



## **Samoan People in New Zealand: 2006**

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## Introduction

*Samoaan People in New Zealand: 2006* is one of seven profiles on Pacific peoples based on the results from the 2006 Census. The subject population for this profile is the usually resident New Zealand population of Samoans at the time of the 2006 Census. Samoans are defined as those who specified Samoan as a response to the ethnicity question. Where appropriate, comparisons are made between Samoans born in New Zealand and those born overseas, as well as with the total Pacific and total New Zealand usually resident populations. Time series information is provided, using data from previous censuses. This has not been possible for all topics because changes in the way that some of the data is collected means it cannot always be easily compared across time.

## Highlights

### Samoaan people in New Zealand

- In 2006, Samoans were the largest Pacific ethnic group in New Zealand, making up 131,100 or 49 percent of New Zealand's Pacific population (265,974).
- The Samoan population increased by 14 percent (16,083) between 2001 and 2006.
- The median age of the Samoan population (half are younger and half are older than this age) was 21 years. By comparison, the median ages for the Pacific and total New Zealand populations were 21 years and 36 years, respectively.
- Samoans born in New Zealand account for 60 percent (77,247) of the total Samoan population.
- 63 percent (77,109) of Samoans are able to hold an everyday conversation in Samoan. This is a decrease of 4 percentage points since 2001.
- 86 percent (105,903) of Samoans affiliated with a religion. Of those Samoans who affiliated with a religion, 98 percent (104,190) affiliated with a Christian religion.
- 69 percent (48,147) of Samoan adults have a formal educational qualification (secondary school or post-school qualification). The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations are 65 percent and 75 percent, respectively.
- 67 percent (87,003) of the Samoan population live in the Auckland region, which is the same proportion as in 2001.

### Tagata Samoa i totonu o Niu Sila

- I le tausaga e 2006, 'o le fuainūmera o tagata Samoa sã pito sili ona to'atele mai tagata Pasefika i totonu o Niu Sila, e aofia ai le 131,100 po'o le 49 pasene o le aofa'iga o tagata Pasefika i totonu o Niu Sila (265,974).
- E 14 pasene (16,083) na fa'aopoopo ai le aofa'iga o fuanūmera o tagata Samoa i le vā o le 2001 ma le 2006.
- 'O tausaga tūtotonu sa maua i ai le mātutua (o le aofa'i o tagata Samoa e i lalo ifo o ia tausaga 'a'o leisi 'afa e i luga a'e) 'o le 21 tausaga. Pe'āa fa'atusatusa tausaga tūtotonu o le mātutua mo le Pasefika ma le aofa'iga 'ātoa o tagata Niu Sila, sa 21 tausaga mo le Pasefika 'ae 36 tausaga mo tagata Niu Sila.
- 'O tagata Samoa e fānanau i Niu Sila e 60 pasene (77,247) mai le aofa'iga 'ātoa o tagata Samoa.

- 'O le 63 pasene (77,109) o tagata Samoa 'ua mafai ona talanoa fa'asamoa. 'Ua fa'aitiitia lea i le 4 pasene talu mai le 2001.
- 'O le 86 pasene (105,903) o tagata Samoa 'ua iai o latou pi'itaga fa'alelotu. 'O tagata Samoa e iai pi'itaga fa'alelotu e 98 pasene (104,190) 'ua iai pi'itaga i le lotu Fa'akerisiano.
- 'O le 69 pasene (48,147) o tagata Samoa mātutua 'ua iai fa'ailoga mautū fa'alea'oa'oga (ā'oga maualuga po'o fa'ailoga i le 'uma o ā'oga). 'O nūmera fa'atusatusa mo le aofa'iga 'ātoa o tagata Pasefika ma Niu Sila e 65 pasene Pasefika 'ae 75 pasene Niu Sila 'ātoa.
- 'O le 67 pasene (87,003) o le aofa'iga o tagata Samoa e nonofo i le itūmālō o Aukilani, 'ua tutusa lea ma le tausaga e 2001.

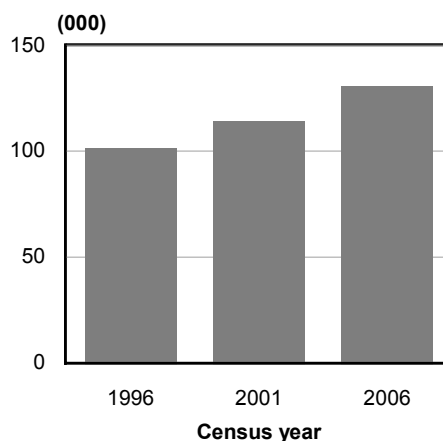
## 1. Population

Samoans formed the largest Pacific ethnic group in New Zealand in 2006, and comprised 131,103 or 49 percent of the usually resident Pacific population (265,974). The six other largest Pacific ethnic groups were Cook Islands Maori (22 percent), Tongan (19 percent), Niuean (8 percent), Fijian (4 percent), Tokelauan (3 percent), and Tuvaluan (1 percent).

The Samoan population in New Zealand increased by 14 percent between 2001 and 2006. In the five-year period prior to 2001, the Samoan population experienced a 13 percent increase. The total Pacific population increased by 15 percent between 1996 and 2001, and a further 15 percent between 2001 and 2006.

Figure 1

**Samoan Population in New Zealand**  
1996, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

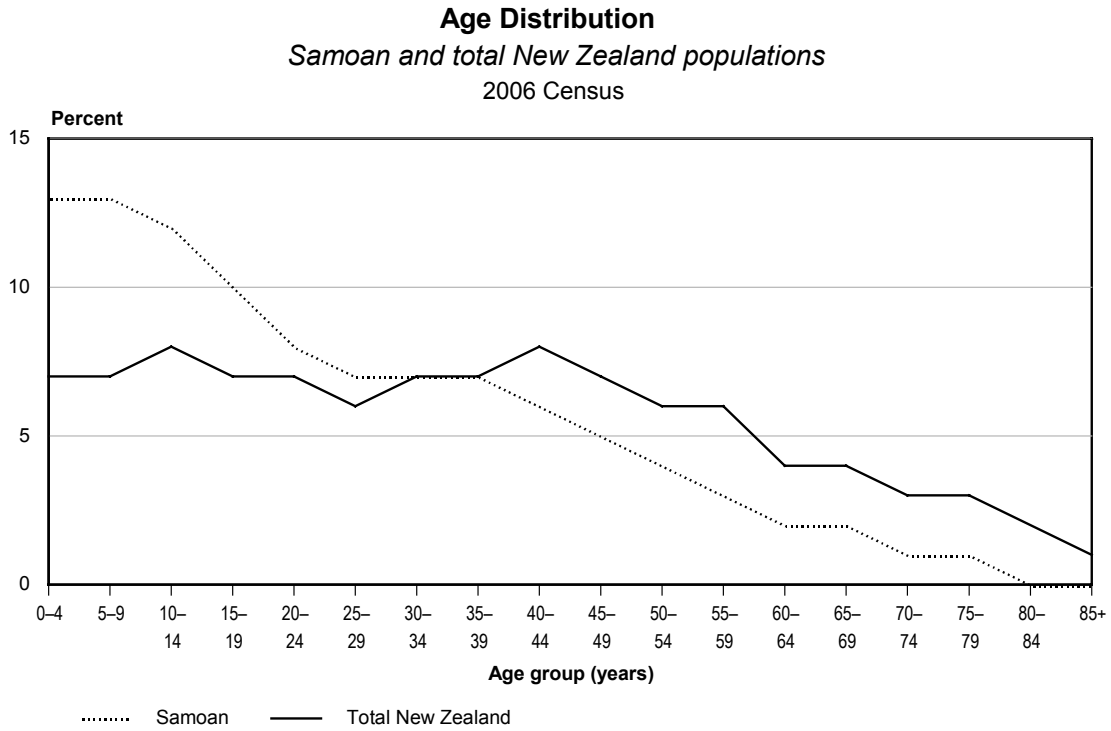


### Age and sex distribution

The age distribution of the Samoan population in New Zealand is almost identical to that of the Pacific population in New Zealand in that both were weighted to the very young. This is because the Samoan population makes up such a large proportion of the total Pacific population. In 2006, 38 percent of Samoans in 2006 were under 15, which was 1 percentage point lower than in 2001. The comparable figure for the Pacific population was 38 percent. The high proportion of young people in both the Samoan and the Pacific populations is further evident in the small proportions of the total populations over the age of 65 (4 percent and 3 percent, respectively).

The total New Zealand population on the other hand was older, with only 22 percent under 15 years old, and 12 percent over the age of 65. The distinctive age structure of the Samoan and Pacific populations contributes to many of the differences between these populations and the total New Zealand population.

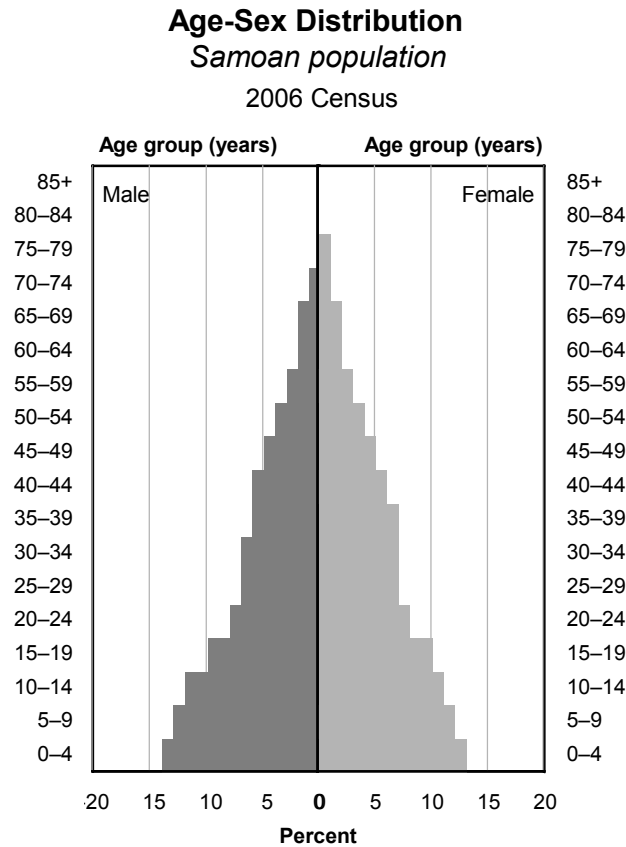
Figure 2



In 2006 the median age of the Samoan population (half are younger and half are older than this age) was 21 years, older than in 2001 when it was 19 years. By comparison, the median age of the Pacific population was 21 years, and the median age for the New Zealand population was 36 years.

The sex distribution of Samoans was almost evenly balanced with males (64,530) and females (66,573) making up 49 percent and 51 percent of the Samoan population, respectively. The sex distribution of the total Pacific population was similar, with males making up 49 percent of the population. The comparable figure for the total New Zealand population was slightly lower, with males making up 49 percent of the population.

Figure 3



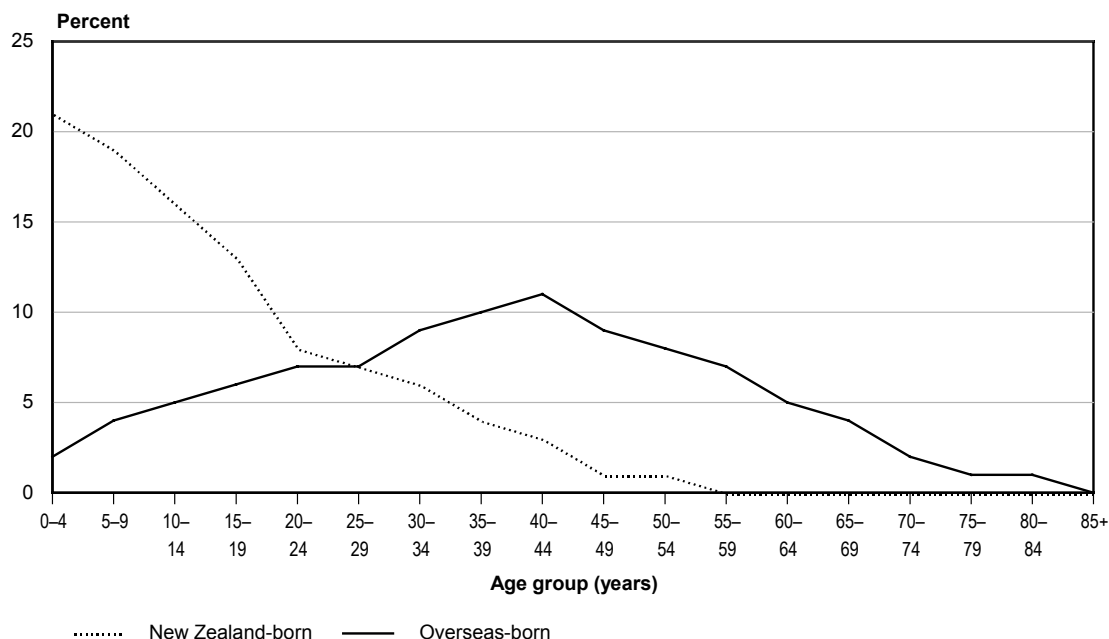
**Place of birth**

In 2006, 60 percent (77,247) of the usually resident Samoan population in New Zealand were born in New Zealand, which was an increase of 2 percentage points since 2001. Of those Samoans who were born overseas, 92 percent gave Samoa as their birthplace which was 4 percentage points fewer than 2001.

The age distribution of the New Zealand-born Samoan population had a much higher proportion of young people than the overseas-born population. Of the New Zealand-born Samoan population, 56 percent were under the age of 15, compared with 12 percent for overseas-born Samoans. Conversely, a very small proportion of the New Zealand-born and overseas-born Samoan population was over the age of 65, at 0.1 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Figure 4

**Age Distribution of Samoan Population**  
*By birthplace*  
 2006 Census



**Duration of residence**

At the time of the 2006 Census, 6 percent of Samoans born overseas had been residing in New Zealand for less than one year, an increase of 1 percentage point from 2001. Forty percent of overseas-born Samoans had lived in New Zealand for over 20 years.

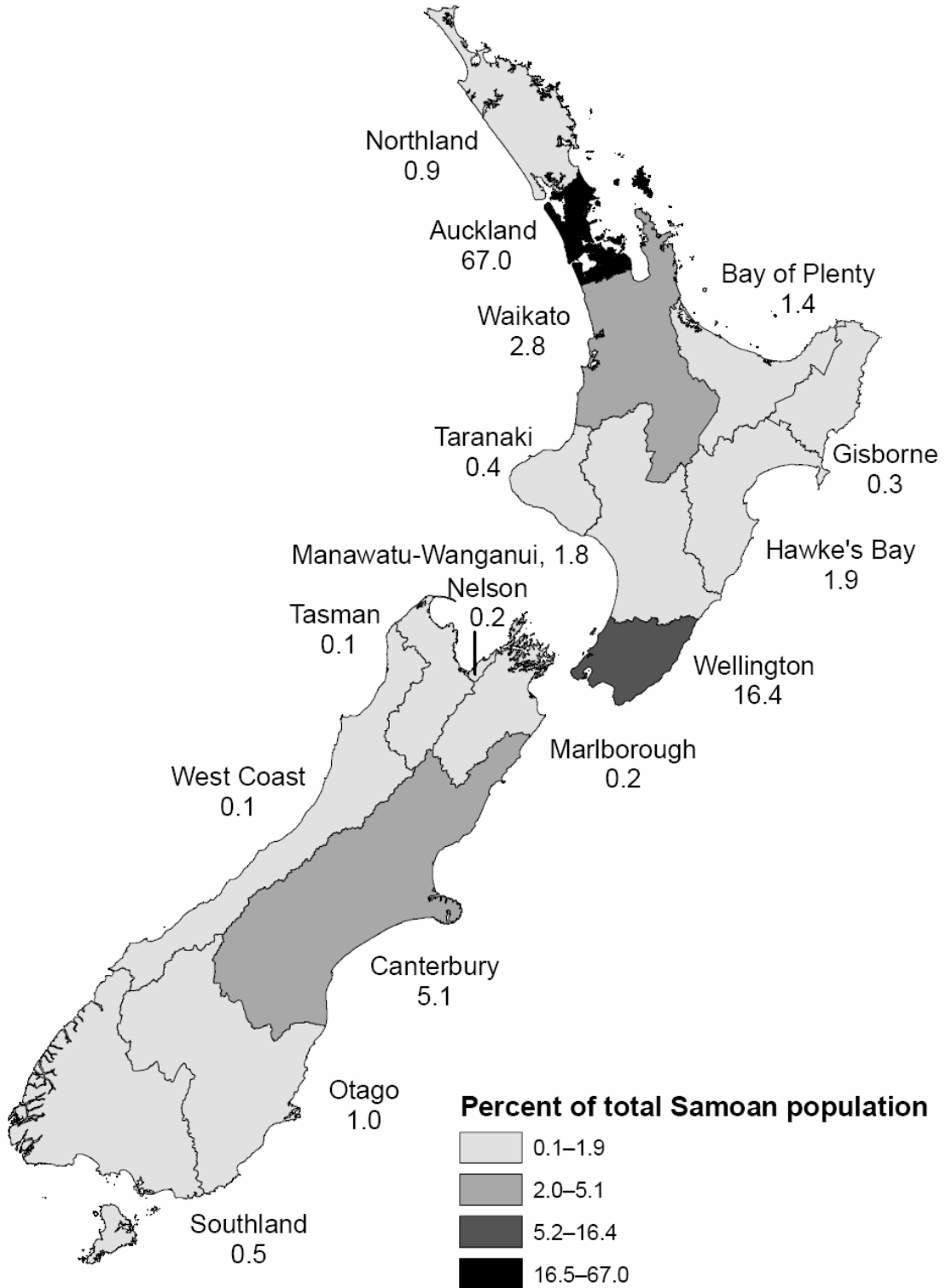
**Geographical distribution**

Ninety-three percent (121,782) of the Samoan population in New Zealand in 2006 lived in the North Island. Of the Samoans living in the South Island, 71 percent (9,318) lived in the Canterbury region. A breakdown of the regions in which Samoans reside shows that the majority lived in the Auckland region (67 percent), while a further 16 percent lived in the Wellington region, 5 percent in the Canterbury region, and 2 percent each in the Hawke’s Bay region and Manawatu-Wanganui region.

An overwhelming majority of Samoans (98 percent) lived in urban areas. The comparable figure for the total Pacific population was 97 percent. A further breakdown shows that 68 percent (87,003) of Samoans lived in the Auckland urban area. Of this total, 54 percent (47,067) lived in South Auckland and 25 percent (21,654) lived Central Auckland.

Figure 5

**Geographical Distribution of the Samoan Population in New Zealand**  
*By regional council area*  
2006 Census



### **Multiple ethnicities**

Sixty-six percent (86,763) of the Samoan population in New Zealand gave Samoan as their sole ethnicity in the 2006 Census. Twenty-two percent (28,290) reported Samoan and one other ethnic group, and 9 percent (11,472) reported Samoan and two other ethnic groups.

Further analysis of Samoans who gave one other ethnic group shows that 25 percent of Samoans reporting one other ethnicity reported Samoan and another Pacific ethnic group, 44 percent reported Samoan/European and 22 percent reported Samoan/Māori. Of those Samoans who reported two other ethnic groups, the most common combinations were Samoan/Pacific/European with 20 percent Samoan/Pacific/Māori with 9 percent.

Samoans also belonging to other ethnic groups were more likely to fall into younger age groups. This was evident in the fact that 51 percent of Samoans who reported belonging to one other ethnic group were under 15 years old. Furthermore, just under two-thirds (64 percent) of Samoans who reported belonging to two other ethnic groups were under 15 years old.

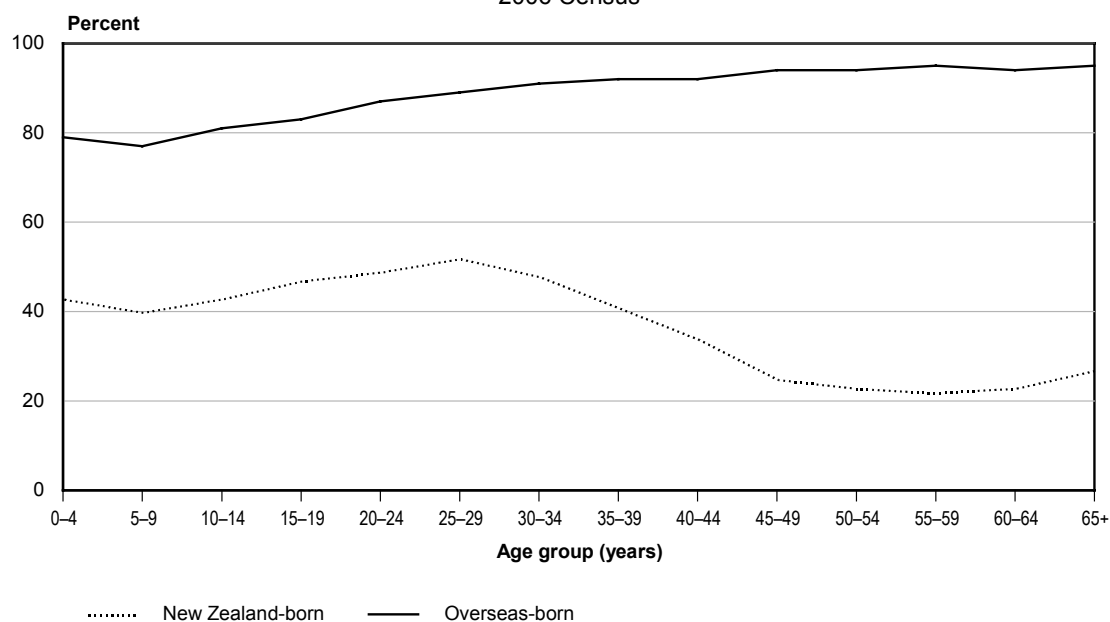
## **2. Language**

In 2006, 63 percent (77,106) of the Samoan population in New Zealand who could speak a language were able to hold an everyday conversation in Samoan, a decrease of 4 percentage points since 2001. A higher proportion of overseas-born Samoans than New Zealand-born Samoans were able to speak Samoan with (90 percent and 44 percent, respectively).

When comparing the New Zealand-born with the overseas-born Samoan population there were clear differences in the proportions by age group of those able to speak Samoan. The following figure shows that, as could be expected, the proportion of overseas-born Samoans able to speak Samoan was higher across all of the age groups. Furthermore, the proportion of overseas-born Samoans able to speak Samoan increased steadily with age. On the other hand, the proportion of New Zealand-born Samoans able to speak Samoan increased between the 5–9 years age group (40 percent) and 25–29 years age group (52 percent) before decreasing to a low of 22 percent in for the 55–59 years age group.

Figure 6

**Speakers of Samoan Language in the Samoan Population**  
*By birthplace and age*  
 2006 Census



### 3. Religion<sup>1</sup>

At the time of the 2006 Census, 86 percent (105,903) of the Samoan population in New Zealand stated an affiliation to at least one religious denomination. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were 83 and 61 percent, respectively.

The table below shows the religious affiliation in the Samoan population at the time of the 2006 Census.

Eleven percent (13,491) of the Samoan population in New Zealand in 2006 reported no religious affiliation, while just over 4 percent (5,223) objected to answering the religion question. New Zealand-born Samoans were more likely than their overseas-born counterparts to be in these categories.

<sup>1</sup> Percentages are calculated including 'object to answering' in the denominator, as this was a valid response option for the religious affiliation question.

Table 1

**Religious Affiliations in the Samoan Ethnic Group**  
*By birthplace*  
2006 Census

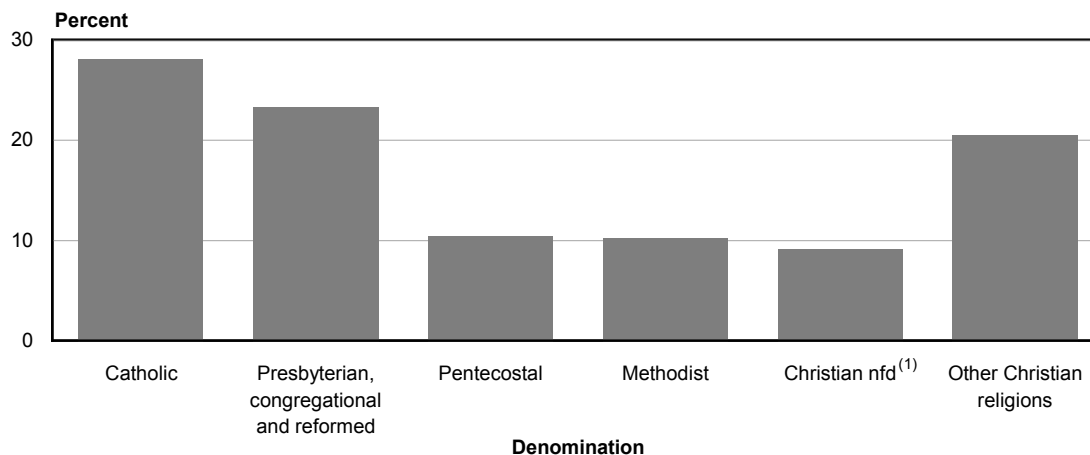
Religious affiliation	New Zealand-born	Overseas-born	Total
	Percent		
No religion	16.6	2.7	11.0
Buddhist	0.2	0.1	0.2
Christian	77.9	94.9	84.7
Hindu	0.2	0.1	0.1
Islam/Muslim	0.3	0.2	0.3
Judaism/Jewish	0.1	0.0	0.1
Māori Christian	1.2	0.2	0.8
Spiritualism and new age religions	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other religions	0.4	0.4	0.4
Object to answering	5.3	2.6	4.2

**Note:** Totals do not add up to 100 as people can affiliate with more than one religion.

Ninety-eight percent of valid religious affiliation responses for Samoans were with a Christian denomination.<sup>2</sup> Of those affiliating with a Christian denomination, the most common were Catholics (28 percent) and Presbyterians (23 percent). Pentecostals and Methodists followed with 11 percent each.

Figure 7

**Christian Denomination Affiliation in the Samoan Population**  
*2006 Census*



(1) Not further defined.

## 4. Families and households

### Families

In 2006, Samoans in New Zealand were more likely to live in a family situation than the total New Zealand population. Eighty-seven percent of Samoans lived as members of a family, an increase of 3 percentage points since 2001. The

<sup>2</sup> The Christian figures in this profile do not include 'Māori Christian'.

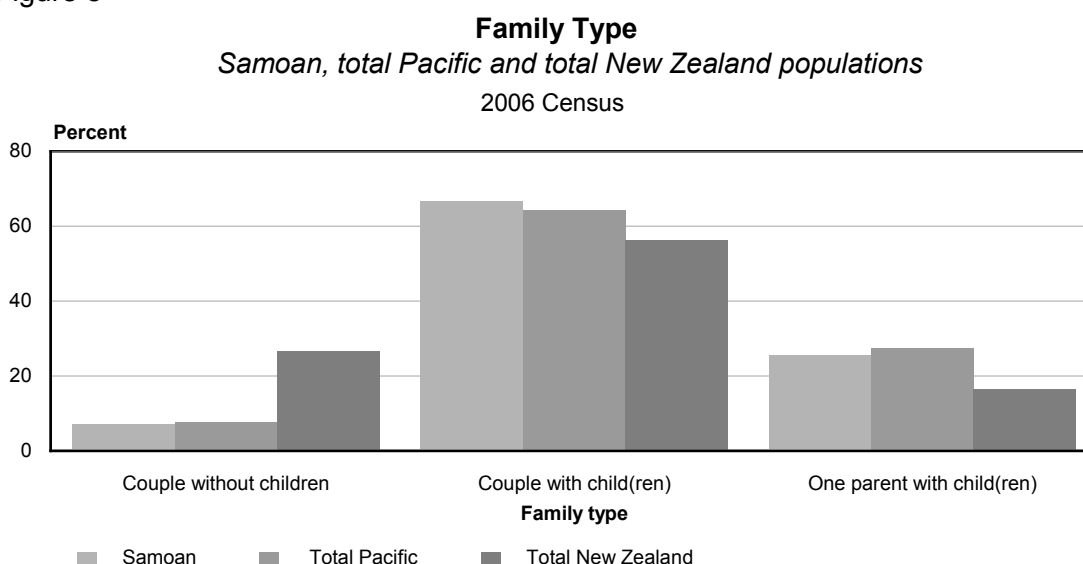
comparable figure for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were 86 percent and 79 percent, respectively.

The most common family type was a couple with children, which accounted for 67 percent of all Samoans living in a family. This figure has not changed since 2001. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were 64 percent and 56 percent, respectively.

The second most common family type was a one-parent family. Just over a quarter (26 percent) of Samoan people living in a family were in a one-parent family, which remains unchanged since 2001. The comparable figures for the Pacific and New Zealand populations in 2006 were 28 percent and 17 percent, respectively.

The least common family type was a couple without children, which accounted for just 7 percent of all Samoan people living in a family. The comparable figures for the Pacific and New Zealand populations were 8 percent and 27 percent, respectively. The difference between the Samoan and Pacific proportions compared with the New Zealand proportion was driven partly by the high proportion of young people in Samoan and Pacific populations.

Figure 8



**Note:** The total number of people in families for the total New Zealand population includes absentees, while the total number of people in families for ethnic group populations does not include absentees.

In 2006, a slightly higher proportion of Samoans (35 percent) than Pacific peoples in general (34 percent) were living in an extended family situation. The rate for the total New Zealand population was (10 percent).

The average size of families with at least one person of Samoan ethnicity was 4. At the time of the 2001 Census, the average family size with at least one person of Samoan ethnicity was also 4.

### Households

Samoans, as well as Pacific peoples in general, were more likely to live in multi-family households in New Zealand in 2006 than members of the wider population.

The following table shows that Samoans, however, were less likely than those in the total population to live alone.

Table 2

**Household Composition**  
*Samoan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations*  
2006 Census

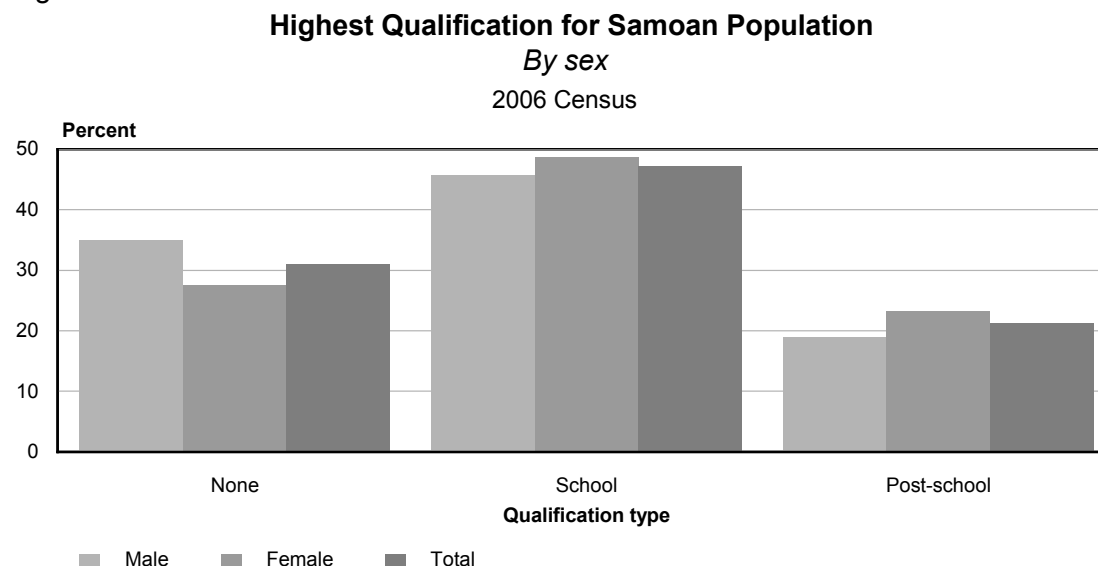
Household composition	Samoan	Total Pacific	Total New Zealand
	Percent		
One-family household (with or without other people)	75.5	75.4	69.1
Two-family household (with or without other people)	12.6	11.6	2.6
Three-or-more family household (with or without other people)	1.6	1.4	0.2
Other multi-person household	4.9	5.4	5.1
One-person household	5.4	6.2	23.0

## 5. Education

At the time of the 2006 Census, 69 percent (48,147) of adult Samoans in New Zealand had a formal qualification, which was higher than the Pacific population (65 percent) and lower than the New Zealand adult population (75 percent).

A higher proportion of Samoan women (72 percent) than men (65 percent) had a formal qualification. Furthermore, a higher proportion of New Zealand-born Samoans have a formal qualification (77 percent) than overseas-born Samoans (62 percent).

Figure 9

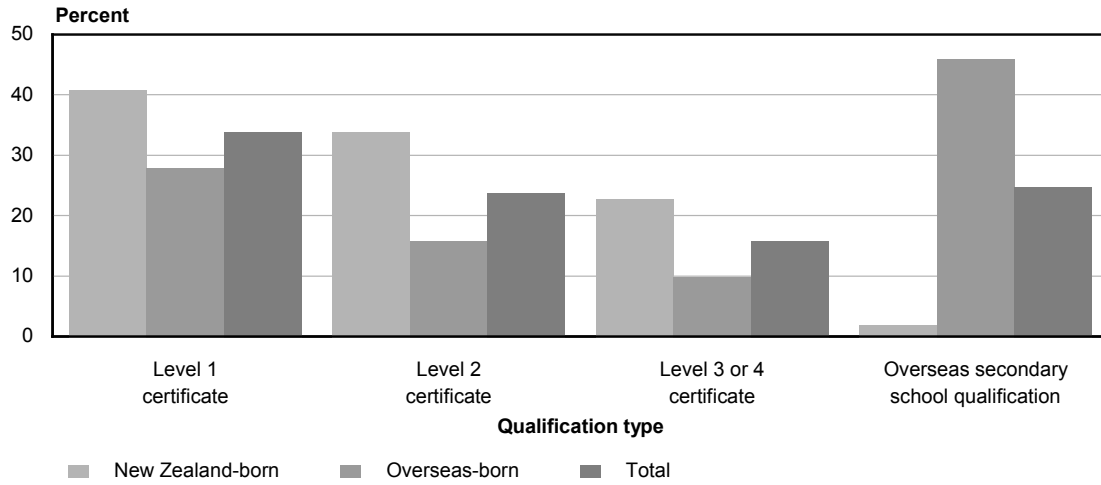


A higher proportion of New Zealand-born Samoans than overseas-born Samoans had a school qualification as their highest qualification, as shown in the following figure. The only exception was 'overseas secondary school qualification' where overseas-born Samoans had a higher proportion (46 percent) compared with New Zealand-born Samoans (2 percent).

Figure 10

### Highest School Qualification for Samoan Population

*By birthplace*  
2006 Census



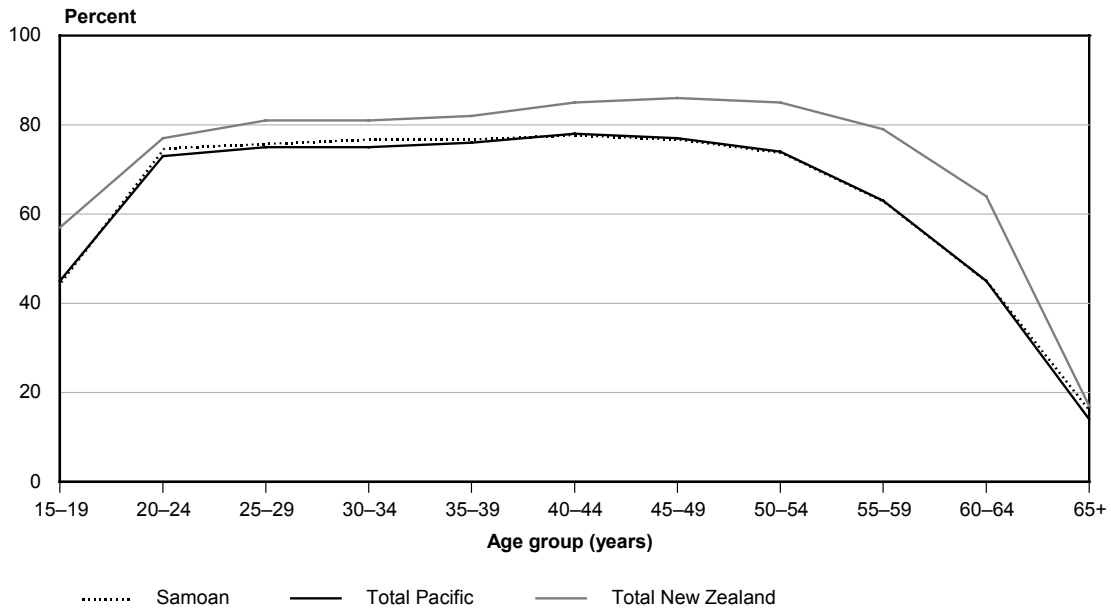
## 6. Labour force

### Labour force participation

The labour force participation rate refers to the proportion of people who are of working age (15 years and over) and are classified as either employed or unemployed. The labour force participation rate for the Samoan population in New Zealand in 2006 (81,138 people) was the same as in 2001, standing at 66 percent. The comparable rate for the total Pacific adult population was slightly lower at 65 percent and higher for the New Zealand adult population (69 percent). The figure below shows that the labour force participation rates across the lifespan and shows that a lower proportion of Samoans were in the labour force in all age groups.

Figure 11

**Labour Force Participation**  
*Samoan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations by age*  
 2006 Census

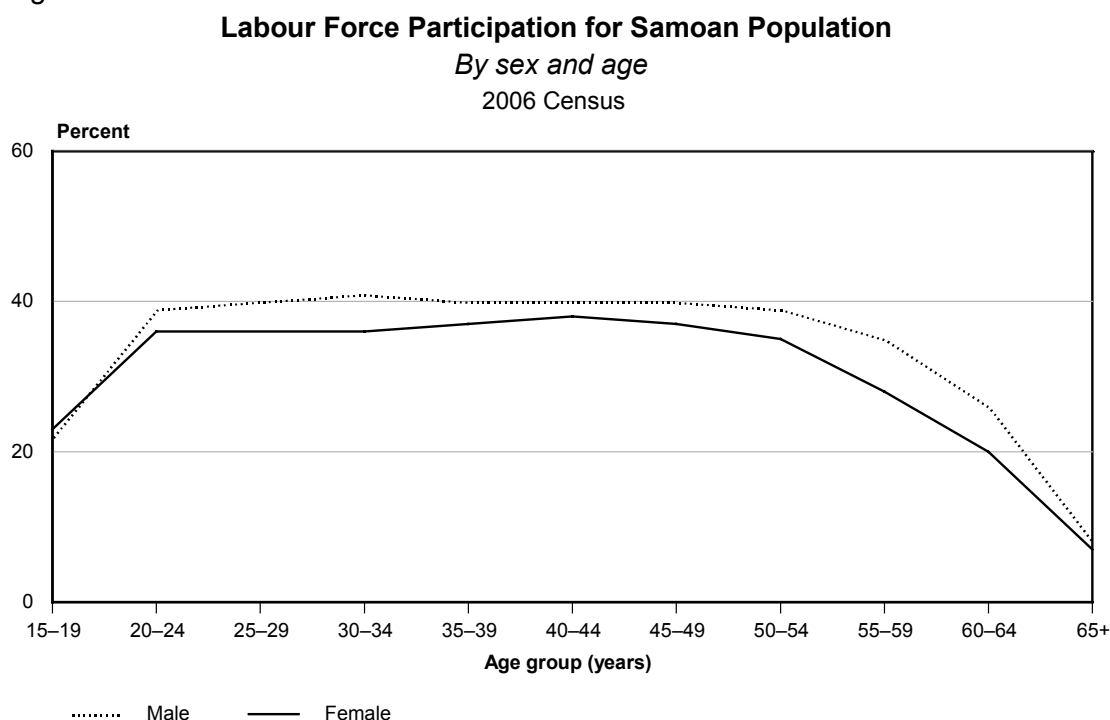


The highest labour force participation rate for Samoans (78 percent) was in the 40–44 years age group. This compares with the total Pacific population for whom the labour force participation rate was highest (78 percent) in the 40–44 years age group, and for the total New Zealand population with the highest rate (86 percent) in the 45–49 years age group.

Samoans aged 65 years and over were the group least likely to be in the labour force (15 percent). They were followed by those in the 60–64 years age group and 15–19 years age group (55 percent each). These groups are made up of those who were most likely either to be retired, or to have not yet entered the workforce.

The following figure compares Samoan male and female rates of labour force participation. Female rates were lower, as could be expected because of child-rearing responsibilities.

Figure 12



The proportion of Samoan women not in the labour force was slightly lower than for the total Pacific, which was 3 percentage points higher than for the total New Zealand population, as shown in the following table.

Table 3

**Proportion Not in Labour Force**  
*Samoaan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations*  
2006 Census

	Males	Females	Total
Samoaan	28.3	39.5	34.1
Total Pacific	28.8	40.8	35.0
Total New Zealand	25.2	37.3	31.5

The differences in the age distribution of the overseas-born and New Zealand-born Samoans were reflected in the age distribution of those not in the labour force. As shown in the table below, across all of the age groups there was a higher proportion of overseas-born Samoans not in the labour force. The most significant difference can be seen within the 65 years and over age group with 63 percent of New Zealand-born Samoans not in the labour force compared with 85 percent for overseas-born Samoans.

Table 4

**Samoaan Population Not in the Labour Force<sup>(1)</sup>**  
*By birthplace and age*  
2006 Census

Age (years)	New Zealand-born	Overseas-born	Total Samoan
	Percent		
15-19	54.7	57.9	55.4
20-24	23.0	28.7	25.3
25-29	20.0	30.4	24.2
30-34	18.1	28.5	23.4
35-39	17.3	26.0	22.9
40-44	15.7	24.4	22.1
45-49	16.7	24.4	22.9
50-54	15.2	26.8	25.5
55-59	22.9	37.2	36.5
60-64	40.7	54.9	54.4
65+	62.9	84.9	84.3

(1) Working age population only (ages 15 years and over).

### Employment

The 2006 Census showed that 59 percent (47,922) of the Samoan adult population in New Zealand were employed either full time<sup>4</sup> or part time<sup>5</sup>. This was a 3 percentage point increase since the 2001 Census. Of those people who were employed, 81 percent were in full-time employment. As shown in the following table, a higher proportion of Samoan men were employed than Samoan women. The employment rate for Samoans was, while higher than for the total Pacific population, considerably lower than for the total New Zealand population.

Table 5

**Proportion Employed<sup>(1)</sup>**  
*Samoaan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations*  
2006 Census

Population	Males	Females	Total
Samoaan	65.5	53.2	59.1
Total Pacific	64.8	51.7	58.0
Total New Zealand	71.5	59.0	65.0

(1) Working age population only (ages 15 years and over).

Sixty-one percent of New Zealand-born Samoans aged 15 years and over were employed compared with 58 percent for those born overseas. This difference is likely to be attributed to the differing age distributions of the two groups.

### Unemployment

The 2006 Census recorded just over 10 percent (5,517) of the Samoan labour force as unemployed, which was a decrease of 6 percentage points since 2001. As shown in the following table, the unemployment rate for the Samoan population was higher than the total Pacific population and the total New Zealand population.

4 People who are employed full-time work 30 or more hours per week

5 People who are employed part-time usually work fewer than 30 hours per week.

Table 6

**Unemployment Rate<sup>(1)</sup>**  
*Samoan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations*  
 2006 Census

Population	Males	Females	Total
	Percent		
Samoan	8.0	12.1	10.3
Total Pacific	9.0	12.6	10.7
Total New Zealand	4.4	5.7	5.0

(1) The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

The unemployment rate also varied between New Zealand-born (13 percent) and overseas-born Samoans (9 percent).

**Occupation**

In 2006, the three most common occupations for Samoans in New Zealand were labourers (19 percent), machinery operators and drivers (15 percent), and clerical and administrative workers (14 percent). The following figure shows the occupational distribution of Samoan men and women. There were marked differences between the sexes.

Figure 13

**Occupation of Samoans in New Zealand**

*By sex*  
 2006 Census



Samoan men were much more likely than Samoan women to work as machinery operators and drivers, and as technicians and trades workers. Women, on the other hand, were more likely than men to work as professionals, community and personal service workers, clerical and administrative workers and sales workers.

The following figure compares the proportion of occupations by New Zealand-born and overseas-born Samoans. A higher proportion of overseas-born Samoans than New Zealand-born Samoans were in each of the occupation categories with the most marked difference occurring in the labourer category (20 percent and 4 percent, respectively).

Figure 14



**Industry**

In 2006, Samoans in New Zealand worked in a variety of industries. As in 2001, the industry employing the most Samoans in 2006 was manufacturing. It employed more than double the number of Samoans than the retail trade, which was the next largest employer of Samoans. The third largest industry for Samoan employment was tied between transport, postal and warehousing, and health care and social assistance both with 8 percent.

Table 7

**Proportion of Samoans Employed**  
*By industry and sex*  
 2006 Census

Industry	Male	Female	Total Samoan
	Percent		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.3	1.2	1.8
Mining	0.1	0.0	0.1
Manufacturing	28.0	14.2	21.5
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	0.5	0.3	0.4
Construction	10.1	1.1	5.9
Wholesale trade	7.4	4.1	5.8
Retail trade	7.8	9.8	8.8
Accommodation and food services	3.9	8.5	6.1
Transport, postal and warehousing	9.8	5.8	7.9
Information media and telecommunications	1.8	2.6	2.1
Financial and insurance services	2.5	5.5	3.9
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1.9	1.9	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.8	5.6	4.7
Administrative and support services	3.9	5.7	4.7
Public administration and training	5.4	6.5	5.9
Education and training	3.0	8.9	5.8
Health care and social assistance	2.9	13.6	7.9
Arts and recreation services	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other services	3.7	3.4	3.5

The following table shows the industries where overseas-born Samoans worked in 2006, compared with their New Zealand-born counterparts. Overseas-born Samoans were much more likely to work in manufacturing than those Samoans born in New Zealand.

Table 8

**Proportion of Samoans Employed**  
*By industry and birthplace*  
2006 Census

Industry	New Zealand-born	Overseas-born	Total Samoan
	Percent		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.5	2.0	1.8
Mining	0.1	0.0	0.1
Manufacturing	12.3	29.6	21.5
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	0.6	0.3	0.4
Construction	6.8	5.1	5.9
Wholesale trade	6.0	5.6	5.8
Retail trade	10.3	7.4	8.8
Accommodation and food services	6.9	5.4	6.1
Transport, postal and warehousing	7.4	8.4	7.9
Information media and telecommunications	2.9	1.5	2.1
Financial and insurance services	5.1	2.9	3.9
Rental, hiring and real estate services	2.1	1.7	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	6.1	3.4	4.7
Administrative and support services	4.9	4.6	4.7
Public administration and safety	8.2	3.9	5.9
Education and training	6.9	4.9	5.8
Health care and social assistance	6.6	9.1	7.9
Arts and recreation services	2.0	0.7	1.3
Other services	3.3	3.7	3.5

### Self-employment

At the time of the 2006 Census, 2 percent of employed Samoan adults in New Zealand were employers, no change since 2001. Four percent of Samoan adults were self-employed and without employees, a 1 percentage point decrease since 2001. The comparable figures for the Pacific population were 2 percent and 2 percent, respectively. In contrast 7 percent of the employed New Zealand population were employers and 12 percent were self employed without employers.

There was little or no difference in those proportions between Samoans born overseas and those born in New Zealand.

## 7. Unpaid work

Eighty-six percent of the Samoan population in New Zealand reported involvement in unpaid or voluntary work inside and outside of the household in the four weeks prior to the 2006 Census. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations in 2006 were 86 percent and 89 percent, respectively. The types of unpaid activities are shown in the following table, which compares Samoan rates of participations with the total Pacific and New Zealand rates of participation.

Table 9

**Type of Unpaid Work**  
*Samoan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations*  
 2006 Census

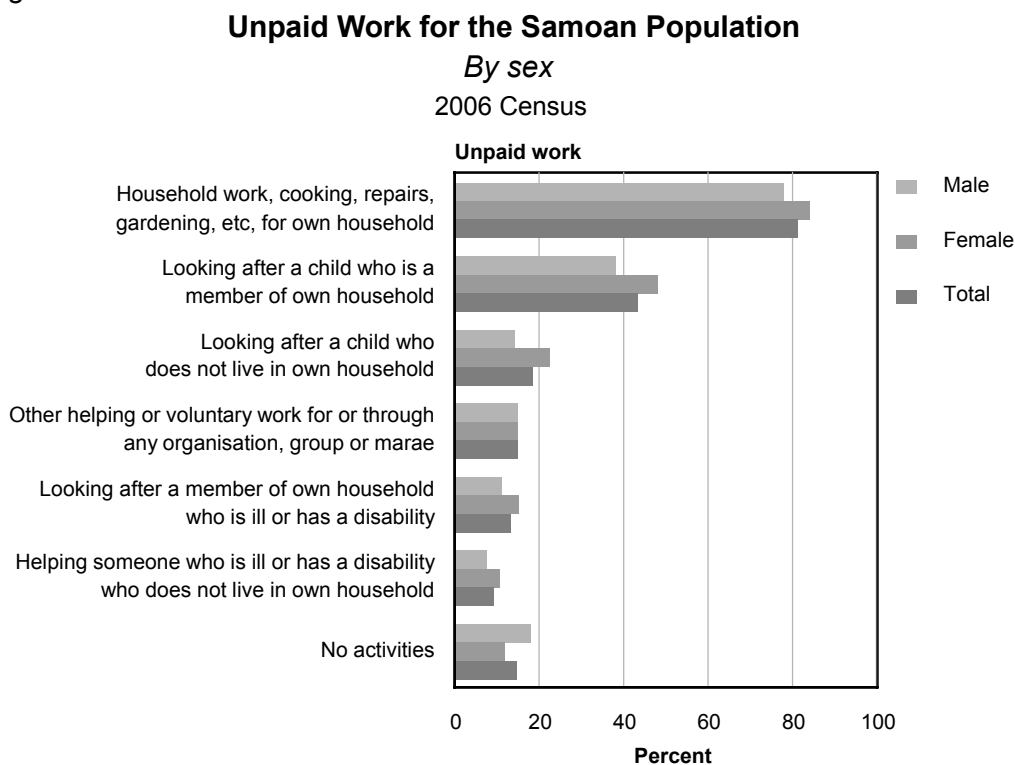
Unpaid Activities	Samoans	Total Pacific	Total New Zealand
	Percent		
Household work, cooking, repairs, gardening etc, for own household	80.8	81.6	86.1
Looking after a child who is a member of own household	43.0	43.0	31.6
Looking after a member of own household who is ill or has a disability	12.9	12.7	7.8
Looking after a child who does not live in own household	18.2	18.0	16.2
Helping someone who is ill or has a disability who does not live in own household	8.8	9.0	9.1
Other helping or voluntary work for or through any organisation, group or marae	14.7	14.4	15.4
No activities	14.4	14.0	11.3

**Note:** Totals do not add up to 100 as people can participate in more than one type of unpaid activity.

The most common category of unpaid work was 'household work, cooking, repairs, and gardening for own household'. A higher proportion of Samoans (and Pacific peoples in general) reported carrying out unpaid activities that involved looking after a child who was a member of their own household than the total New Zealand population. Members of the Samoan and Pacific populations were also more likely to report looking after a sick or disabled member of their own household.

A higher proportion of women than men participate in unpaid work in all categories. Notably, the differences are not great.

Figure 15



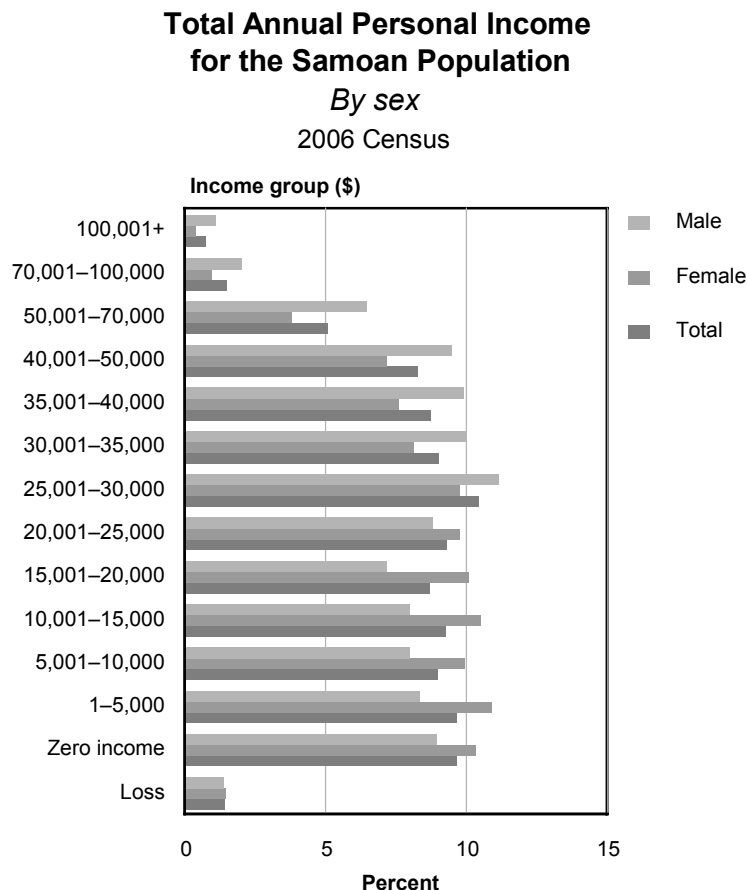
There was little difference in the participation in unpaid work by New Zealand-born and overseas-born Samoans except that a higher proportion of New Zealand-born Samoans (24 percent) look after a child who does not live in their own household when compared with overseas-born Samoans (14 percent).

## 8. Income<sup>6</sup>

Ten percent of the adult Samoan population in New Zealand reported no personal income in the 2006 Census, while 36 percent received up to \$20,000. Only 2 percent earned over \$70,000.

The Samoan adult population received a median annual income of \$21,400 (half received less and half received more than this figure) for the year ended 31 March 2006. This median was markedly higher than in 2001 when the median income was \$15,600. By way of comparison, the median annual incomes for the Pacific and New Zealand populations in 2006 were \$20,500 and \$24,400 respectively. There were sex differences in median annual income, with men's being much higher (\$24,800) than that of women (\$18,600). Furthermore, New Zealand-born Samoans had a higher median annual income (\$22,600) than overseas-born Samoans (\$20,900). This reflects the higher employment rates of New Zealand-born Samoans compared with their overseas-born counterparts.

Figure 16



<sup>6</sup> Income as captured in the 2006 Census includes income from all sources over the 12 month period proceeding census day.

### Income sources

In 2006, 12 percent of Samoans in New Zealand aged 15 years and over reported no source of income<sup>7</sup>, with little difference in the proportion of men and women reporting no source of income. Fifteen percent of New Zealand-born Samoan adults reported no source of income, while the comparable figure for those born overseas was 9 percent.

The most common way in which the Samoan adult population received income was through wages and salaries (including commissions and bonuses). Sixty-four percent (47,082) of Samoan adults received income in this way, which was an increase of 5 percentage points since 2001. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and total New Zealand adult usually resident population were slightly higher at 62 percent and 60 percent, respectively. Samoan men (69 percent) were much more likely than women (59 percent) to receive income from wages or salary.

Twenty-six percent of Samoan adults received income support<sup>8</sup>, which was slightly lower than for the total adult Pacific population (28 percent). This proportion was much higher than for the total adult New Zealand population (17 percent).

Table 10

### Source of Income for Samoan Population By sex 2006 Census

Source of income	Male	Female	Total
	Percent		
No source of income	11.2	12.4	11.8
Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc	68.9	58.8	63.7
Self-employment or business	6.2	2.9	4.5
Interest, dividends, rent, other investments	3.5	3.0	3.2
Payments from a work accident insurer	1.4	0.6	1.0
NZ Superannuation or veterans pension	3.7	4.6	4.2
Other superannuation, pensions, annuities	0.9	1.1	1.0
Unemployment benefit	6.1	6.4	6.3
Sickness benefit	4.0	4.1	4.1
Domestic purposes benefit	0.8	9.7	5.5
Invalids benefit	2.7	2.5	2.6
Student allowance	3.2	3.9	3.5
Other government benefits, payments or pension	2.1	6.5	4.4
Other sources of income	1.2	1.9	1.6

**Note:** Totals do not add up to 100 as people can have more than one source of income.

## 9. Housing

### Home ownership

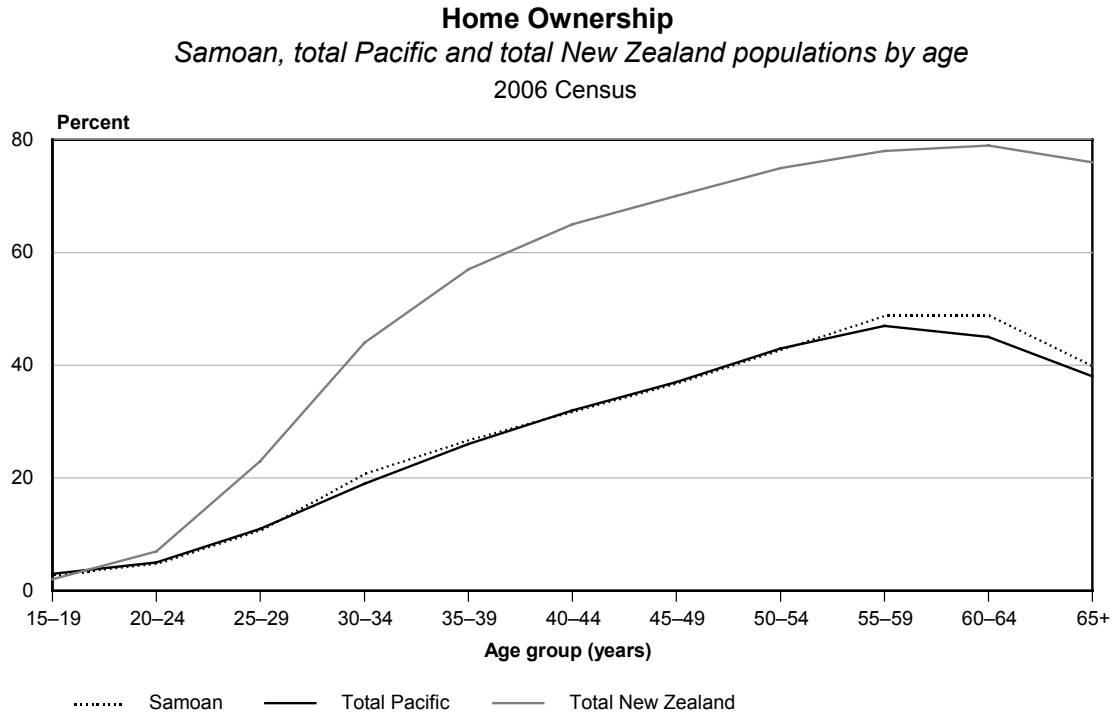
In 2006, 23 percent of Samoan adults in New Zealand owned or partly owned the dwelling that they lived in. There was no difference in the proportions of men and women in this category, with 23 percent each. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were 22 percent and 53 percent, respectively.

<sup>7</sup> Note that this figure differs from 'zero income' in the previous section because personal income and income source are taken from separate census questions and thus have different numbers of valid responses.

<sup>8</sup> This includes the unemployment benefit, sickness benefit, domestic purposes benefit, invalids benefit, student allowance, and other government benefits, payments or benefits.

The age distribution of home owners for the Samoan, total Pacific and New Zealand population in the following figure shows that across all the age groups the rate of home ownership by Samoans was lower than that of the total New Zealand population but was very similar to that of the total Pacific adult population. The highest rate of home ownership within the Samoan adult population occurred within the 55–64 years age group (49 percent).

Figure 17



**Rental housing**

Over half (58 percent) of Samoans who were living in rental accommodation in New Zealand lived in accommodation owned by a private person, trust or business in 2006. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were 60 percent and 82 percent, respectively. A further 39 percent live in Housing New Zealand Corporation accommodation and the comparable figures for the Pacific and New Zealand population were 37 percent and 13 percent respectively.

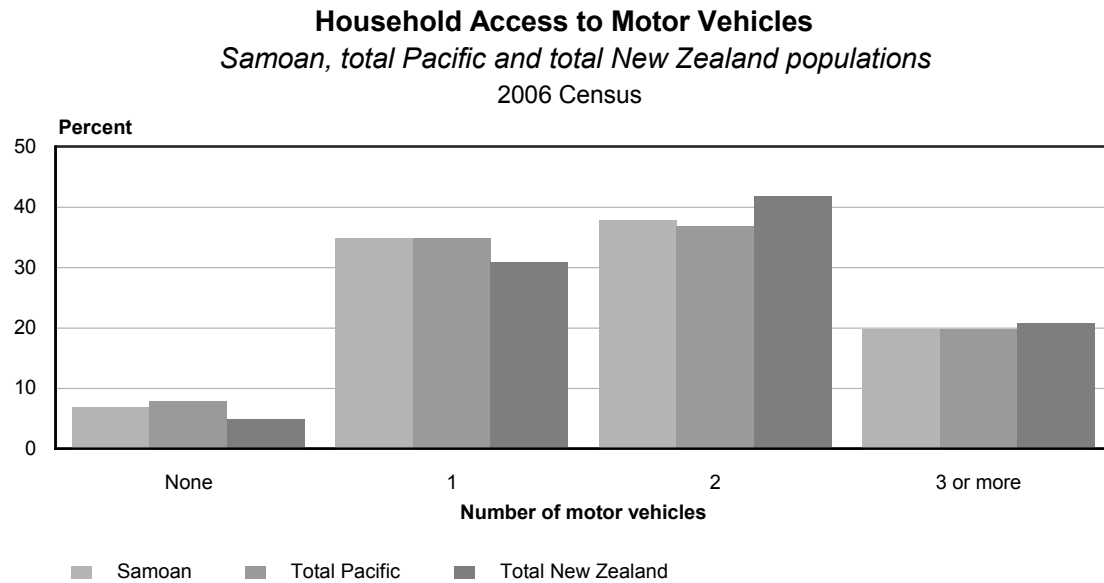
Of Samoans living in rental accommodation, 20 percent paid less than \$100 a week in rent, while 26 percent paid between \$100 and \$199 per week. A further 34 percent paid between \$200 and \$299, and 20 percent paid \$300 or more in rent per week.

## 10. Access to amenities

### Motor vehicles<sup>9</sup>

Ninety-three percent of Samoans in New Zealand lived in households with access to at least one motor vehicle in 2006. This proportion was very similar to the total Pacific and New Zealand populations (92 percent and 95 percent respectively). The proportion of people living in households with access to motor vehicles is shown in the following figure.

Figure 18



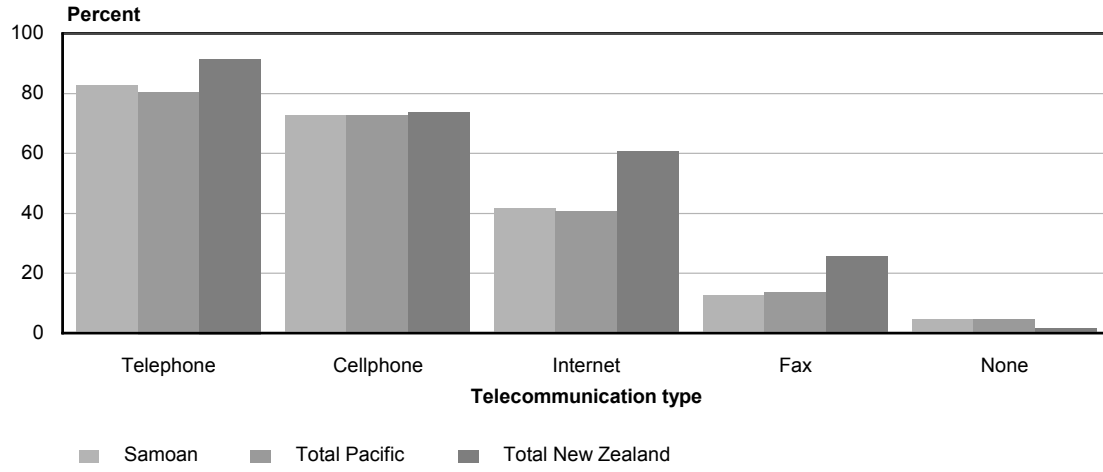
### Telecommunications

Eighty-three percent of Samoans in New Zealand lived in households with access to a telephone. This was quite a lot less than the New Zealand population where 92 percent of people lived in households with access to a telephone. As shown in the following figure, Samoans were less likely to live in households with access to fax machines and the internet when compared with the total Pacific and New Zealand populations.

Figure 19

<sup>9</sup> Motor vehicles include cars, station wagons, vans, trucks, four-wheel-drive vehicles and other vehicles used on public roads; business vehicles available for private use by people in the dwelling; vehicles hired or leased vehicles; and temporarily under repair. They do not include motor bikes or scooters, vehicles used only for business, farm vehicles not licensed for road use, vehicles that belong to visitors, and vehicles occasionally borrowed from another household.

**Household Access to Telecommunications**  
*Samoan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations*  
2006 Census



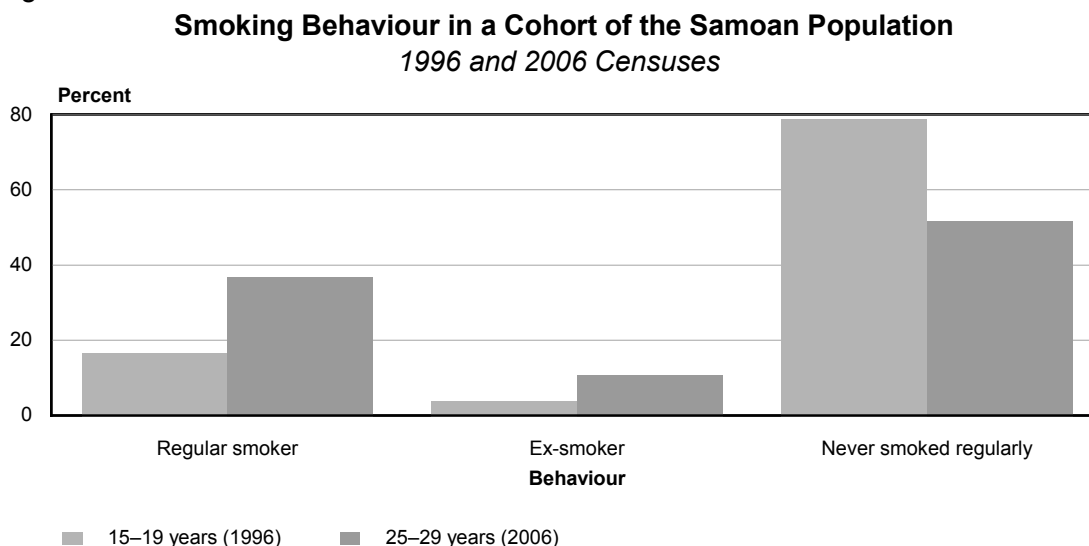
## 11. Smoking behaviour

Compared with the total Pacific and New Zealand populations, a higher proportion (62 percent) of the Samoan population in New Zealand in 2006 stated that they have never been a regular smoker, a 1 percentage point decrease since 1996 (when this question was last asked in a census). The comparable figure for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were very similar with 59 percent and 57 percent respectively.

Twenty-eight percent of Samoans reported that they were regular smokers while 10 percent stated that they used to smoke. The comparable figures for the total Pacific population were 30 percent and 11 percent, respectively, while for the New Zealand population they were 21 percent and 22 percent, respectively.

Changes in smoking behaviour can be seen by taking a cohort of people from the Samoan adult population who were 15–19 years at the time of the 1996 Census and comparing them to Samoan people within the 25–29 years age group in 2006. In 1996 17 percent of Samoan adults between 15–19 years stated that they regularly smoked. In 2006 this figure had increased to 37 percent suggesting that over a 10 year period more people within the cohort group have become regular smokers. Those who stated that they used to smoke stood at 4 percent in 1996 and had nearly tripled to 11 percent in 2006. Conversely, the figure for those who never regularly smoked decreased from 1996 when it was 79 percent to 52 percent in 2006. These changes can be seen in the following figure.

Figure 20



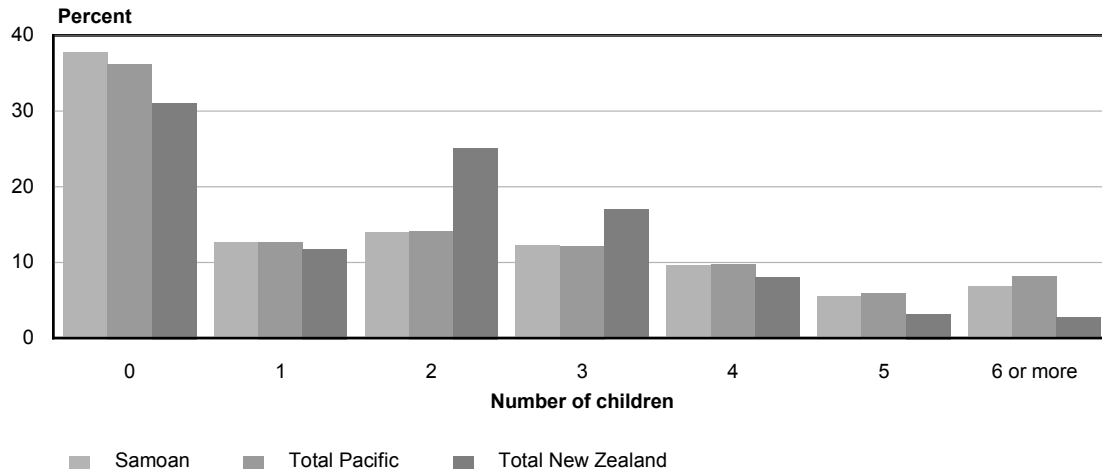
## 12. Number of children born

Thirty-eight percent of Samoan women in New Zealand over the age of 15 did not have any children. This figure has remained the same since 1996 when this cyclical census question was last asked. The comparable figures for the Pacific and New Zealand populations were 36 percent and 31 percent, respectively.

As shown in the following figure, while the Samoan and total Pacific populations were more likely than the total New Zealand population to have no children, they were less likely to stop having just two or three children, and were more likely than the general New Zealand population to have four or more children. Twenty-three percent of Samoans had four or more children, while 24 percent and 14 percent of the total Pacific and New Zealand populations, respectively, had four or more children.

Figure 21

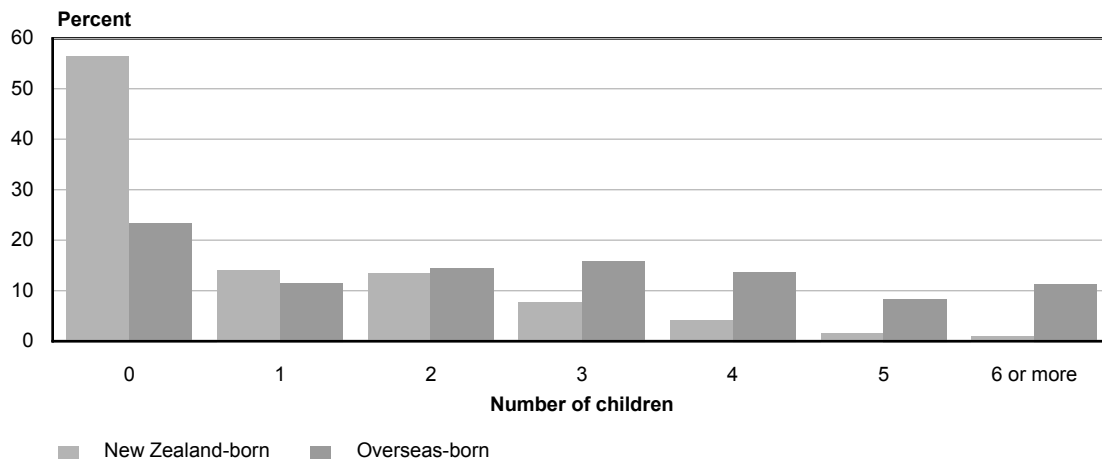
**Number of Children Born per Woman**  
*Samoan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations*  
 2006 Census



Given the different age distributions of overseas-born and New Zealand-born Samoans, it is not surprising that a higher proportion of overseas-born Samoan women had children than New Zealand-born Samoan women. The following figure shows that overseas-born Samoans were more likely to have a higher number of children born than those born in New Zealand, and that New Zealand-born Samoans were more likely to have fewer or no children.

Figure 22

**Number of Children Born per Samoan Woman**  
*By birthplace of mother*  
 2006 Census



## Technical appendix

### Access to telecommunication systems

Access to telecommunication systems measures whether a household has access to: a cellphone/mobile phone (that is in the dwelling all or most of the time); a telephone; a fax and/or the Internet, to communicate with people outside the dwelling and to use services provided through these media. This requires the device to be in working order and for there to be a working connection.

### Cigarette smoking behaviour

Cigarette smoking refers to the active smoking of one or more manufactured or hand-rolled tobacco cigarettes, from purchased or home-grown tobacco, per day, by people aged 15 years and over. The term 'smoking' refers to active smoking behaviour; that is, the intentional inhalation of tobacco smoke. Smoking does not refer to or include passive smoking (the unintentional inhalation of tobacco smoke). Cigarette smoking behaviour is a cyclical topic that was first asked about in the 1976 census, and was repeated in the 1981, 1996 and 2006 Censuses.

### Employed

A person is employed if they were in the working-age population (people aged 15 years and over) and during the week ended 5 March 2006:

- worked for one hour or more for pay or profit in the context of an employee/employer relationship or self-employment
- worked without pay for one hour or more in work that contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a relative
- had a job but were not at work due to:
  - their illness or injury
  - personal or family responsibilities
  - bad weather or mechanical breakdown
  - direct involvement in an industrial dispute
  - being on leave or holiday.

Full time refers to people who were employed full time usually work 30 or more hours per week.

Part time refers to people who were employed part time usually work fewer than 30 hours per week.

### Ethnicity/Ethnic group

Ethnicity is the ethnic group or groups that people identify with or feel they belong to. Ethnicity is a measure of cultural affiliation, as opposed to race, ancestry, nationality or citizenship. Ethnicity is self-perceived and people can belong to more than one ethnic group.

An ethnic group is made up of people who have some or all of the following characteristics:

- a common proper name
- one or more elements of common culture that need not be specified, but may include religion, customs, or language

- unique community of interests, feelings and actions
- a shared sense of common origins or ancestry, and
- a common geographic origin.

### **Extended family**

An extended family is a group of related persons who usually reside together and consists of: a family nucleus and one or more 'other related persons', or two or more related family nuclei, with or without other related persons.

### **Family**

A family is a couple with or without child(ren), or one parent and their child(ren), living in the same household.

### **Full-time and part-time employment**

Full-time work is defined as 30 hours or more of work per week while part-time work is defined as less than 30 hours of work per week.

### **Highest qualification**

Highest qualification is derived for people aged 15 years and over, and combines highest secondary school qualification and post-school qualification to derive a single highest qualification by category of attainment.

### **Highest secondary school qualification**

This is the highest secondary school qualification gained by category of attainment, and is collected for people aged 15 years and over.

### **Household**

A household is one person who usually resides alone, or two or more people who usually reside together and share facilities (such as eating facilities, cooking facilities, bathroom and toilet facilities, and a living area), in a private dwelling.

### **Industry**

Industry is the type of activity undertaken by the organisation, enterprise, business or unit of economic activity within which a person aged 15 years and over is employed.

### **Labour force**

The labour force consists of members of the working-age population (people aged 15 years and over) who, during the week ended 5 March 2006, were classified as 'employed' or 'unemployed'.

### **Labour force participation rate**

The percentage of the working-age population (people aged 15 years and over) who are either employed or unemployed at the time of the census. The calculation for labour force participation rate excludes people with a work and labour force status of 'unidentifiable'.

### **Languages spoken**

This variable provides information on whether a person can speak and understand spoken or sign language(s). Totals do not add up to 100 as people can speak more than one language.

### **Median age**

The median age represents the mid-point, where half the population is older and half is younger than this age.

### **Median income**

Median income is one measure of the central tendency of income. The median income is calculated by ranking incomes from highest to lowest and selecting the middle value. The median incomes calculated from census income ranges are estimates and are calculated by assuming that the income values within a range are equally distributed across the range. Median income values are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. Percentage calculations for median incomes are calculated on the unrounded medians.

### **Number of children born alive**

The number of children ever born alive to each female aged 15 years and over who usually resides in New Zealand. Foetal deaths and stillborn children are not included. Stepchildren, adopted children, foster children and wards of the States are also not included.

### **Number of motor vehicles**

The number of motor vehicles is the number of motor vehicles that are mechanically operational, but not necessarily licensed or having a current warrant of fitness, and are available for private use by the usual residents of private dwellings.

Motor vehicles include:

- cars, station wagons, vans, trucks, four-wheel-drive vehicles and other vehicles used on public roads
- business vehicles available for private use by people in the dwelling vehicles hired or leased
- vehicles temporarily under repair.

They do not include:

- motor bikes or scooters
- vehicles used only for business
- farm vehicles not licensed for road use
- vehicles that belong to visitors
- vehicles occasionally borrowed from another household.

### **Occupation**

An occupation is defined as a set of jobs that require the performance of similar or identical tasks, and is collected for employed people aged 15 years and over.

### **Total personal income**

Information on total personal income received is collected from individuals in the 2006 Census. It represents the before-tax income for the respondent in the 12 months ending 31 March 2006. To overcome collection difficulties, total personal income is collected as an income range rather than an actual dollar income.

### **Post-school qualification**

Post-school qualification is the highest qualification gained over and above any school qualifications and is collected for people aged 15 years and over. Included are qualifications awarded by training and educational institutions, as well as those gained from on-the-job training. Post-school qualifications data is produced by category of attainment and by field of study.

### **Qualification**

A qualification is a formally recognised award for attainment resulting from: a full-time (20 hours per week or more) learning course of at least three months; part-time study that, when completed, is equivalent to three months full time; or on-the-job training.

Formal recognition means that the qualification is:

- awarded by a New Zealand secondary school or institution as defined by the Education Act, or
- awarded under the auspices of the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA), that is, by a registered qualifications provider, or
- awarded by a publicly recognised New Zealand authority of a profession, academic discipline or trade, or
- awarded by a New Zealand recognised overseas authority of a profession, academic discipline or trade.

Category of attainment is an indication of the amount and type of learning required to gain a qualification.

The amount of learning is the total learning time usually necessary to obtain a qualification. Included are any previous learning or educational attainment required for admission to the educational course leading to the qualification and the amount of learning time necessary to complete the qualification.

The type of learning is the blend of theoretical knowledge and understanding and the attainment of practical skills. For example, academic qualifications have greater theoretical content than vocational qualifications; vocational qualifications have greater applied skills content than academic qualifications.

### **Religious affiliation**

Religious affiliation is the self-identified association of a person with a religion, denomination or sub-denominational religious group. A denomination is the church or religious sect that forms a subgroup of a religion share the same principles but differ from each other in aspects such as the form of worship used, and the way in which they are governed. Totals do not add up to 100 as people can affiliate with more than one religion.

### **Resident population**

Refers to all people counted during a census who usually live in New Zealand, excluding people who usually live overseas and New Zealand residents overseas.

### **Sources of personal income**

This variable identifies the various sources from which an individual aged 15 years and over received their total personal income in the 12 months ending 31 March 2006.

In the census, it is generally only realistic to collect information on money income. This is income that the individual respondent can normally recall or can readily retrieve from their financial records. Money income is money flow from the deployment of one's labour, entrepreneurial skills and assets, and transfers received. The concept of money income therefore relies on identifying the sources from which money income is derived.

Excluded are income in kind, imputed income, unrealised income and contingent income. Contingent income is that dependent on the unknown income of a course of action, for example, to sue. Moneys received by borrowing, making withdrawals from savings and receiving repayments of loan principal are excluded. Tax credits and reimbursements of expenses are also excluded.

**Unemployment rate**

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

**Unpaid work**

Unpaid work covers unpaid activities performed in the four weeks prior to census that are either:

- for people living in the same household as the respondent, or
- for people outside the respondent's household (for which the performance of those activities is not paid).

**Working-age population**

The usually resident non-institutionalised civilian population of New Zealand aged 15 years and over.