between 2001 and 2006 but only 11.3 percent between 2006 and 2013.

The following Pacific ethnic groups showed slow growth between 2006 and 2013:

- Tongan (24 percent growth during 2001–2006; 19.5 percent growth during 2006–2013)
- Samoan (14 percent during 2001–2006, 9.9 percent during 2006–2013)
- Cook Islands (10.4 percent during 2001–2006, 6.6 percent during 2006–2013)
- Niuean (11.6 percent during 2001–2006, 6.2 percent during 2006–2013)
- Tokelauan (10.0 percent during 2001–2006, 5.1 percent during 2006–2013).

In contrast, the Fijian ethnic group increased more than any other group in the same time period (from 40.1 percent to 46.5 percent).

Projections⁸²

Statistics New Zealand projections indicate a 90 percent chance that Pacific peoples population will increase from 340,000 in 2013 to approximately 440,000–480,000 by 2025 and 540,000–650,000 by 2038. Pacific peoples are likely to account for 10.9 percent of the total New Zealand population by 2038, increasing from 7.4 percent in 2013. By 2038, New Zealand's population is likely to have changed significantly, with other ethnic groups also changing: Māori population 19.5 percent, Asian population 20.9 percent, and 'European or Other' 65.6 percent.

Pacific, Māori and Asian populations are projected to grow faster than any other New Zealand ethnic group. The main driver for the Pacific population growth is the higher rate of births. Inter-marriages are also a contributing factor, as well as a youthful population structure.

Number of children born to Pacific women aged 15 years and over

As mentioned above, one of the main drivers of Pacific growth in New Zealand is an increasing birth rate. In 2013, the number of Pacific women who gave birth was 85,914–5.6 percent of the total number of births that year. This was an increase of more than 13,000 births (0.4 percent) since 2006 Census count (5.2 percent) (see Table 39). The majority of Pacific births were to women aged 30–64 years.

Table 39: Number of children born alive by age and ethnicity in 2006, 2013

	Total people, age group		15–29 years		30–64 years		65 years and over	
	Total people, ethnic group	Pacific						
2006	1,638,783	85,914	408,876	34,491	955,443	45,699	274,461	5,724
2013	1,754,571	99,084	423,120	39,189	1,003,299	52,116	328,158	7,779

82. http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/NationalEthnicPopulationProjections_HOTP2013-38.aspx

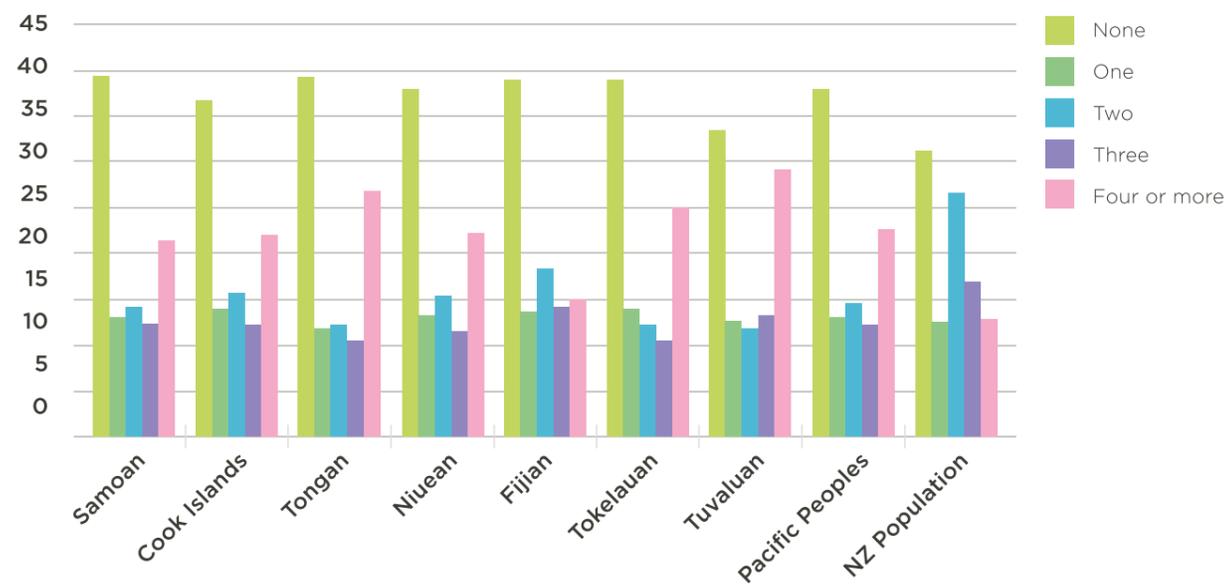
Overall, 62.2 percent of Pacific women aged 15 years and over gave birth to at least one child and the remaining 37.8 percent do not have children. Of the same cohort, 22.7 percent gave birth to four or more children. This pattern is

similar to all Pacific ethnic groups except Fijian who has a higher proportion (18.3 percent) of Pacific women aged 15 years and over gave birth to two children (see Table 40 and Figure 9).

Table 40: Percentage of children born to Pacific women aged 15 years and over

Ethnicity	None (%)	One (%)	Two (%)	Three (%)	Four or more (%)	Total (%)
Samoan	39.4	12.9	14.1	12.3	21.3	100.0
Cook Islands	36.6	13.9	15.5	12.1	21.9	100.0
Tongan	39.1	11.6	12.1	10.5	26.7	100.0
Niuean	37.8	13.2	15.3	11.4	22.2	100.0
Fijian	39.0	13.7	18.3	14.0	15.0	100.0
Tokelauan	38.9	13.8	12.1	10.4	25.0	100.0
Tuvaluan	33.5	12.5	11.6	13.2	29.2	100.0
Pacific	37.8	12.9	14.5	12.1	22.7	100.0
NZ population	31.2	12.6	26.6	16.9	12.7	100.0

Figure 9: Number of children born to Pacific women aged 15 years and over⁸³



83. Data counts all children born alive.

Proportion of Pacific mothers⁸⁴

A small percentage of Pacific mothers are teenagers, aged between 15 and 19 years (4.2 percent). Of this group 2.9 percent are solo mothers. Māori women currently have the highest proportion (6.1 percent) of teenage mothers in New Zealand, with European (2.3 percent) and Asian (0.8 percent) following.

For Pacific women aged 20 to 24 years, 30 percent were mothers. Sixteen percent of women in this age bracket were solo mothers. Māori women were the highest represented in this group (38 percent), European women (17.5 percent) and Asian women (6.9 percent) were the least represented.

There are more Pacific solo mothers aged 20 to 24 years (53.4 percent) than those with partners (46.6 percent). Most mothers aged 25–49 years had partners (69.9 percent).

Table 41: Pacific pregnancy termination numbers in 2014

Terminations by ethnicity and age of women (January - December)							
Pacific							
	Total all ages	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40 years and over
2014	1,544	264	551	366	223	97	43

Pregnancy termination rates for Pacific women⁸⁵

In 2014, it was recorded that 1,544 elective terminated pregnancies (abortions) were attributed to Pacific women (see Table 41). This is a lower rate than any other ethnicities and the total New Zealand population (see Appendix 4 for ethnic comparisons).

Over a third of Pacific pregnancies were terminated by women aged 20 to 24 years (35.4 percent), and almost a quarter accessing pregnancy terminations were aged 25 to 29 years (23.7 percent) (see Table 41).

84. http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Women/young-mothers-nz-workforce/who-nz-young-mothers.aspx#ethnicity

85. <http://www.stats.govt.nz/infoshare/ViewTable.aspx?pxID=37a16ba1-c9b0-454a-bacf-40db4a97fd4>



Crime and justice

Pacific peoples and crime and justice⁸⁶

Pacific peoples have long been associated with high crime statistics. Overall there have been improvements from the year before with a decrease in offending. However, there is still work to be done to decrease Pacific crime statistics. Not only that, Pacific peoples, next to Māori have been the victim of one or more offences – mainly that of a violent interpersonal nature. They are also worried about discrimination.

Of concern is the 20 to 29 year male group, which appears to have higher rates of adult offending in acts intended to cause injury. Pacific male youth, aged 16 years, are showing high statistics in intent/burglary, breaking and entering.

Reasons for these young men offending may be explained by a lack of identity, prosperity, leadership and healthy relationships. Studies such as the Pasifika Youth in South Auckland: Family, gangs, community, culture, leadership and the future report shed some light on how young Pacific view family, culture and involvement in gangs and its buffer or influences on their current and future states.

The newly appointed police Pacific Liaison Coordinator for Auckland's Waitemata district (2016), Sergeant Sanalio Kaihau, states, "I'm hoping that we'll be able to have that view of our Pacific values and culture and hopefully prevent revictimisation and reoffending within our Pacific peoples."

86. Available data from Statistics New Zealand under the Correction, Crime and Justice themes in New Zealand Statistics.

Community sentence offender

In December 2014, the total community offences carried out by Pacific peoples was 4,326. This was a decrease from the previous end of year (December 2013) which was 4,779. In the latest fiscal year (June 2015), the total number of offences was 3,996, down from 4,434 from the last fiscal year (June 2014).

The majority of offenders were male aged between 20 to 29 years with many offending in acts intended to cause injury.

Sentenced prisoner

In December 2014, the number of total sentenced Pacific peoples was 684. This was down from the previous year of 714. In the latest fiscal year (June 2015), the number of total Pacific peoples sentenced prisoner was 669, up from the previous fiscal year (666).

The majority of sentenced prisoners were male aged 20 to 29 years for acts intended to cause injury.

Post-prison offender

834 offences were carried out by post-prison Pacific offenders at the end of December 2014. The same was recorded in December 2013. In the latest fiscal year ending June 2015, the number of post-prison Pacific offences was 840, up three from 837 in the last fiscal year.

The majority of offences were by male aged 20 to 29 years for acts intended to cause injury.

Remand prisoner

The total number of Pacific offences for those on remand was 1,218 as at 31 December 2014. This was a decrease from the previous year of 1,251. In the fiscal year June 2015, the number of offences by Pacific on remand was 1,281, up from 1,188 in June 2014.

The majority of offences were carried out by males aged 20 to 29 years for acts intended to cause injury.

Conviction rates

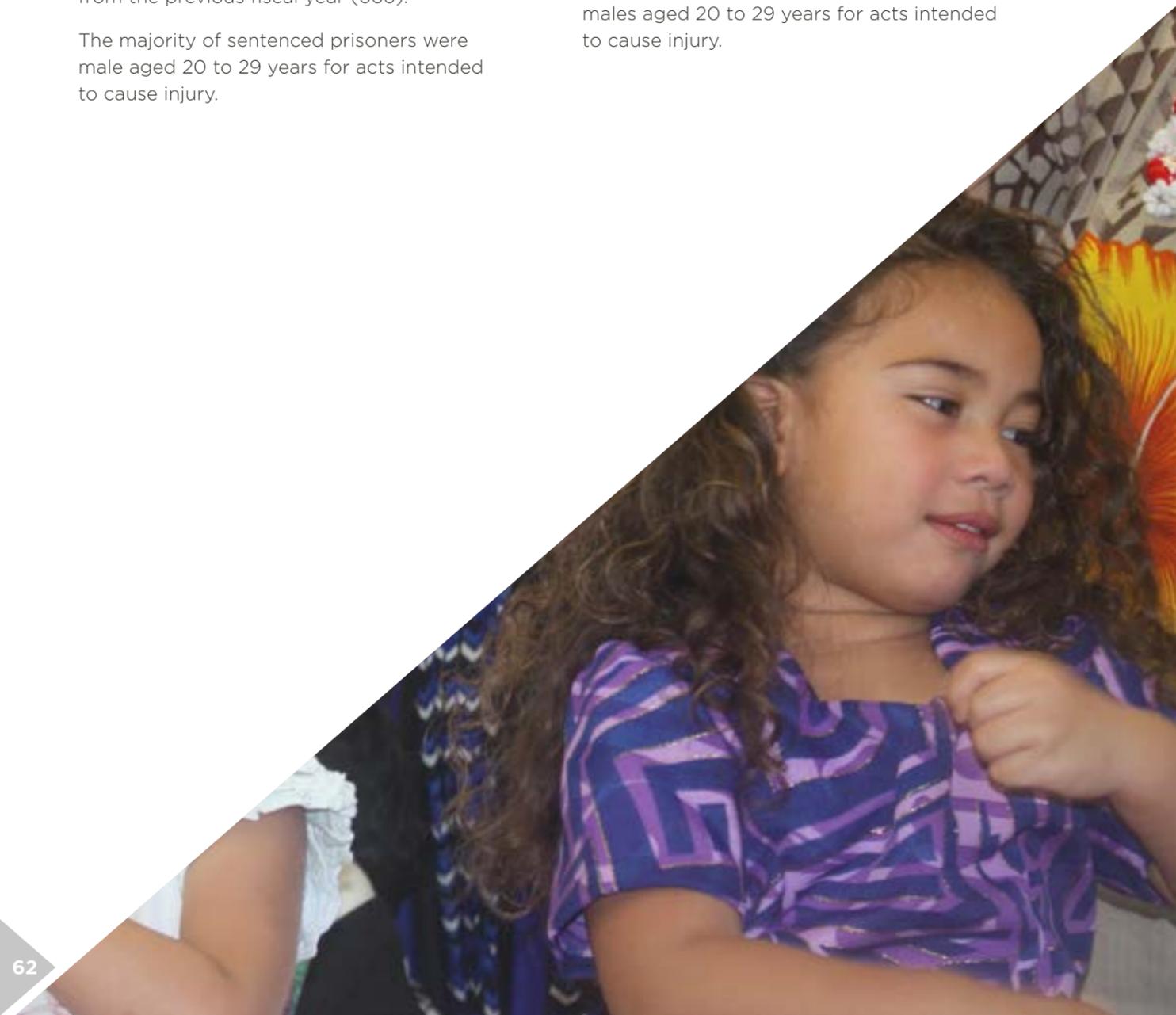
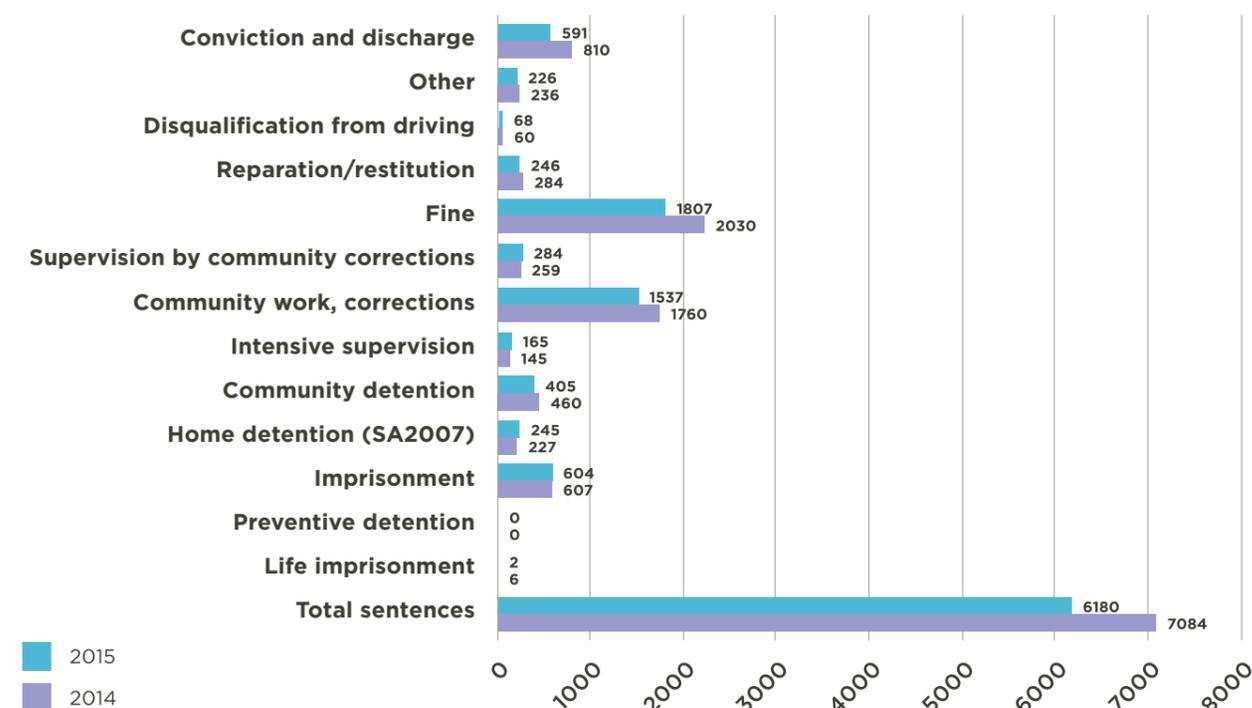
In 2015, 6,180 Pacific adults were convicted and sentenced in court, a decrease of 904 convictions from 2014.

A high number of offences sentenced were for traffic and vehicle regulatory offences (2,832), followed by acts intended to cause injury (898) and offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations (793).

The majority of sentences were fines (1,807), followed by community work, corrections (1,537) carried out mainly through the Manukau Service Court Delivery area (2,475) and Auckland Service Court Delivery area (1,844) (see Figure 10).



Figure 10: Pacific adults convicted in court by sentence type - most serious offence calendar year



Children and young people charged in court – most serious offence calendar year

In 2015, 201 young people were charged in court; the majority were tried and proved in Youth Court. This number was a decrease from the previous year (see Table 42).

Table 42: Pacific children and young people charged in court – most serious offence calendar year

Year	Total outcomes	Youth Court proved (absolute)	Youth Court proved (order)	Dismissed	Withdrawn	Convicted and sentenced in adult	Other outcome
2014	240	75	69	9	63	15	6
2015	201	90	54	6	39	9	3

The majority were male offenders for crimes of unlawful entry with intent/burglary, breaking and entering (45), followed by robbery, extortion and

related offences (33) and acts intended to cause injury (21). A high number were 16 years at the time of being charged in court (see Table 43).

Table 43: Age breakdown of Pacific children and young people charged in court – most serious offence calendar year

Year	Total age		12 to 13 years		14 years		15 years		16 years	
	Total	Pacific	Total	Pacific	Total	Pacific	Total	Pacific	Total	Pacific
2014	2076	240	18	3	477	45	651	78	924	117
2015	1878	201	30	3	426	48	567	60	852	93

Pacific peoples experiences of crime⁸⁷

Pacific peoples (32 percent), similarly to Māori (33 percent) were more likely than the New Zealand average (24 percent) to have been the victim of one or more offences in 2013. They were also more likely to be the victim of a violent interpersonal offence by a stranger (6 percent), compared to the New Zealand average of 3 percent. As well, Pacific peoples (41 percent) were more likely than the New Zealand average (16 percent) to be very or fairly worried about being intimidated, harassed or assaulted due to their ethnicity.

They were no more likely to be the victim of a violent interpersonal offence by an intimate partner (6 percent), compared to the New Zealand average of 5 percent.

87. Based on the New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey 2014.



Pacific languages spoken

Pacific languages

There has been a decline over the years in the number of people able to speak Cook Islands Māori, Niuean and Tokelauan languages. However, there has been an increase in the number of people who are able to speak Samoan, Tongan, Fijian and Tuvaluan languages. Gagana Samoa is the third most-spoken language in New Zealand.

The retention of Pacific languages and cultures are of growing concern in New Zealand, particularly as the Pacific population continues to increase. Since 2010, the Ministry for Pacific Peoples has supported the promotion of seven Pacific languages and cultures in an effort to improve language retention and to celebrate what is uniquely Pacific peoples culture.

Pacific peoples are more bilingual and multilingual compared to the total population.

For those that speak Samoan, Tongan, Fijian, and Tokelauan, their highest level of qualification is a Level 1 to 4 National Certificate. However, those who speak Cook Islands Māori, Niuean, and Tuvaluan are less likely to have a formal qualification.

There are also differences between New Zealand-born and overseas-born Pacific peoples who speak a Pacific language. New Zealand born Pacific peoples are more likely to have achieved a Level 1 to 4 National Certificate, those born overseas were less likely to hold a formal qualification, with the exception of Fijian speakers who generally attained a Level 1 to 4 National Certificate.

Speakers of a Pacific language

The number of speakers of Pacific languages counted in Censuses from 2001 to 2013 is shown in Table 44. Data indicates that there has been an increase in the number of people who speak Samoan, Tongan, Fijian and Tuvaluan languages. However, as mentioned above the number of people speaking languages from the realm countries (Cook Islands Māori, Niuean and Tokelauan) has decreased (see Table 44).

Table 44: Number of speakers of a Pacific language 2001-2013⁸⁸

Languages	2001	2006	2013
Samoan	81,036	85,428	86,403
Cook Islands Māori	9,372	9,702	8,121
Tongan	23,046	29,499	31,839
Niuean	5,478	5,481	4,545
Fijian	3,588	4,977	6,273
Tokelauan	2,808	2,796	2,469
Tuvaluan	1,398	1,872	2,349

The Samoan language was the third most commonly spoken language in New Zealand, immediately following English and te reo Māori. It was a more commonly spoken language in New Zealand than Hindi, Northern Chinese and French:

- English – spoken by 3,819,972 people (96 percent of people who stated speaking at least one language)
- Te reo Māori – 148,395 people (3.7 percent)
- Samoan – 86,403 people (2.2 percent)
- Hindi – 66,309 people (1.7 percent)
- Northern Chinese (including Mandarin) – 52,263 people (1.3 percent)
- French – 49,125 people (1.2 percent).

Bilingual and multilingual Pacific speakers

Pacific peoples are nearly three times more likely to speak two languages (40.1 percent) compared to the total population (14.6 percent). They are also more likely to speak three languages (2.8 percent) compared to the total population (2.1 percent) (see Table 45).

Table 45: Number and percentage of languages spoken

Number of languages spoken	Pacific	Total population
Total people, number of languages spoken	295,941	4,242,051
None (eg) too young to talk	8,439 (2.8%)	65,853 (1.5%)
One language	149,934 (50.7%)	3,169,596 (74.7%)
Two languages	118,584 (40.1%)	621,030 (14.6%)
Three languages	8,352 (2.8%)	91,458 (2.1%)
Four languages	1,218 (0.4%)	19,434 (0.4%)
Five languages	201 (0.1%)	4,511 (0.1%)
Six languages	93 (0.03%)	1,377 (0.03%)
Total people stated	280,821 (94.9%)	3,973,359 (93.7%)

88. Census, Statistics New Zealand. http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/ethnic-profiles.aspx?request_value=24706#24706

Proportion of Pacific peoples who speak a Pacific language and highest form of qualification

Analysis of Pacific languages and highest form of qualification for Pacific peoples aged 15 years and over shows that for those who speak Samoan, Tongan, Fijian or Tokelauan their highest level of qualification is Level 1 to 4 National Certificate: Tokelauan language 44.5 percent,

Samoan language 43.7 percent, Fijian language 40.5 percent and Tongan language 39.8 percent. In contrast, about half of those who speak Cook Islands Māori (50.7 percent), Niuean (42.2 percent) and Tuvaluan (40.3 percent) have no qualification (see Table 46).

Table 46: Percentage of eight most common languages for Pacific peoples by highest qualification⁸⁹

Languages	No qualification (%)	Level 1-4 certificate (%)	Level 5-6 diploma (%)	Bachelor's degree or higher (%)	Overseas secondary school qualification (%)
English	27.7	49.7	5.6	8.5	8.5
Samoan	29.8	43.7	5.0	6.9	14.6
Tongan	34.7	39.8	5.0	7.1	13.4
Cook Islands Māori	50.7	32.5	4.8	5.2	6.9
Niuean	42.2	38.1	6.5	8.3	4.9
Fijian	14.3	40.5	11.5	12.3	21.2
Tokelauan	34.7	44.5	6.2	8.2	6.2
Tuvaluan	40.3	31.7	5.9	7.4	14.8
Total people stated	29.8	47.7	5.4	8.1	9.1

Proportion of Pacific peoples who speak a Pacific language and highest form of qualification by birthplace

Over half of New Zealand-born Pacific peoples who speak a Pacific language obtained a Level 1 to 4 National Certificate as their highest qualification. In comparison, Pacific peoples born overseas who spoke a Pacific language

were less likely to have a formal qualification, with the exception of Fijian speakers who generally attained a Level 1 to 4 National Certificate (see Table 47).

Table 47: Percentage of eight most common languages for Pacific peoples by birthplace - NZ born/overseas born and highest qualification⁹⁰

New Zealand born					
Languages	No qualification (%)	Level 1-4 certificate (%)	Level 5-6 diploma (%)	Bachelor's degree or higher (%)	Overseas secondary school qualification (%)
English	22.8	61.3	5.6	9.4	0.9
Samoan	15.7	66.9	5.9	10.1	1.5
Tongan	19.7	65.8	5.3	7.5	1.6
Cook Islands Māori	27.2	55.2	6.9	9.0	2.0
Niuean	24.2	56.6	7.3	10.6	1.0
Fijian	9.4	60.4	5.7	13.2	9.4
Tokelauan	21.0	62.9	5.9	8.3	1.5
Tuvaluan	19.0	69.0	0.0	7.1	2.4
Overseas born					
Languages	No qualification (%)	Level 1-4 certificate (%)	Level 5-6 diploma (%)	Bachelor's degree or higher (%)	Overseas secondary school qualification (%)
English	33.0	37.0	6.0	8.0	17.0
Samoan	36.0	33.0	5.0	5.0	21.0
Tongan	39.0	32.0	5.0	7.0	17.0
Cook Islands Māori	55.0	28.0	4.0	4.0	8.0
Niuean	48.0	32.0	6.0	8.0	6.0
Fijian	15.0	40.0	12.0	12.0	22.0
Tokelauan	42.0	34.0	7.0	8.0	9.0
Tuvaluan	19.0	69.0	0.0	7.1	2.4

89. Note people may be counted in more than one language

90. Ibid.





Religion

Pacific peoples religious affiliations

The Pacific population in New Zealand are a religious people. A high proportion said they affiliated with at least one religion. The majority belong to the Christian faith.

There is a high correlation between those who attend church and who speak a Pacific language. There is no significant difference with those born in New Zealand or overseas. It appears that churches foster Pacific languages. The section above shows an increase in language use of Samoan, Tongan, Fijian and Tuvaluan. Church attendance amongst this population group is high. It also shows a decrease in people who speak Cook Islands Māori and Niuean. A lower proportion of this group attend church. This may be a coincidence or could demonstrate the relationship between language retention and churches. Interestingly, whilst the use of Tokelauan language has decreased over the years, they do affiliate highly with a religion. Further investigation is warranted to validate and address these issues.

Given the decline in some Pacific language speakers and an increase in others and the perceived relationship between Pacific languages and churches, there may be an opportunity to support churches in boosting the number of Pacific language speakers either through the education space such as language nests, community businesses or other activities. This would require collaborative efforts across government agencies such as the Ministry for Pacific Peoples, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Development and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Religious affiliation

The Pacific population in New Zealand are a religious people. Seventy nine percent of Pacific peoples said they were affiliated with at least one religion. Older Pacific age groups (30 to 65 years and over) are more likely to be affiliated with at least one religion (see Table 48). There is a small proportion (17.5 percent), however, of Pacific people who do not affiliate with any religion. By comparison 41.9 percent of the total New Zealand population said they had no religion. Of those who stated a religious affiliation, the majority were Christians (215,502) (see Table 49), in particular, the majority identified with the Catholic faith (52,035) followed by Presbyterian, Congregational and Reformed churches (44,733) and Methodist (33,675) (see Table 49).

By ethnicity, 92.6 percent Tuvaluan people said they affiliated with at least one religion followed by 88.1 percent of Tongan, 83.4 percent of Samoan, 83.4 percent Tokelauan, 82.9 percent Fijian, 65.9 percent Niuean and 65.1 percent Cook Islands (see Table 48).

Table 48: Affiliation with at least one religion by age

Ethnicity	Under 15 (%)	15-29 (%)	30-64 (%)	65 & over (%)	Total
Samoan	77.3	83.2	88.3	95.4	83.4% (113,739)
Cook Islands	56.7	62.6	74.2	90.7	65.1% (38,133)
Tongan	83.8	88.3	92.5	96.6	88.1% (50,121)
Niuean	58.6	63.2	73.7	89.7	65.9% (14,877)
Fijian	74.2	83.4	87.7	94.6	82.9% (11,550)
Tokelauan	76.3	84.3	96.7	83.4	83.4% (5,703)
Tuvaluan	88.9	94.4	95.4	97.1	92.6% (3,009)
Pacific	72.9	78.7	85.5	94.1	79.7%
NZ population	45.7	45.6	56.3	76.8	55.0%

Table 49: Total religious affiliations of Pacific peoples

Religious affiliation	Pacific peoples (total responses)
Christian	
Anglican	7,365
Baptist	2,097
Catholic	52,035
Christian	27,456
Latter-day Saints	19,185
Methodist	33,675
Pentecostal	17,409
Presbyterian, Congregational and Reformed	44,733
Other Christian religions	15,207
Total people, Christian	215,502
Māori Christian	
Ratana	2,445
Ringatū	525
Other Māori Christian religions	24
Total people, Māori Christian	2,940
Other religions	
Buddhist	603
Hindu	1,857
Islam/Muslim	1,536
Judaism/Jewish	213
Spiritualism and New Age religions	570
Sikh	78
'Other' other religions	1,560
Total people, with at least one religious affiliation	223,212
No religion	48,975
Object to answering	11,601
Total people stated⁹¹	279,903
Not elsewhere Included ⁹²	16,704
Total people	295,941

91. Excludes residual categories (not elsewhere included).

92. Consists of don't know, religion unidentifiable, response outside scope, and not stated.

Most common religions and no religious affiliation by ethnicity

For the majority of Pacific groups, there is a small difference from the most common religion to the next. However, for the Tongan group, the Methodist church remains the dominant church

of attendance. Of the seven Pacific groups, Cook Islanders and Niuean groups have higher numbers indicating no religion.

Table 50: Most common religions of Pacific peoples

Ethnicity	Most common religions	No religion
Samoa	Catholic	22.8% (31,164)
Cook Islands	Presbyterian, Congregational and Reformed	22.2% (13,014)
Tonga	Methodist	35.6% (20,250)
Niue	Presbyterian, Congregational and Reformed	27.2% (6,153)
Fiji	Methodist	17.2% (2,394)
Tokelau	Catholic	34.3% (2,343)
Tuvalu	Presbyterian, Congregational and Reformed	44.1% (1,434)

Proportion of Pacific peoples with a religious affiliation and Pacific language

A high percentage of those who speak Samoan, Tongan, Cook Islands Māori, Niuean, Fijian, Tokelauan or Tuvaluan languages have also

stated that they affiliate with at least one religion (see Table 51).

Table 51: Percentage of eight most common languages for Pacific peoples by religious affiliation⁹³

Languages	No religion (%)	Total people stated religion (%)
English	18.7	81.7
Samoan	3.6	96.7
Tongan	1.9	98.2
Cook Islands Māori	7.1	93.4
Niuean	10.4	90.3
Fijian	2.1	97.9
Tokelauan	2.5	97.5
Tuvaluan	1.7	98.6

93. Note people may be included in more than one language category.

Proportion of Pacific peoples with a religious affiliation and a Pacific language - by birthplace

The majority of New Zealand-born Pacific peoples who speak a Pacific language have stated having an affiliation with a religious group. Similarly, the majority of people born overseas

and who speak a Pacific language have also stated having an affiliation with a religious group (see Table 52).

Table 52: Percentage of eight most common languages for Pacific peoples by birthplace⁹⁴

Languages	New Zealand born		Overseas born	
	No religion	Total people with at least one religion	No religion	Total people stated religion
English	25.5	71.1	5.1	93.2
Samoan	5.3	92.9	2.3	96.4
Tongan	2.6	96.1	1.5	97.5
Cook Islands Māori	10.8	86.1	5.8	91.6
Niuean	12.0	84.4	9.0	88.0
Fijian	5.3	93.1	1.8	97.1
Tokelauan	4.0	93.1	1.3	97.3
Tuvaluan	2.2	96.0	1.2	96.8

94. Ibid.



Appendices

Appendix 1:

Background information on data sources

Census 2013

The Census is the official count of how many people and dwellings there are in New Zealand. It takes a snapshot of the people in New Zealand and the places where we live. The 2013 New Zealand Census, of Population and Dwellings, was held on Tuesday, 5 March 2013.

Some statistics in this report are reported at Levels 3 and 4 of the classification of ethnicity as used in the 2013 census data. (See Appendix 2). Whilst the 2013 Census reports on 13 Pacific groups, ethnic breakdowns in this report is only at the seven highest Pacific populations in New Zealand, including Samoa, Cook Islands, Tonga, Niue, Fiji, Tokelau and Tuvalu. Therefore while some data will be reported at the Pacific level, where possible or where necessary, statistics are reported at the ethnic specific level including Samoa, Cook Islands, Tonga, Niue, Fiji, Tokelau and Tuvalu groups.

Education Counts

Education Counts is the official Education statistics site of the Ministry of Education and Statistics New Zealand. The website provides a range of information of the education sector. Information includes for early childhood education, primary and secondary schooling, and tertiary education by national counts, ethnic and regional breakdowns. This document reports on recent available Pasifika Education statistics.

Labour Market Statistics 2016 Q1

Statistics New Zealand is the official statistician on the following: number of people employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force, actual and usual hours worked, the numbers of people in occupations and industries, the number of filled jobs and full-time equivalent jobs, total average weekly and average hourly earnings, total and average weekly paid hours, movements in base salary and ordinary time wage rates, and overtime wage rates.

The Labour Market Statistics replaced the Household Labour Force Survey, Quarterly Employment Survey, and Labour Cost Index (Salary and Wage Rates) releases in 2015.

This document utilises the recent 2016 Quarter 1 released in March 2016.

New Zealand Health Survey 2014/2015

The New Zealand Health Survey (NZHS) provides information about the health and wellbeing of New Zealanders. The NZHS became a continuous survey in 2011, enabling the publication of annual updates on the health of New Zealanders.

The Annual Update of Key Results 2014/15: New Zealand Health Survey report utilised in this document provides a snapshot of the health of New Zealanders through the publication of key indicators on health behaviours, health status and access to health care for both adults and children. It presents the 2014/15 results from the continuous New Zealand Health Survey, with comparisons to the 2011/12 and 2006/07 surveys.

New Zealand General Social Survey 2014

The New Zealand General Social Survey (NZGSS) provides information on the well-being of New Zealanders aged 15 years and over. It covers a wide range of social and economic outcomes and shows how people are faring. In particular the survey provides a view of how well-being outcomes are distributed across different groups within the New Zealand population.

The data collection for the New Zealand General Social Survey (NZGSS) 2014 took place over the 12 months from April 2014 to March 2015. The NZGSS 2014 personal questionnaire was answered by 8,795 individuals. Households were selected at random using a multistage sample design. Available information on Pacific peoples from the 2014 NZGSS is reported in this document.

New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey

The New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCASS) is a nationwide random, face-to-face survey with almost 7,000 New Zealand residents aged 15 or over about the extent and nature of crime and victimisation in New Zealand. 6943 adults were interviewed between February and June 2014 about crime that happened in 2013. 2014 was the third time that NZCASS has been conducted, with previous surveys in 2006 and 2009. Where possible, information about Pacific peoples perceptions from this survey is reported.

2014 general election report

The Electoral Commission commissioned a survey with voters and non-voters in 2014, post the general election to measure voter satisfaction with the services the Electoral Commission provides and to understand the level of engagement with the voting process, barriers to voting, and how to address these barriers for each identified population group. A total of 1,310 people were surveyed through multiple data collection methods including telephone, CATI surveying and face to face interviews.

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Appendix 3:

Classification of Pacific peoples ethnicity at Statistics New Zealand

Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
30	Pacific peoples	300	Pacific peoples	30000	Pacific peoples
31	Samoan	311	Samoan	31111	Samoan
32	Cook Islands Māori	321	Cook Islands Māori	32100	Cook Islands Māori nfd
				32111	Aitutaki Islander
				32112	Atiu Islander
				32113	Mangaia Islander
				32114	Manihiki Islander
				32115	Mauke Islander
				32116	Mitiaro Islander
				32117	Palmerston Islander
				32118	Penrhyn Islander
				32119	Pukapuka Islander
32120	Rakahanga Islander				
32121	Rarotongan				
33	Tongan	331	Tongan	33111	Tongan
34	Niuean	341	Niuean	34111	Niuean
35	Tokelauan	351	Tokelauan	35111	Tokelauan
36	Fijian	361	Fijian	36111	Fijian

Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
37	Other Pacific peoples	371	Other Pacific peoples	37111	Admiralty Islander
				37112	Australian Aboriginal
				37113	Austral Islander
				37114	Palau Islander
				37115	Bismark Archipelagoan
				37116	Bougainvillean
				37117	Caroline Islander
				37118	Easter Islander
				37119	Gambier Islander
				37120	Guadalcanalian
				37121	Chamorro
				37122	Hawaiian
				37123	Kanak
				37124	Kiribati
				37125	Malaitian
				37126	Manus Islander
				37127	Marianas Islander
				37128	Marquesas Islander
				37129	Marshall Islander
				37130	Nauruan
				37131	New Britain Islander
				37132	New Georgian
				37133	New Irelander
				37134	Banaban
				37135	Papua New Guinean
				37136	Phoenix Islander
				37137	Pitcairn Islander
				37138	Rotuman
				37139	Santa Cruz Islander
				37140	Tahitian
				37141	Solomon Islander
				37142	Torres Strait Islander
				37143	Tuamotu Islander
				37144	Tuvaluan
				37145	Ni Vanuatu
				37146	Wake Islander
				37147	Wallis Islander
				37148	Yap Islander
				37199	Pacific peoples nec

Appendix 4:

Selected NZGSS measures by ethnicity - April 2014 - March 2015

Measure	Total population ⁽¹⁾	Ethnicity			
		European	Māori	Pacific peoples	Asian
Percent					
Population distribution⁽²⁾	...	74.2	13.0	5.9	11.8
Overall life satisfaction⁽³⁾					
0 to 6	17.4	16.0	22.2	21.9	18.4
7	19.3	19.1	20.1	15.9	22.1
8	29.0	31.0	26.4	18.1	26.0
9	16.5	17.1	14.1	18.2	16.5
10	17.8	16.9	17.3	25.9	16.9
Sense of purpose⁽⁴⁾					
0 to 6	12.9	11.2	16.4	18.3	17.3
7	16.5	16.5	15.6	13.7	18.2
8	28.7	30.2	26.5	21.6	25.3
9	16.5	16.9	13.2	15.3*	17.4
10	25.4	25.2	28.3	31.2	21.7
Financial well-being					
Adequacy of income to meet everyday needs ⁽⁵⁾					
Not enough money	12.2	8.9	20.6	30.7	14.9
Only just enough money	25.0	22.5	28.2	35.0	32.6
Enough money	45.6	48.2	41.3	27.6	43.3
More than enough money	17.2	20.3	9.9	6.7*	9.2
Self-rated general health status					
Excellent	21.6	21.9	18.6	26.3	21.1
Very good	39.1	39.9	32.9	33.8	42.5
Good	25.7	25.2	29.5	25.2	26.7
Fair/poor	13.6	12.9	19.0	14.7	9.8

Source: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/ethnicity.aspx>

Measure	Total population ⁽¹⁾	Ethnicity			
		European	Māori	Pacific peoples	Asian
		Percent			
Housing					
Condition of house or flat					
No repairs or maintenance needed	35.8	36.0	27.2	25.3	45.4
Minor/some repairs and maintenance needed	57.0	57.3	59.7	66.0	50.7
Immediate/extensive repairs and maintenance needed	7.1	6.7	13.0	8.8*	3.9*
Problem with dampness or mould					
No problem	68.3	71.6	55.3	45.9	68.0
Minor problem	25.6	23.7	30.7	39.3	28.1
Major problem	6.2	4.7	13.9	14.8	3.9*
House or flat colder than would like					
Yes – always or often	21.2	17.9	32.8	42.5	22.8
Yes – sometimes	26.8	25.9	25.5	27.9	30.0
No	52.1	56.2	41.6	29.7	47.2
Safety and security					
Feeling when walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark ⁽⁶⁾					
Very safe/safe	60.9	60.7	59.8	55.5	60.0
Feeling when at home by yourself at night ⁽⁶⁾					
Very safe/safe	86.4	86.8	84.2	82.8	85.4
Feeling when using/waiting for public transport at night ⁽⁶⁾					
Very safe/safe	50.2	49.2	49.4	49.0	52.6
Feeling when using the internet for online transactions ⁽⁶⁾					
Very safe/safe	71.6	73.1	63.8	55.4	73.5
Household storage of emergency water					
Have emergency water for three days	47.4	49.8	38.0	35.6	40.2
Experience of discrimination in last 12 months					
Experienced discrimination	17.1	14.6	25.8	19.9	26.6
Social contact and loneliness					
Contact with family and friends living in another household ⁽⁷⁾					
Had face-to-face contact with family at least once a week	51.8	54.9	58.5	44.1	31.5
Had non-face-to-face contact with family at least once a week	63.6	66.0	67.8	57.1	49.7
Had face-to-face contact with friends at least once a week	63.6	63.5	63.6	60.0	64.0
Had non-face-to-face contact with friends at least once a week	67.6	67.1	68.5	67.7	72.1

Measure	Total population ⁽¹⁾	Ethnicity			
		European	Māori	Pacific peoples	Asian
		Percent			
Felt lonely in last four weeks					
None of the time	63.9	65.1	59.7	65.7	57.5
A little of the time	22.2	21.8	23.7	20.8	25.8
Some of the time	10.3	9.7	11.8	9.1*	13.0
Most/all of the time	3.6	3.4	4.8	4.5*	3.7**
Generalised trust⁽⁸⁾					
Trust held for people in New Zealand					
0 to 4	8.7	7.3	16.8	13.4	6.5*
5 to 6	22.9	22.3	28.6	31.7	20.3
7 to 8	53.6	55.6	43.3	42.0	54.8
9 to 10	14.8	14.8	11.3	12.9*	18.4
Culture and identity					
Acceptance of diversity					
Feeling about a new neighbour who was from a religious minority					
Very comfortable/comfortable	76.0	75.9	74.8	79.9	75.6
Feeling about a new neighbour who was gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender					
Very comfortable/comfortable	75.1	77.1	77.9	67.4	66.1
Feeling about a new neighbour who was a racial/ethnic minority					
Very comfortable/comfortable	74.8	76.3	69.8	67.8	73.6
Feeling about a new neighbour who had a mental illness					
Very comfortable/comfortable	51.7	53.4	59.2	49.6	39.6
Feeling about a new neighbour who was a new migrant					
Very comfortable/comfortable	76.4	75.9	73.3	74.7	81.6
Ability to express identity					
Very easy/easy	86.3	90.3	83.1	70.0	71.3

- The total population also includes people who identified with 'Middle Eastern, Latin American and African' (MELAA) and 'Other' ethnic groups. These ethnic groups were too small to provide estimates in this table.
- People were able to identify with more than one ethnic group and therefore percentages add to more than 100 percent.
- Based on a scale where 0 is completely dissatisfied and 10 is completely satisfied.
- Based on a scale about life being worthwhile, where 0 is not at all worthwhile and 10 is completely worthwhile.
- Includes partner's income where applicable.

- Percentage excludes responses of 'not applicable'.
 - Contact in the last four weeks with family/friends living in another household who provide help and support.
 - Based on a scale where 0 is not trusted at all and 10 is trusted completely.
- Note:** Due to rounding, individual estimates may not sum to 100.0.
- Symbols:** * relative sampling error is 30 to 49.9 percent
 ** relative sampling error is 50 to 99.9 percent
 ... not applicable (see footnote 2)

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Appendix 5:

Terminations (abortions) by ethnicity and age of women (Annual - December) 2014

Total all ages (years)	2014					
	European	Māori	Pacific	Asian	Not stated	Total
	7,564	3,012	1,544	2,358	36	13,137
Under 20	1,106	547	264	161	5	1,815
20-24	2,439	1,000	551	535	12	4,024
25-29	1,682	722	366	616	10	3,075
30-34	1,124	415	223	590	4	2,172
35-39	799	231	97	317	5	1,384
40 and over	414	97	43	139	0	667

Source: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/infoshare/ViewTable.aspx?pxID=e4225f06-cd46-49b7-a4df-e3b2814aef29>
(Table reference: ABN008AA)

