

Pacific People in New Zealand

How are we doing?



Pasifika
futures
PROSPERITY FOR PACIFIC FAMILIES



Pacific People in New Zealand: How are we doing?

Produced by:
Debbie Sorensen, Seini Jensen,
Melitta Rigamoto and Monica Pritchard.

Pasifika Futures Ltd 2015

©2015 Pasifika Futures Ltd.

**All rights reserved. Any unauthorised
copy, reprint or use of material is
prohibited without express written
permission from Pasifika Futures Ltd.**

Kia orana, Talofa lava, Malo e lelei, Ni sa bula vinaka, Fakaalofa lahi atu, Taloha ni, Halo olaketa, la orana, Namaste, Mauri, Kia ora and warm Pacific greetings

Pasifika Futures is the Pacific Whanau Ora Commissioning Agency charged with the responsibility of supporting Pacific families in New Zealand to shape a better future.

As part of the establishment of the organisation in 2014 a widespread national consultation process was undertaken to understand the needs and priorities of Pacific families. Supporting this process the organisation gathered information from a variety of sources on the Pacific population in New Zealand. We acknowledge the data drawn from Statistics New Zealand 2013 census, 2013/14 Annual Health survey, 2014 "this is Home" report and the 2013 Progress Against Pasifika Education Plan Targets.

Our diverse and vibrant Pacific communities are well established in New Zealand society, with many having made the transition from immigrant based, new settlers to 3rd generation New Zealanders with Pacific heritage. We are making progress in establishing ourselves in business, sports, the arts, social service delivery and public sector roles. We are represented at the highest level of Government, in local bodies and lead many Pacific organisations and hold senior and leadership roles in mainstream businesses, non-governmental and community based organisations.

Despite this the outcomes in many areas for Pacific individuals and families remain a challenge. When we look at the deprivation index of Pacific people, more than half of Pacific people (55.6%) live in the most deprived areas of New Zealand that have a deprivation index of 9 and 10. A rate that is higher in comparison to Maori (40.3%), Asian (17.3%), European and others (11.2%). The education system has a central role in enabling Pacific peoples to gain the skills and knowledge required to enter high-skilled occupations with a higher demand for growth. Higher education is closely linked to income and general wellbeing but of all ethnic groups in New Zealand, Pacific people have the smallest proportion with a degree and the largest proportion with no qualification at all. The New Zealand Annual Health Survey 2013/14 revealed that Pacific adults were slightly less likely (0.9 times) to be in good health compared with non-Pacific adults. Pacific people

also face an inequitable burden of chronic disease including high rates of obesity and diabetes. The Pacific unemployment rate has been consistently higher than the rate for the total population. Pacific people have the lowest percent of people living in an owned home overall (32%).

Material hardships are also greater amongst Pacific children compared to other ethnic groups. The 2008 Living Standards survey revealed 51% of Pacific children, compared to 39% of Maori children, 23% of other children and 15% of European children aged 0-17 years were in families experiencing material hardship.

All of this information provides a clear challenge for crown agencies, social service providers and non-governmental agencies working with Pacific families to find innovative solutions and models to make a difference.

Pasifika Futures is committed to supporting families to change the narrative, to enable young Pacific people to have a bright future and to see all Pacific families contributing and participating fully in the community and New Zealand society.

Faka'apa'apa atu

Mrs Debbie Sorensen D.C.C.T, CMInstD, NZRPN
Chief Executive Officer



Demographic Overview

According to the 2013 census, the Pacific population of New Zealand is 295,941. The Pacific population has grown by 11.2% since 2006, twice the rate of the overall population. Collectively, Pacific people make up 7.4% of the total population of New Zealand and are the fourth largest ethnic group following European (74%), Maori (14.9%), and Asian (11.8%) ethnic groups.

A growing population

The “Pacific” ethnic group represents a dynamic and diverse group made up of at least 13 distinct languages and cultures. Samoans make up the largest proportion (nearly 50%), followed by Cook Islanders (20%), Tongans (18%), Niueans (8%) and Fijians (4%). Pacific people have a youthful age structure with a median age of 22.1 years. The relatively high growth rate of the Pacific population is most likely due to this relative youth and slightly higher fertility rate. It is apparent that there was a mini baby boom for the Pacific population between 2008 and 2011 with the number of Pacific births per year reaching 10,407 in 2010. Since then this mini baby boom has been tapering off with the number of Pacific births returning to 9,132 in 2013. New Zealand’s Pacific population is projected to continue growing. It is estimated that there will be 480,000 Pacific people in New Zealand in 2026. This means that Pacific peoples will make up 8% of the New Zealand population compared with 7% today.

Deprivation

Deprivation combines census data relating to income, home ownership, employment, qualifications, family structure, housing, access to transport and communications. The scores are grouped into deciles, where 1 represents the areas with the least deprived scores and 10 the areas with the most deprived scores. In New Zealand, the Pacific population live in the most deprived (deciles 9 and 10) areas compared to other ethnic groups.

- Approximately 56% of Pacific families live in the most deprived areas of New Zealand (or 166k out of 300k population).
- Approximately 40% of Maori families live in the most deprived areas of New Zealand (or 269k out of 688k population).
- Approximately 11% of non-Maori, non-Pacific, non-Asian families live in the most deprived areas of New Zealand (or 304k out of 2.7m population)

Moving further south

One third of Pacific people in New Zealand live in South Auckland, one third across the rest of Auckland and one third across the rest of New Zealand. Data from the 2013 census suggests however, that Pacific people are moving further

south. Many Pacific families have shifted to the more southern parts of South Auckland from Mangere-Otahuhu and Otara-Papatoetoe into Manurewa and Papakura. The Pacific population in the Manurewa region has seen a 22.4% increase between 2006 and 2013 and the population in Papakura has seen a 43.4% increase during this same period. Pacific families have also been moving into the Waikato and Bay of Plenty regions. Between 2006 and 2013 the Waikato region has seen a 24.8% increase in population size and the Bay of Plenty has seen a 19.6% increase.

Table 1: The geography of Pacific population change 2006 to 2013

	2006 Census population	2013 Census population	% Change 2006-13	Share of total change
Mangere-Otahuhu Local Board Area	36,603	39,045	6.7%	8.1%
Otara-Papatoetoe Local Board Area	30,645	31,671	3.3%	3.4%
Manurewa Local Board Area	20,445	25,020	22.4%	15.3%
Papakura Local Board Area	4,323	6,201	43.4%	6.3%
South Auckland	92,016	101,937	10.8%	33.1%
Rest of Auckland	85,932	93,021	8.2%	23.7%
Auckland	177,948	194,958	9.6%	56.8%
Rest of New Zealand	88,020	100,986	14.7%	43.2%
Waikato Region	11,781	14,700	24.8%	9.7%
Bay of Plenty Region	6,462	7,728	19.6%	4.2%
Wellington Region	34,752	36,105	3.9%	4.5%
NEW ZEALAND TOTAL	265,974	295,941	11.3%	

Salvation Army Social & Policy Unit 2014, This is Home

Majority now born in New Zealand

The 2013 census suggests that migration from the Pacific is now contributing very little to Pacific population growth in New Zealand. In fact, the number of Pacific people living in New Zealand who were born in the Pacific has decreased from 97,590 in 2006 to 97,167 in 2013. The populations from the Pacific with New Zealand citizenship such as the Cook Islands and Niue are now approximately 80% New Zealand born and the proportion of the population that is born in New Zealand continues to increase. In 2001, 71.4% of our Cook Island population was born in New Zealand and this increased to 79.1% in 2013. Furthermore in 2001, 72.3% of our Niuean population was born in New Zealand and this increased to 82.4% in 2013. A similar trend is seen for countries such as Samoa and Tonga but as you would expect, nations that must undergo more stringent immigration policies have a higher percentage of their population born in the Islands. For example, in 2001 59.2% of the Samoan population was born in New Zealand and this increased to 64.9% in 2013.

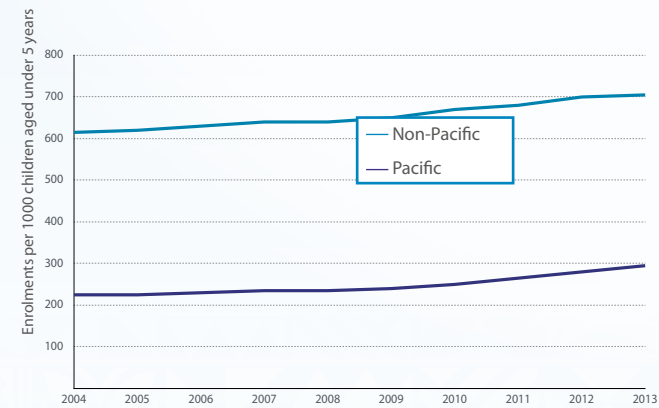
Education

The education system has a central role in enabling Pacific peoples to gain the skills and knowledge required to enter high-skilled occupations with a higher demand for growth. Higher education is closely linked to income and general wellbeing but of all ethnic groups in New Zealand, Pacific people have the smallest proportion with a degree and the largest proportion with no qualification at all.

Improving ECE enrolment rate

Participation in Early Childhood Education (ECE) has significant benefits for children and their future learning ability. ECE has been shown to positively impact literacy, numeracy and problem-solving skills. It also promotes the development of cognitive and attitudinal competencies that lead to higher levels of achievement and better social outcomes. 14,354 Pacific children were enrolled in state-licenced Early Childhood Education in July, 2013. This is a record number of enrolments for Pacific families and is 35% higher than the number enrolled in 2008. The 2013 enrolment rate for all Pacific children under 5 years was 28.8%, compared to 71.5% for non-Pacific children. This means that the enrolment gap between Pacific and non-Pacific children is still 42.7%. The Ministry of Education collects data on the number of children who had prior participation in ECE before starting school. In 2010, 85.9% of Pacific children had prior participation in ECE compared to 95.6% of non-Pacific children. In 2013, 88.6% of Pacific children had prior participation in ECE before starting school compared to 96.7% of non-Pacific children. This means that there is still a gap in prior ECE participation between Pacific and non-Pacific children of 8.1%.

Table 2: ECE Enrolments for Pacific and Other children 2004 to 2013



Salvation Army Social & Policy Unit 2014, This is Home



Primary school: National standards for learning

Ministry of Education data shows that a smaller proportion of Pacific primary and intermediate school students are achieving age appropriate standards in mathematics, reading and writing when compared to the total population. In 2013, 64.1% of Pacific students in years 1-8 met the national standard in reading compared to 77.9% of the total population. In this same year, 60.8% of Pacific students met the national standard in math compared to 74.6% of the total population. Furthermore, 57.6% of Pacific students met the national standard in writing compared to 70.6% of the total population. The increase in the proportion of students meeting all national learning standards between 2010 and 2013 has been greater for Pacific students than for the total population. For example, Pacific achievement of the national reading standard increased by 5.1% between 2010 and 2013 (from 59% to 64.1%) but achievement by the total population only increased by 1.7% (from 76.2% to 77.9%) over the same time period.

NCEA achievement gap

The latest student achievement data available on the NZQA website is from 2013 (academic year 2012). NCEA results from the academic years 2008 to 2012 show improvement in Pacific Student's achievement across the board. The proportion of Year 11 students passing NCEA level one has increased from 48% to 63% between 2008 and 2013. Similarly, the proportion of Year 12 students passing level two increased from 54% to 69% and the proportion of Year 13 students gaining university entrance has increased from 41% to 60% over the same period. Despite these improvements, the achievement gap between Pacific students and non-Pacific students remains high. In 2012, 63% of Pacific students passed NCEA level 1 compared to 86% of Europeans, 83% of Asians and 66% of Maori. In the same year 69% of Pacific students passed NCEA level 2 compared to 89% of Europeans, 85% of Asians and 75% of Maori. Furthermore, 43% of Pacific students achieved university entrance compared to 74% of Europeans, 75% of Asians and 49% of Maori. This means that Pacific students have the lowest rate of achievement in level 1, level 2 and level 3 compared to all ethnic groups.

It is also concerning that secondary schools are not ensuring that Pacific students make subject choices that open up future opportunities. Pacific students tend to choose less academic NCEA subjects and fewer from the list that are approved for university. When we look at NCEA achievement overall it appears that the academic achievement gap, between Pacific students and students of other ethnic groups, has decreased over the period of 2008 to 2012. However, it is important to take a look at Pacific student achievement in particular subjects.

Table 3: Student NCEA Achievement Rates 2008 to 2013

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Year 11 Level 1	NZ European	79%	79%	83%	84%	86%
	Māori	53%	55%	60%	64%	66%
	Pacific	48%	50%	54%	59%	63%
	Asian	75%	74%	78%	81%	83%
Year 12 Level 2	NZ European	82%	81%	85%	87%	89%
	Māori	63%	62%	69%	74%	75%
	Pacific	54%	55%	62%	64%	69%
	Asian	77%	78%	80%	82%	85%
Year 13 University Entrance	NZ European	71%	69%	72%	74%	74%
	Māori	46%	42%	47%	49%	49%
	Pacific	32%	35%	36%	39%	43%
	Asian	73%	70%	74%	74%	75%

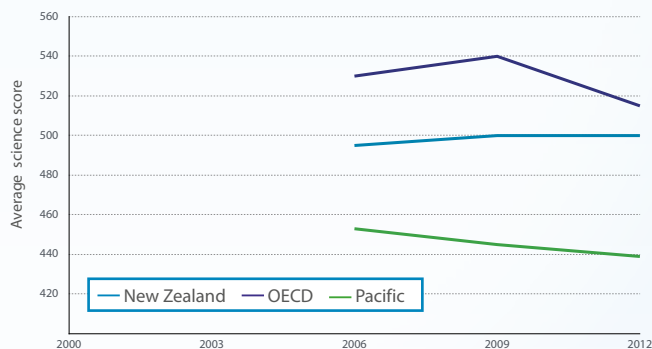
Salvation Army Social & Policy Unit 2014, *This is Home*

Science and mathematics achievement

Pacific students have the lowest levels of science and mathematics achievement in New Zealand schools. This is particularly concerning when science and maths are required for entry into a number of high level tertiary qualifications as well as high paying jobs. Overall, any tertiary qualification is good to have, however a degree in an area of future demand such as engineering or health is even better. Pacific students are not achieving the level of science or mathematics at school that they require to move on to these kinds of studies.

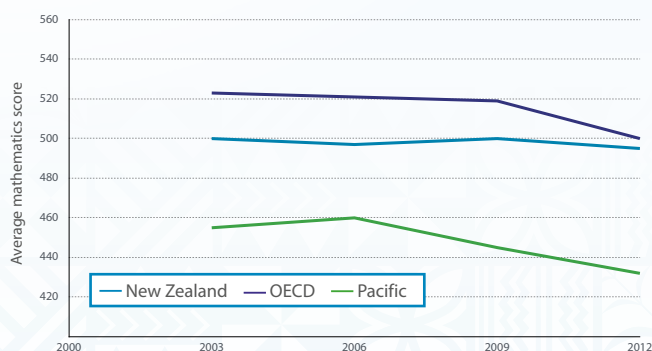
Results from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) show that Pacific students have the lowest mean science achievement of all ethnic groups in New Zealand when measured at 15 years. In addition, these assessments show that mean Pacific science achievement has significantly declined between 2006 and 2012 and the achievement gap between Pacific students and their counterparts is increasing. A similar trend is seen for mathematics with Pacific students having the lowest achievement in this subject of all ethnic groups in New Zealand. Mean Pacific mathematics achievement has also significantly decreased between 2006 and 2012 and the achievement gap between Pacific students and their counterparts is increasing.

Table 4: OECD, New Zealand and Pacific Achievement in Science (at 15 years of age) 2006 -2012



PISA 2012, New Zealand Summary Report

Table 5: OECD, New Zealand and Pacific Achievement in Mathematics (at 15 years of age) 2006 - 2012



PISA 2012, New Zealand Summary Report



Engagement with tertiary education

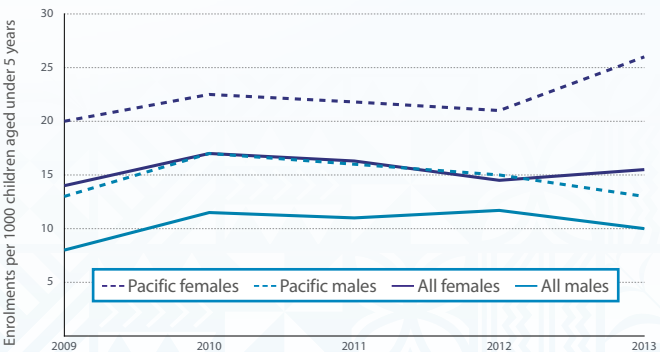
The number of Pacific students engaged in a level 4 or higher qualification has increased from 10,252 in 2009 to 12,875 in 2013. This means that the Pacific tertiary education participation rate for 18 to 24 year olds increased from 24.4% to 27.1% between 2009 and 2013. Over this period, the tertiary engagement gap between Pacific and non-Pacific has continued to close. In 2009 Pacific engagement with tertiary studies (for the population aged 18 to 24) was 24.4% compared to 32.1% for non-Pacific creating a difference of 7.7%. By 2013, this gap had almost halved as Pacific engagement with tertiary studies sat at 27.1% compared to 31.3% for non-Pacific creating a difference of 4.3%. The proportion of Pacific students who continue tertiary studies after one year (first year tertiary retention rate) has also increased from 69.1% in 2008 to 78% in 2013. This closed the tertiary retention gap between Pacific and non-Pacific to 1.8% in 2013. The proportion of Pacific students to complete a level four qualification or higher within 5 years of starting has significantly improved over the past 5 years. In 2008 the Pacific five year completion rate was 59.7% for Pacific and 70.9% for non-Pacific. By 2013 the five year completion rate had increased to 68.3% for Pacific and 76.4% for non-Pacific. This means that the gap in the five year completion rate between Pacific and non-Pacific has decreased from 11.2% to 8.2%.



Youth NEETs

In 2013, 20% of Pacific young people aged 15-24 years were Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) compared to 9.9% of Europeans, 5.7% Asians, and 22.7% of Maori. This equates to approximately 11,400 young Pacific people who are NEET. The rates of youth who are NEET varies between the genders with nearly 13% of young Pacific males and 26% of young Pacific females in this category.

Table 6: NEET rates 2009-2013



Salvation Army Social & Policy Unit 2014, This is Home

Health



The New Zealand Annual Health Survey 2013/14 revealed that Pacific adults were slightly less likely (0.9 times) to be in good health compared with non-Pacific adults. The average life expectancy is 73.9 years for Pacific men and 78.9 years for Pacific women. On average the life expectancies for the Pacific population are 4 years less than the total population. Pacific people also face an inequitable burden of chronic disease including high rates of obesity and diabetes.

Obesity

According to the New Zealand Annual Health Survey 2013/14, 66.7% of Pacific adults are obese while only 30% of adults in the total population are obese. Furthermore, 24.8% of Pacific children are obese compared to 10% of children in the total population. Pacific adults are 2.5 times more likely to be obese than non-Pacific adults, and Pacific children are 3.2 times more likely to be obese as non-Pacific children. Obesity rates for adults and children have shown no improvement since 2006/07. A study conducted by Helu et al 2009 found that there is some variation within the Pacific population. The rate of obesity is markedly higher among female Tongan, Samoan and Cook Island students. Obesity rates are lowest among Niuean students due to a higher level of exercise.

Diabetes

Diabetes disproportionately affects the Pacific population with 9% of Pacific adults having been diagnosed with the disease compared to 5.5% of the total population. This means that the rate of diabetes for Pacific adults is 2.8 times the rate for non-Pacific adults. Approximately 90% of those with diabetes have Type 2. Type 2 diabetes is a preventable and reversible condition that is strongly associated with increasing body size. There is a trend of Type 2 diabetes occurring around 10 years earlier in Pacific people compared to Europeans.

Smoking, alcohol and exercise

One in four Pacific adults still smoke and the New Zealand Health Survey 2013/14 shows that there is no significant difference in the percentage of Pacific adults who were current smokers (25%) in 2006/07 (27%). The proportion of the Pacific population that are current smokers (25%) is 8% higher than the proportion of the total population that are current smokers (17%). In 2013/14, 19% of Pacific adults that consumed alcohol were hazardous drinkers compared to 16% of adults from all ethnicities. There has been no significant decrease in the rate of hazardous drinking for the Pacific population since 2006. Pacific people were also found to be 10% less likely than the total population to engage in physical activity and those living in the most deprived areas were 20% less likely.

Cost is the greatest barrier to healthcare

Approximately 33% of Pacific adults had experienced an unmet need for primary healthcare in the past 12 months. Cost was reported as the greatest barrier to care preventing 21% of Pacific adults from utilising GP services and 11% from using after-hours services when they had a medical problem. An additional 9% reported that lack of transport prevented them from visiting a GP. Similar barriers were also faced by Pacific children with 29% facing an unmet need for primary healthcare in the past 12 months compared to 22% of children from the total population. Compared with adults, cost was less of a barrier to accessing GP or after-hours services due to the Zero Fees for Under 6's initiative. Pacific children were still more likely than non-Pacific children to have experienced all forms of unmet need for healthcare. The survey also revealed that a substantial proportion of Pacific adults (15.7%) and Pacific children (12.2%) did not collect a prescription item in the previous 12 months due to the cost. This rate of non-collection for Pacific adults is 2.8 times higher than the rate for non-Pacific adults.

Income and employment



Employment and unemployment rates

The Pacific unemployment rate has been consistently higher than the rate for the total population. During the financial crisis of 2003 to 2012 all ethnic groups saw an increase in unemployment, however, Pacific people were most affected. Pacific people saw a decrease in employment of 11.6%, Maori a decrease of 5% and Europeans a decrease of 2.5%. This meant that the employment gap between Pacific people and Europeans increased to 49%. Pacific unemployment peaked in 2012 when it was 16% but some improvements have been made since then. The latest data from 2014 reveals that Pacific unemployment has reduced to 13% but this is still double the total population unemployment rate (6.2%). The employment rate includes all those aged 15 to 64 who work for one hour or more per week.

Table 7: Pacific employment and unemployment 2009-2014 (March years)

		2008	2009	2012
Pacific Population	Number of people in jobs (000s)	103.4	98	105.9
	Number of people unemployed (000s)	15.6	17.5	15.8
	Unemployment rate %	13.1	15.2	13
	Labour force participation rate %	63.8	60.2	62.4
Total Population	Number of people in jobs (000s)	2173	2239.8	2323.9
	Number of people in jobs (000s)	128.8	155.8	154
	Unemployment rate %	5.6	6.5	6.2
	Labour force participation rate %	68.5	68.2	69.6

Salvation Army Social & Policy Unit 2014, *This is Home*

Representation in growing industries

Pacific peoples are over-represented in the industries with low future employment growth. When they are employed in industries with increasing demand they are more likely to be in the low-skilled and low-paid positions. The five main industries are primary (farming, fishing, forestry and mining), manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade and public/private services.

Pacific peoples are under-represented in the primary sector which is projected to experience modest (less than two percent) growth. The industries in which Pacific peoples are over-represented such as manufacturing, construction and trade sectors, will experience only moderate to low growth (less than 0.5 percent). While Pacific peoples are well represented in the overall services industry where higher demand growth (between three and four percent) is anticipated, they are under-represented in the highest demand parts of that industry, such as the business services sector and the most skilled within this sector which are the business professionals. Within the services sector, healthcare and social assistance industry group has the highest forecast rate of growth. This is due to the ageing population of New Zealand and the increased demand for personal-care workers. Although Pacific people are well represented in healthcare and social assistance occupations they are most frequently in low-skilled, low-paid and insecure positions.

Table 8: Pacific People's representation in Top 5 industries of predicted Growth

Industry group	Pacific total share
Primary: agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.5%
Services: business services	3.6%
Services: health care and social assistance	4.4%
Services: arts and recreation services	3.7%
Other services	3.7%

Department of Labour 2009, *Employment Estimates and Forecasts*

Reduced benefit receipt

Over the period of 2001 to 2013 there has been a reduction in the number of Pacific people on the benefit. In 2001, 11% of Pacific people were receiving an income-tested benefit and this has reduced to 9.5% in 2013. Over the same time period Maori saw an increase in benefit uptake from 17.7% to 20%.

Median weekly earnings

From 2003 to 2013 there was an increase in median weekly income for all ethnicities. However, despite earning the lowest weekly income, Pacific people have seen the smallest increase compared to all ethnic groups. Over the period from 2003 to 2013 the gap in income between Pacific people and Europeans has increased from \$74 to \$96 (29.7% increase). In 2013, the median weekly income for Pacific people was \$712 compared to \$767 for Maori and \$863 for Europeans. In 2014, Pacific workers had the lowest average personal income at \$19,700 per year. This is \$11,200 less than their European counterparts whose average personal income is the highest at \$30,900 per year.

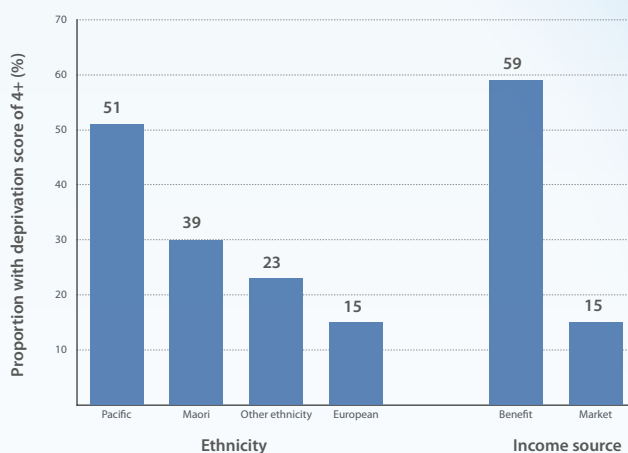
Median weekly income

The difference between median weekly earnings (outlined above) and median weekly income is that weekly income includes income from all sources, including earnings from employment. From 2003 to 2013 there has been an increase in median weekly income for all ethnic groups. However European and Maori ethnic groups have seen a significantly larger increase than Pacific people. The median weekly income for Pacific people has increased by 5.8% while Maori have increased by 30.3% and Europeans by 41.2%. This means that the median weekly income gap between European and Pacific people has increased by \$160 over this period (203%).

Material Hardship and Poverty

In the 2008, the Living Standards Survey revealed that 51% of Pacific children, 39% of Māori children, 23% of "Other" children and 15% of European children aged 0–17 years were in families experiencing material hardship.

*Table 9: Proportion of children aged 0-17 years experiencing material hardship *by ethnicity and family income source, NZ living Standards Survey 2008*



Source: NZ 2008 Living Standards Survey [2] Note: * Material hardship defined as scoring four or more 'enforced lacks' on the material deprivation index as outlined in the Methods box. Ethnicity is total response.



Housing



Home ownership

The Housing in Auckland report by Statistics New Zealand reveals that Pacific people are bearing the brunt of Auckland's housing crisis. Over the past 12 years the percentage of people living in an owned home has decreased for most ethnic groups, however, Pacific people have experienced the greatest decline compared to all ethnic groups. Pacific people have the lowest percent of people living in an owned home overall (32%) compared to Europeans (69.6%), Asians (60.5%) and Maori (40.2%) ethnic groups. According to the 2006 census two-thirds of Pacific households rent, 43% from private sector landlords and 37% through Housing New Zealand. There is a disproportionate number of Pacific families in Housing New Zealand housing compared to other ethnic groups. Those that are in Housing New Zealand houses appreciate being able to pay income-related rent but have difficulties with the quality and suitability of the housing.

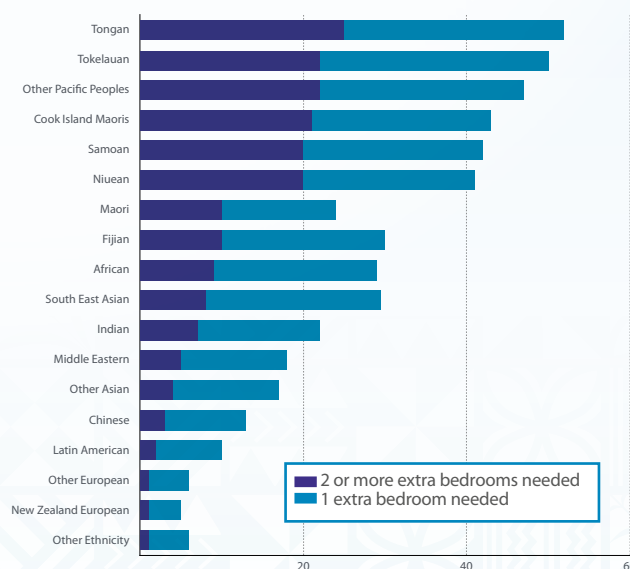
Housing quality

Pacific people face more housing problems than other New Zealanders. The New Zealand Living Standards Survey considers 12 possible problems with people's living conditions – draughts, dampness, plumbing, wiring, interior paintwork, windows, doors, the roof, piles or foundations, exterior paintwork, fencing and paving. The survey found that 58% of Pacific people were in some degree of hardship, experiencing at least 2 of these problems. 27% of Pacific families experience severe hardship, 4 or more of these problems.

Overcrowding

Pacific peoples have consistently experienced the highest levels of overcrowding and 2013 was no exception. More than 80,000 people identifying with a Pacific ethnicity lived in a crowded household in Auckland. The census data from 2013 showed that 23.7% of Pacific households were overcrowded compared to 2.7% of European households. Of Pacific peoples, Tongan and Tokelauan peoples have been the most crowded since the 1980s. This pattern remained in 2013, with 52.8% of Tongan people in Auckland and 50.2% of Tokelauan people in Auckland living in a crowded household. Crowding was high for all age groups within the Pacific population, however the highest levels were experienced by young people. Half of the Pacific population between 0 and 24 years of age in Auckland were living in a crowded household.

Table 10: Percentage of Population living in Crowded Conditions (Census, 2013)



Statistics New Zealand 2014, Housing in Auckland

About the Authors

Mrs Debbie Sorensen D.C.C.T, CMInstD, NZRPN

Debbie is the CEO of Pasifika Futures and the Pasifika Medical Association. Debbie is a health strategist and management expert specialising in roles that address the health challenges facing Pacific populations in the region. She played a leading role in the health reforms of the 80's and 90's and in the establishment of the Pacific health sector. She has held many high profile roles in Pacific health including General Manager Pacific Health Counties Manukau DHB, and Chief Advisor Pacific Health at the Ministry of Health, New Zealand.

Debbie has a depth of experience in working with international agencies including the World Bank, SPC, AusAID, NZAID and WHO. Debbie has previously acted as an advisor to Prime Ministers and Ministers of Health in the region.

She is committed to serving the broader community in the Pacific and is a Trustee of Fred Hollows New Zealand, and Chairperson of Make a Wish Pacific. She is a Chartered Member of the New Zealand Institute of Directors. She was awarded a prestigious ANIVA Leadership Fellowship in 2011 which allowed her to complete an Executive Leadership Program at Harvard University. Most recently she was awarded the Royal Order of the Crown of Tonga, Dame Commander by His Majesty King Tupou VI in recognition of services to health.



Mrs Seini Jensen BA/LLB, MA

Seini Jensen is Tongan and is the Director of Performance and Evaluation for Pasifika Futures, the Whanau Ora Commissioning Agency for Pacific families. Seini has a strong background in evaluation working in Pacific communities in New Zealand and in the Pacific region, with a focus on evaluation of Pacific health workforce development programmes. She previously worked for the Pasifika Medical Association as Evaluations Manager and as a Research Fellow in the STARPATH project for Maori and Pacific tertiary participation and success at the University of Auckland. Her recent evaluation work includes developing evaluation frameworks for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand Medical Treatment Scheme in Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Kiribati and the Department of Foreign Affairs, Australia Specialist Clinical Workforce Development Programme in Vanuatu. Seini is a Board member and Pacific Fono member of the Aotearoa New Zealand Evaluation Association and is committed to evaluation that improves outcomes for Pacific families and communities in New Zealand and the Pacific region. She holds a BA/LLB and a MA (hons) in Anthropology from the University of Auckland.



Ms Melitta Rigamoto BHSci, PGDip Public Health

Melitta is an Evaluations Manager for Pasifika Futures. She holds a Bachelor in Health Science and a Postgraduate Diploma in Public Health from the University of Auckland, and is currently studying towards a Masters in Evaluation from the University of Melbourne. Melitta is part of a team of skilled and experienced evaluators and researchers who lead the evaluation and monitoring of the nationally led Whanau Ora Commissioning Agency for Pacific Families in New Zealand –Pasifika Futures. Their work has involved developing outcome frameworks including health, education, economics, and community engagement, and developing and implementing evaluation tools key to the measurement and performance of Pacific families in New Zealand. Melitta has also worked as a research assistant for the University of Auckland on reducing obesity among Pacific children, and a Data Analyst for Synergia Ltd for a number of community based interventions. She is a member of the Aotearoa New Zealand Evaluation Association, and plays a key role in the development of a Pacific evaluation group in New Zealand. Melitta has a strong interest in Pacific evaluation, and this is underpinned by a strong personal commitment to making a difference in her community, and contributing to the betterment of all New Zealanders.



Ms Monica Pritchard BHSci

Monica Pritchard is an Evaluator at Pasifika Futures, the Whanau Ora Commissioning Agency for Pacific families in New Zealand. She has a Bachelor of Health Science and is currently completing a Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery at the University of Auckland. Monica assists with the development of effective frameworks for gathering and analysing information regarding the health, education, economics, and cultural connectedness of Pacific families in New Zealand. She supports the experienced team of evaluators to monitor and report on the progress of Pacific families against agreed qualitative and quantitative outcomes. Monica is passionate about Pacific evaluation and primary healthcare that encompass cultural values and community involvement to improve the wellbeing of Pacific families.



References

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

Education Counts (2013). Progress against Pasifika Education Plan targets. Available from: www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/pasifika_education/progress_against_pasifika_education_plan_targets

Goodyear, R & Fabian, A (2014). Housing in Auckland: Trends in housing from the Census of Population and Dwellings 1991 to 2013. Available from: www.stats.govt.nz

Marriott, L & Sim, D (2014). Indicators of Inequality for Maori and Pacific People. Available from: www.victoria.ac.nz/sacl/centres-and-institutes/cpf/publications/pdfs/2015/WP09_2014_Indicators-of-Inequality.pdf

Ministry of Education (2013). PISA 2012: New Zealand Summary Report. Available from: <http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/publications/series/PISA/pisa-2012/pisa-2012-new-zealand-summary-report>

Ministry of Health (2013). The Health of Pacific Adults and Children: Key findings of New Zealand Health survey. Available from: www.health.govt.nz/publication/health-pacific-adults-and-children

Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs (2010). Career Futures for Pacific Peoples. Available from <http://www.mpia.govt.nz/career-futures-for-pacific-peoples/>

Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs (2007). Pacific housing experiences: developing trends and issues. Available from <http://www.chranz.co.nz/pdfs/pacific-housing-experiences-report.pdf>

Ministry of Social Development (2008). New Zealand living standards 2008. Available from: <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/monitoring/living-standards/livingstandards-2008.html>

Salvation Army Social Policy and Parliamentary Unit (2014). This is Home – an update on the state of Pasifika People in New Zealand. Available from www.salvationarmy.org.nz/socialpolicy

Salvation Army Social Policy and Parliamentary Unit (2013). More than just Churches, Rugby and Festivals – a report on the state of Pasifika People in New Zealand. Available from www.salvationarmy.org.nz/socialpolicy

Statistics New Zealand (2013). 2013 Census Data. Available from: www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census.aspx

Statistics New Zealand (2013). Housing in Auckland: Trends in housing from the Census of Population and Dwellings 1991 to 2013. Available from: http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/housing/auckland-housing-1991-2013.aspx

Statistics New Zealand and Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs (2010). Education and Pacific peoples in New Zealand. Available from <http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/ece2/ece-indicators>

fāmili
kopu tangata
fāmili
kāiga
vuvale
kopu tangata
magafaoa
kāiga
āiga
vuvale



Pasifika Futures is a Whanau Ora Commissioning agency.
Pasifika Futures is a Limited Liability Charitable Company owned by the Pasifika Medical Association.