



## Tokelauan People in New Zealand: 2006

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## Introduction

*Tokelauan 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 Tokelauans at the time of the 2006 Census. Tokelauans are defined as those who specified Tokelauan as a response to the ethnicity question. Where appropriate, comparisons are made between Tokelauans 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

### Tokelauan People in New Zealand

- In 2006, Tokelauans were the sixth largest Pacific ethnic group in New Zealand, comprising of 6,819 or 3 percent of New Zealand's Pacific population (265,974).
- The Tokelauan population increased by 10 percent (615) between 2001 and 2006.
- The median age (of the Tokelauan population half is below this age and half are above) was 19 years. By comparison the median ages for the total Pacific and total New Zealand populations were 19 years and 36 years respectively.
- Tokelauans born in New Zealand accounted for 69 percent (4,626) of the total Tokelauan population.
- 40 percent (2,505) of Tokelauans are able to hold an everyday conversation in Tokelauan. This is a 4 percentage point increase since 2001.
- 87 percent (5,571) of Tokelauans affiliate with a religion. Of those Tokelauans who affiliated with a religion, 98 percent (5,439) affiliate with a Christian religion.
- 63 percent (2,145) of Tokelauan adults have a formal educational qualification (secondary school or post-school qualification). The comparable figure for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations are 65 percent and 75 percent respectively.
- 51 percent (3,462) of the Tokelauan population live in the Wellington region, which is a decrease of 3 percentage points since 2001.

### Nā Tino Tokelau i Niu Hila

- I te 2006, ko nā tino Tokelau e tūlaga ono te tokalahi, mai nā tahi tino Pahefika i Niu Hila. Ko te aofaki e 6,819 pe 3 pahene o te nūmela o tagata Pahefika uma (265,974) i Niu Hila.
- Ko te nūmela o tagata Tokelau na fakaopoopo i he 10 pahene (615) i te va o te 2001 ma te 2006.
- Ko nā tauhaga o te matua, fua ki te mātutua o tagata uma (median age) ko te 19 tauhaga (ko te afa o tagata e i lalo o nā tauhaga iēnei, ma e afa e i luga atu). Kāfai e fakatuhatuha, ko nā tauhaga o te matua, fua ki te mātutua o tagata uma mai te Pahefika ma tagata uma o Niu Hila e 21 tauhaga ma 36 tauhaga.
- Ko te 69 pahene o nā tino Tokelau (4,626) na fānanau i Niu Hila.

- Ko te 40 pahene o nā tino Tokelau (2,505) e mafai ke tautala i te gagana Tokelau.
- Ko te 86 pahene o nā tino Tokelau (5,514) e i ei nā lotu e olo ki ei. O nā tino iēnei, e 98 pahene (5439) e olo ki nā lotu Kelihiano.
- Ko te 63 pahene o nā tino Tokelau mātutua (2145) na maua o lātou tuhi paahi (ākoga tūlaga lua ma nā ākoga i luga ake). Ko nā pahene fakatuhatuha mo te aofaki o tagata Pahefika ma Niu Hila kātoa, e 65 pahene ma 75 pahene.
- Ko te 51 pahene o nā tino Tokelau (3462) e nonofo i Ueligitone, kua fakaitiitia i he 2 pahene mai te 2001.

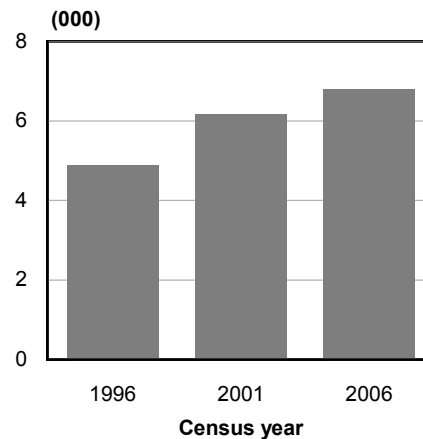
## 1. Population

Tokelauans formed the sixth largest Pacific ethnic group in New Zealand in 2006, and comprised 6,819, or 3 percent, of the usually resident Pacific population (265,974). The six other largest Pacific ethnic groups were Samoan (49 percent), Cook Islands Maori (22 percent), Tongans (19 percent), Niuean (9 percent), Fijian (4 percent), and Tuvaluan (1 percent).

The Tokelauan population in New Zealand increased by 10 percent between 2001 and 2006. In the five-year period prior to 2001, the Tokelauan population experienced a 26 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

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

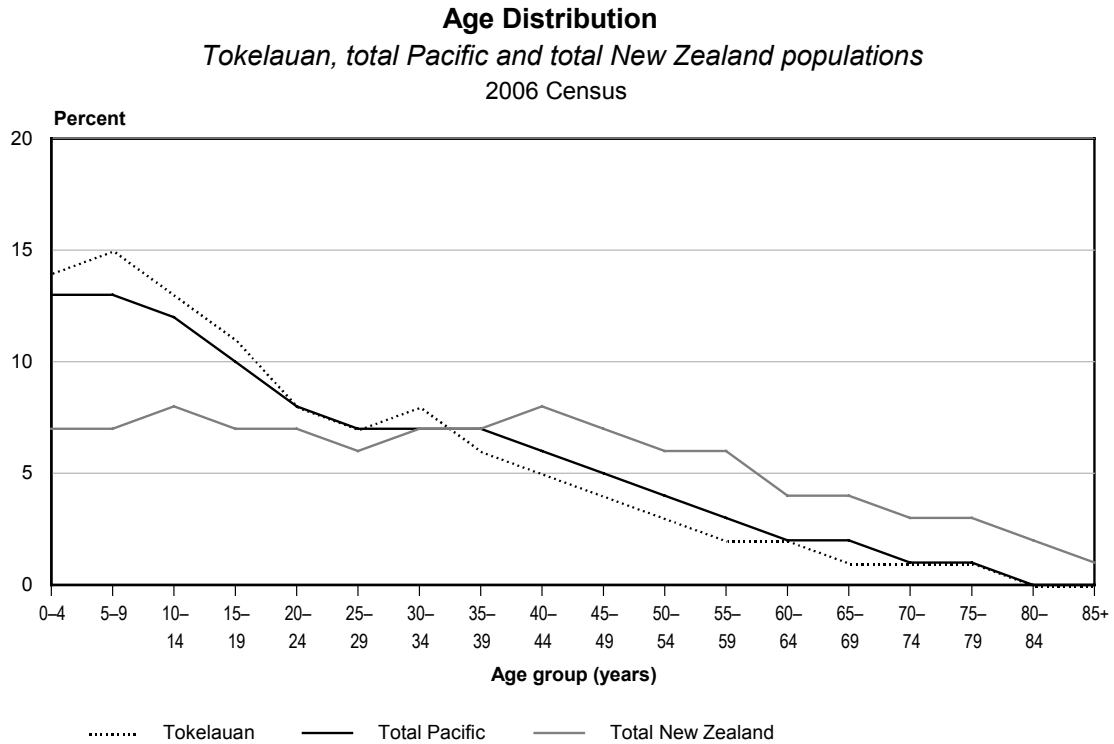


### Age and sex distribution

The age distribution of the Tokelauan population in New Zealand generally mirrors that of the Pacific population in New Zealand in that both are weighted to the very young. In 2006, 42 percent of Tokelauans were under the age of 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 Tokelauan and Pacific populations is further evident in the small proportions over the age of 65 (3 and 4 percent, respectively).

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

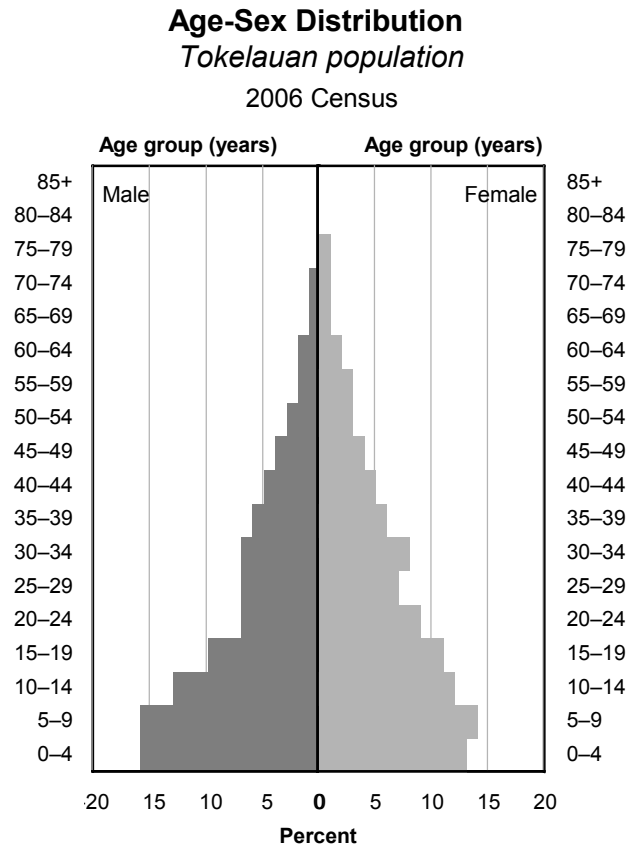
Figure 2



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

The sex distribution of Tokelauans was relatively evenly balanced with males (3,330) and females (3,489) making up 49 and 51 percent, respectively, of the Tokelauan population. The sex distributions of the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were very similar, with males making up 49 percent of both populations.

Figure 3

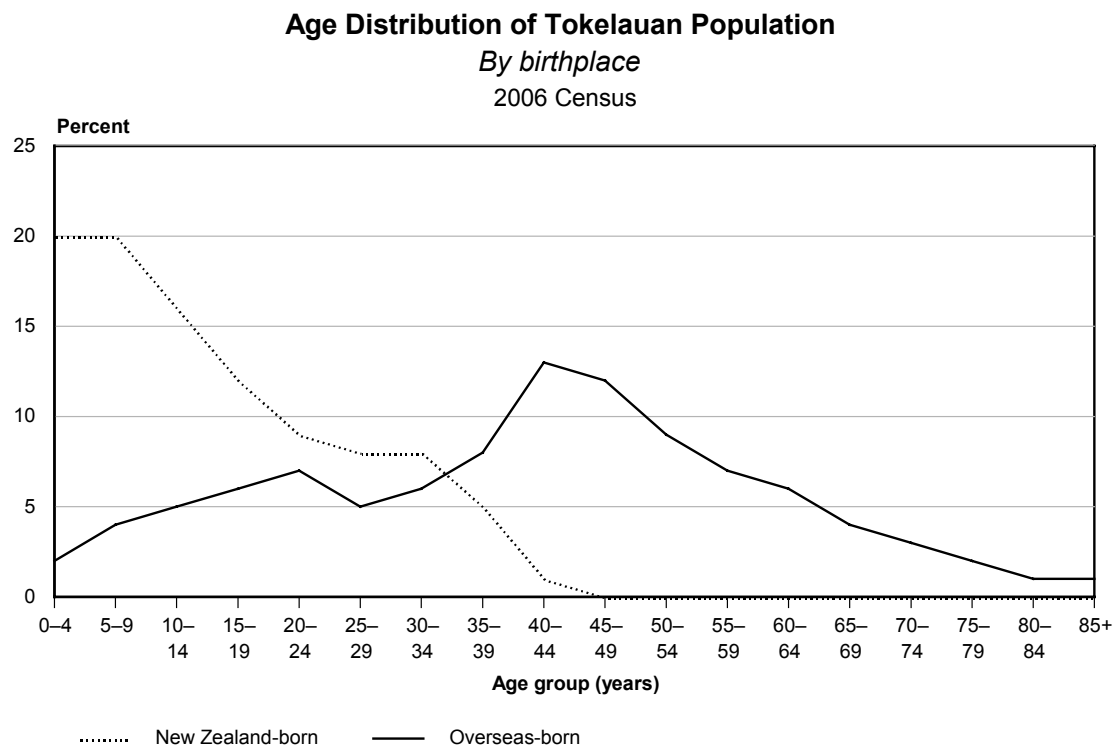


**Place of birth**

In 2006, 69 percent of the usually resident Tokelauan population in New Zealand were born in New Zealand, which was an increase of 3 percentage points since 2001. Of those Tokelauans who were born overseas, 73 percent gave Tokelau as their birthplace, 2 percentage points fewer than 2001.

The age distribution of the New Zealand-born Tokelauan population had a much higher proportion of young people than the overseas-born population. Of the New Zealand-born Tokelauan population, 56 percent were under the age of 15, compared with 11 percent for overseas-born Tokelauans. Conversely, a very small proportion of the New Zealand-born and overseas-born Tokelauan population were over the age of 65, at 0.07 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Figure 4



### Duration of residence

At the time of the 2006 Census, 4 percent of Tokelauans born overseas had been residing in New Zealand for less than one year, which is the same as in 2001. Fifty-four percent of overseas-born Tokelauans had lived in New Zealand for over 20 years.

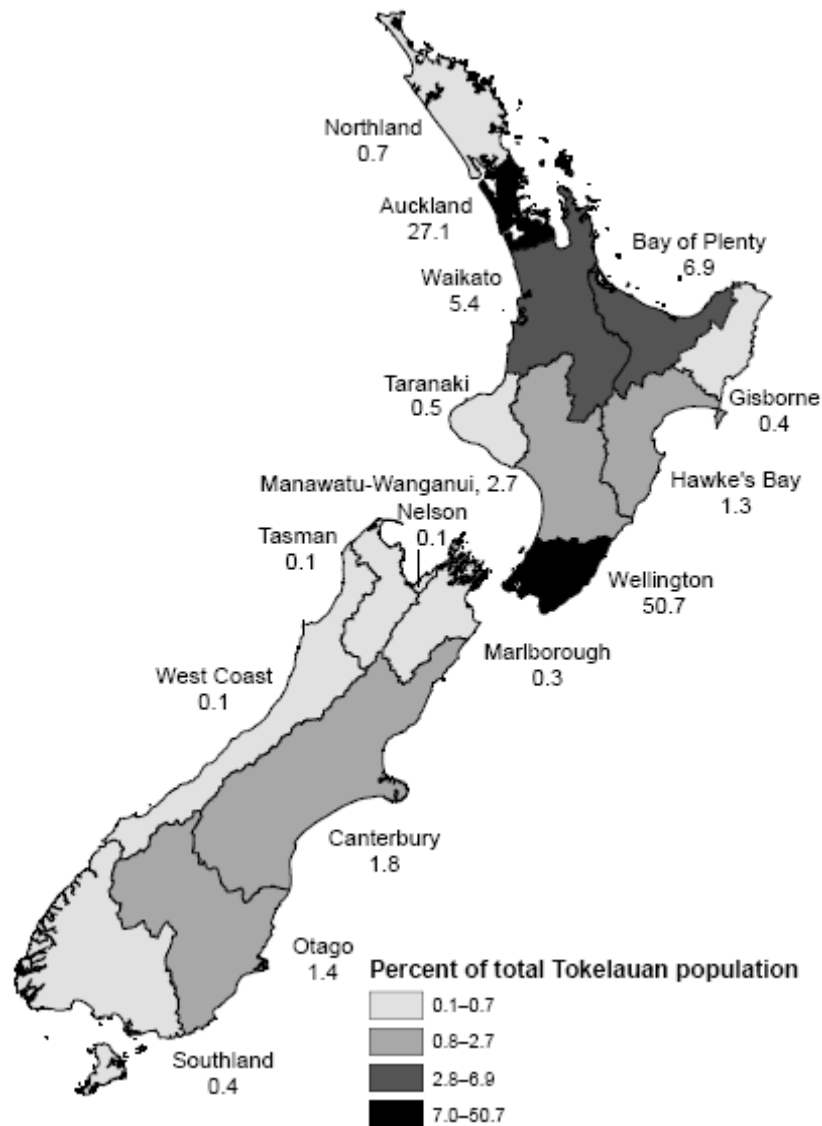
### Geographical distribution

Ninety-six percent (6,537) of the Tokelauan population in New Zealand in 2006 lived in the North Island. Of the Tokelauans living in the South Island, 44 percent (123) lived in the Canterbury region. A breakdown of the regions in which Tokelauans resided shows that half (51 percent) lived in the Wellington region, 27 percent lived in the Auckland region, 7 percent in the Bay of Plenty region and 5 percent in the Waikato region.

An overwhelming majority of Tokelauans (98 percent) lived in urban areas. The comparable figure for the total Pacific population in New Zealand was 97 percent. A further breakdown shows that 50 percent (3,384) of Tokelauans lived in the Wellington urban area. Of this total, 59 percent (2,001) lived in Porirua and 31 percent (1,065) lived in Lower Hutt.

Figure 5

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



## Multiple ethnicities

Forty three percent (2,958) of the Tokelauan population in New Zealand gave Tokelauan as their sole ethnicity in the 2006 Census. Thirty-six percent (2,475) reported Tokelauan and one other ethnic group, and 14 percent (957) reported Tokelauan and two other ethnic groups.

Further analysis of Tokelauans who gave one other ethnic group shows that 69 percent reported Tokelauan and another Pacific ethnic group, 15 percent reported Tokelauan/Māori and 14 percent reported Tokelauan/European. Of those Tokelauans who reported two other ethnic groups, the most common combinations were Tokelauan/European/Māori (27 percent) and Tokelauan/Pacific/European (26 percent).

Tokelauans belonging to other ethnic groups were more likely to fall into younger age groups. This is evident in the fact that 48 percent of Tokelauans who reported belonging to one other ethnic group were under 15 years old. Furthermore, over two-thirds (68 percent) of Tokelauans who reported belonging to three ethnic groups were under the age of 15 years.

## 2. Language

Forty percent (2,505) of the Tokelauan population in New Zealand who can speak a language are able to hold an everyday conversation in Tokelauan, a decrease of 4 percentage points since 2001. Sixteen percent of Tokelauan children in New Zealand under the age of five can speak Tokelauan, and this proportion consistently increases to reach 85 percent at age 65.

Of further note, a higher proportion of overseas-born Tokelauans than New Zealand-born Tokelauans are able to speak Tokelauan (73 percent and 24 percent, respectively).

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

At the time of the 2006 Census, 86 percent (5,514) of the Tokelauan 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.

Ten percent (660) of the Tokelauan population reported no religious affiliation, while 5 percent (327) objected to answering the religion question. As highlighted in the following table, a higher proportion of overseas-born Tokelauans were affiliated to a religion than New Zealand-born Tokelauans.

---

<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 Affiliation in the Tokelauan Population**  
*By birthplace*  
2006 Census

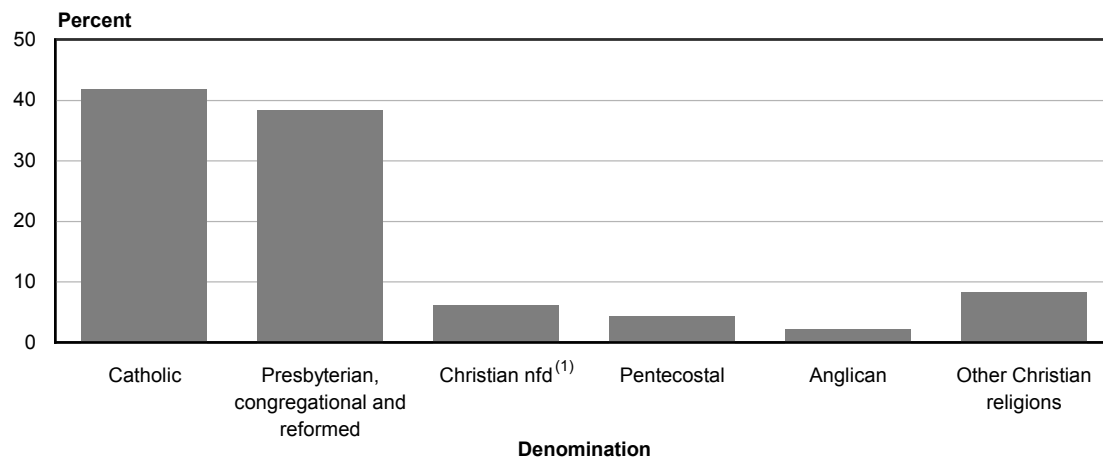
Religious affiliation	New Zealand-born	Overseas-born	Total
	Percent		
No religion	14.2	1.8	10.3
Christian	80.1	95.4	85.0
Other religions	2.0	1.2	1.8
Object to answering	6.1	2.9	5.2

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

Ninety-eight percent (5,439) of Tokelauans with a religious affiliation said that they belonged to a Christian denomination.<sup>2</sup> The most common Christian denomination was Catholic, making up 42 percent (2,289) of those affiliated to a Christian denomination, followed by Presbyterian, Congregational and Reformed at 39 percent (2,097).

Figure 6

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



(1) Not further defined.

## 4. Families and households

### Families

In 2006, Tokelauans in New Zealand were more likely to live in a family situation than the total New Zealand population. Eighty-seven percent of Tokelauans lived as members of a family, an increase of 3 percentage points since 2001. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were 86 percent and 79 percent, respectively.

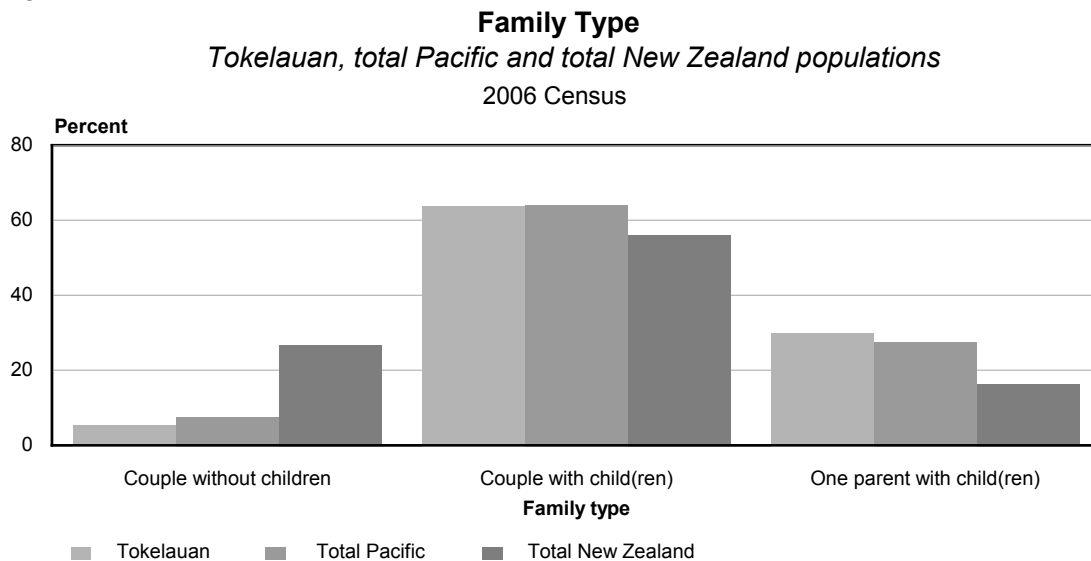
The most common family type was a couple with children, which accounted for 64 percent of all Tokelauans living in a family. This represented a decrease for this family type of 1 percentage point since 2001. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were 64 percent and 56 percent, respectively.

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

The second most common family type was a one-parent family (30 percent), a 1 percentage point increase since 2001. The comparable figures for the total 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 6 percent of all Tokelauans 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 Tokelauans and Pacific proportions compared with the New Zealand proportion is driven partly by the high proportion of young people in Tongan and Pacific populations.

Figure 7



**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 higher proportion of Tokelauans (37 percent) were living in an extended family situation<sup>3</sup> than the total Pacific (34 percent) and total New Zealand population (10 percent).

The average size of families with at least one person of Tokelauans ethnicity was three. At the time of the 2001 Census, the average family size with at least one person of Tokelauans ethnicity was four.

### Households

Tokelauans, 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 table below shows that Tokelauans, however, were less likely than those in the total New Zealand population to live in shared living situations such as flatting, or to live alone.

<sup>3</sup> An extended family consists of a group of related persons who reside together and includes a family nucleus as well as one or more other related persons. An extended family may also consist of two or more related family nuclei, with or without related persons.

Table 2

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

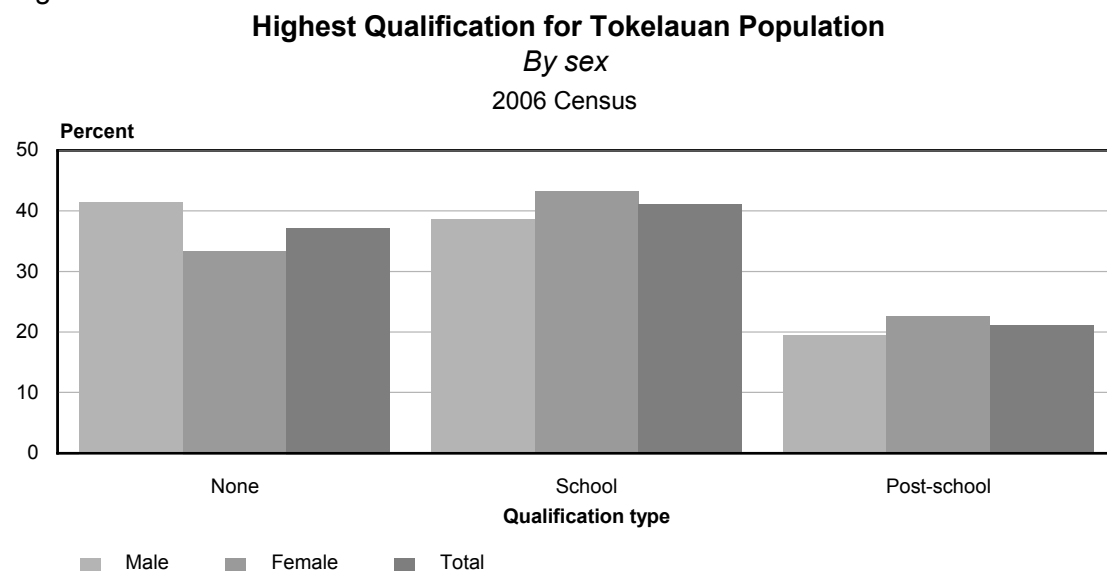
Household composition	Tokelauan	Total Pacific	Total New Zealand
	Percent		
One-family household (with or without other people)	73.9	75.4	69.1
Two-family household (with or without other people)	15.6	11.6	2.6
Three-or-more family household (with or without other people)	2.4	1.4	0.2
Other multi-person household	4.5	5.4	5.1
One-person household	3.7	6.2	23.0

## 5. Education

At the time of the 2006 Census, 63 percent (2,145) of adult Tokelauans in New Zealand had a formal educational qualification, which was slightly lower than for the total Pacific and total New Zealand adult populations (65 percent and 75 percent, respectively).

A higher proportion of Tokelauan women (66 percent) than men (58 percent) had a formal qualification. Furthermore, a higher proportion of New Zealand-born Tokelauans had a formal qualification (69 percent) than overseas-born Tokelauans (55 percent).

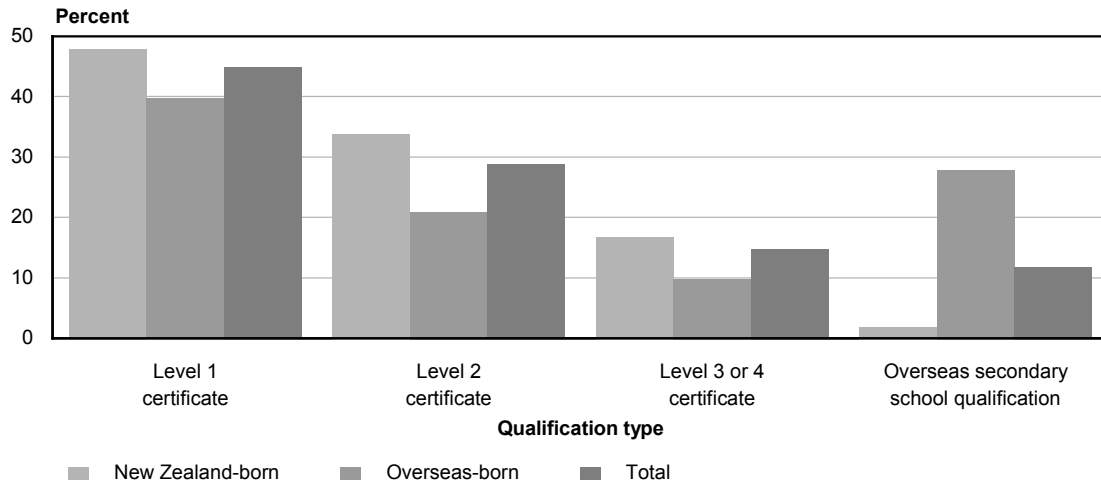
Figure 8



A higher proportion of New Zealand-born Tokelauans than overseas-born Tokelauans 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 Tokelauans had a higher proportion (28 percent) compared with New Zealand-born Tokelauans (2 percent).

Figure 9

**Highest School Qualification for Tokelauan Population**  
*By birthplace*  
 2006 Census



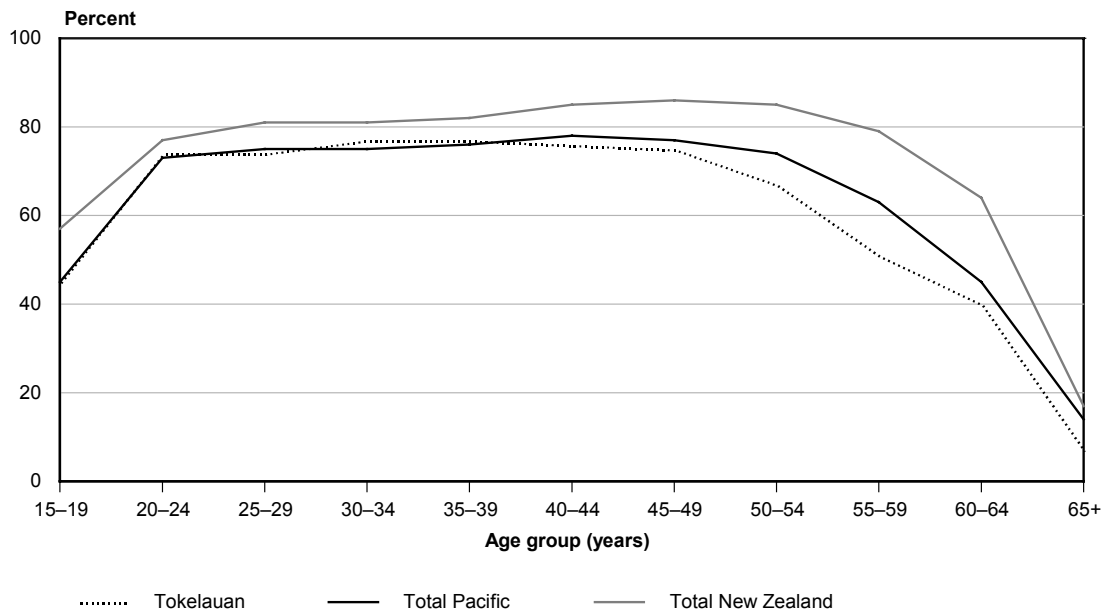
**6. Labour force**

**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 Tokelauan adult population in New Zealand in 2006 (3,954 people) was 64 percent, which was 1 percentage point higher than in 2001. This was lower than the comparable rates for the total Pacific and New Zealand adult populations, which were 65 and 69 percent respectively. The figure below shows the labour force participation rates across the lifespan and shows that a lower proportion of Tokelauans are in the labour force in all age groups.

Figure 10

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

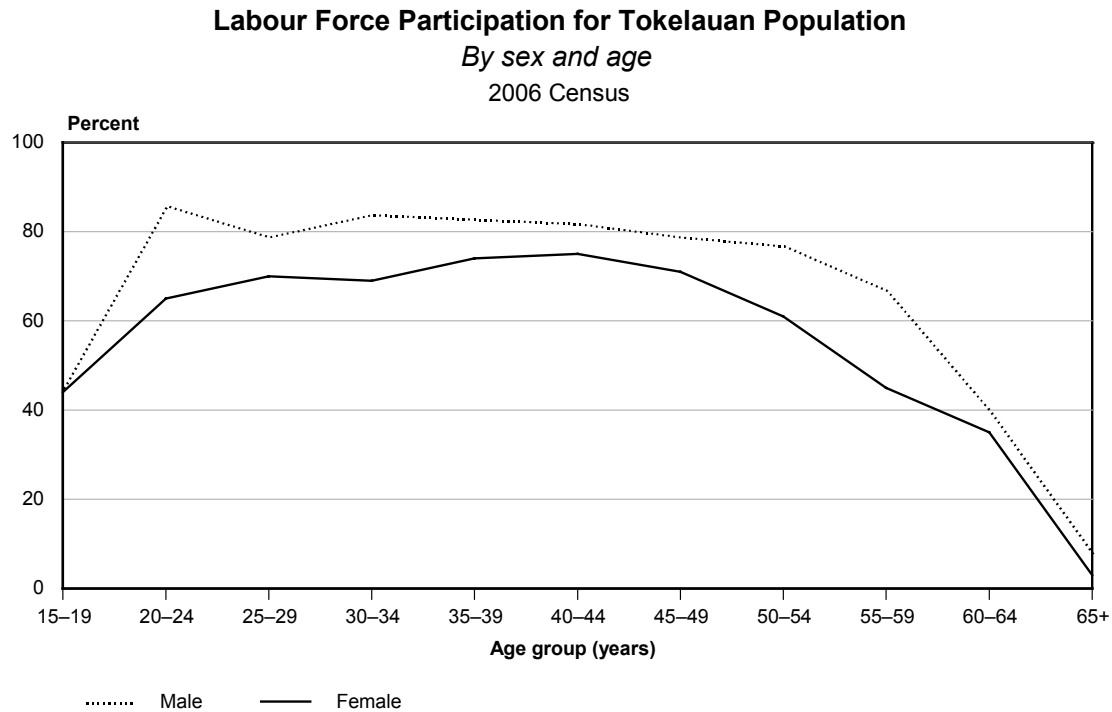


The highest labour force participation rate for Tokelauans (77 percent) was in both the 30–34 years and 35–39 years age groups. This compares with the total Pacific population, for whom the labour force participation rate was highest (78 percent) in the 40–44 years age group, and for the total New Zealand population, which had the highest rate (86 percent) in the 45–49 years age group.

Tokelauans aged 65 years and over were the group most likely to not be in the labour force (92 percent). They were followed by those in the 60–64 years age group (60 percent) and the 15–19 years age group (56 percent). These groups were made up of those who were most likely either to be retired, or to have not yet entered the workforce.

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

Figure 11



Forty-one percent of Tokelauan women were not in the labour force, which was similar to the proportion for the total Pacific Island population and slightly higher than the total New Zealand population, as shown in the following table.

Table 3

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

	Males	Females	Total
Tokelauan	30.6	40.7	35.9
Total Pacific	28.8	40.8	35.0
Total New Zealand	25.2	37.3	31.5

While 36 percent of Tokelauan adults were not in the labour force, there was a higher proportion of overseas-born Tokelauans not in the labour force (41 percent) than New Zealand-born Tokelauans (31 percent).

## Employment

The 2006 Census showed that 55 percent (2,178) of the Tokelauan adult population in New Zealand were employed either full time<sup>4</sup> or part time.<sup>5</sup> This proportion has increased 6 percentage points since the 2001 Census. Of those people who were employed, 79 percent were in full-time employment. As shown in the following table, a higher proportion of Tokelauan men were employed than Tokelauan women. The employment rate for Tokelauans was considerably lower than for both the total Pacific and the total New Zealand populations.

Table 4

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

Population	Males	Females	Total
Tokelauan	61.9	49.1	55.1
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).

Fifty-seven percent of New Zealand-born Tokelauans aged 15-years and over were employed compared with 53 percent of 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 14 percent (360 people) of the Tokelauan labour force as unemployed, which was a decrease of 8 percentage points since 2001. As shown in the following table, the unemployment rate for the Tokelauan population was higher than rates for both the total Pacific population and the total New Zealand population.

The unemployment rate was higher for Tokelauan women than for Tokelauan men

Table 5

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

Population	Males	Females	Total
	Percent		
Tokelauan	11.0	17.5	14.2
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.

<sup>4</sup> People who are employed part time usually work fewer than 30 hours per week.

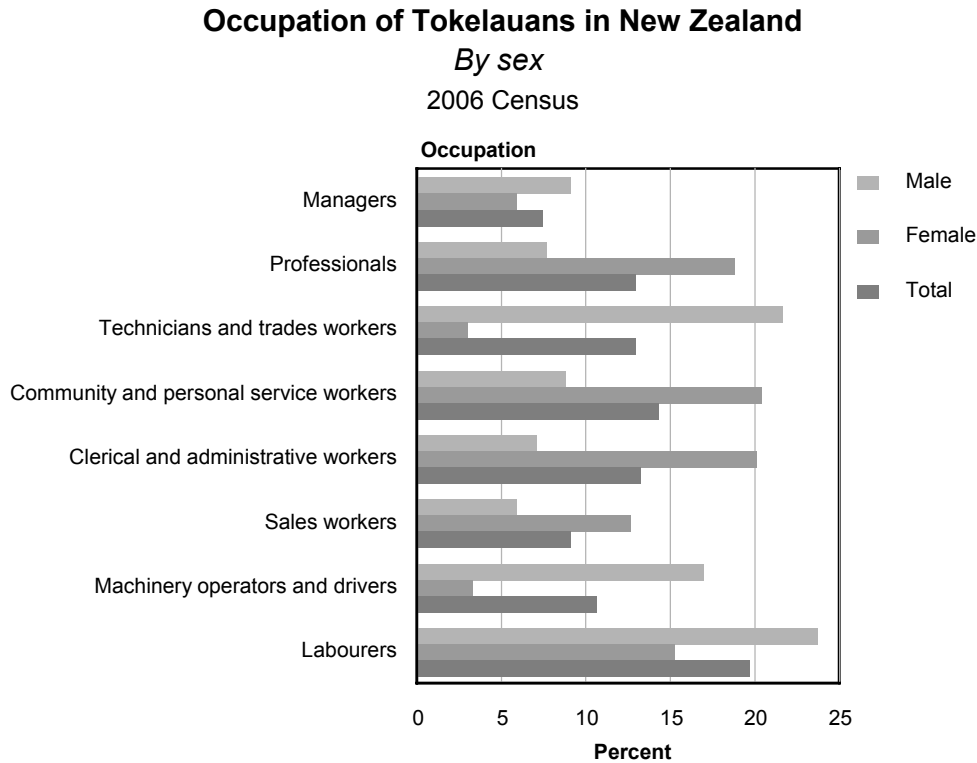
<sup>5</sup> People who are employed full time usually work 30 or more hours per week.

The unemployment rate also varied between New Zealand-born (17 percent) and overseas-born Tokelauans (11 percent).

### Occupation

In 2006, the three most common occupations for Tokelauans in New Zealand were labourers (20 percent), community and personal service workers (14 percent), and clerical and administrative workers (13 percent). The following figure shows the occupational distribution of Tokelauan men and women. There were marked differences between the sexes.

Figure 12



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

The following figure compares the occupations of New Zealand-born and overseas-born Tokelauans. New Zealand-born Tokelauans were more likely to be managers, office and sales workers, whereas overseas-born Tokelauans were more likely to be employed in labouring and trades related occupations.

Figure 13



**Industry**

In 2006, Tokelauans in New Zealand worked in a variety of industries. As in 2001, the industry employing the most Tokelauans in 2006 was manufacturing. The next largest industry in terms of Tokelauan employment was health care and social assistance, closely followed by construction. The proportion of employed Tokelauan men and women working in these and other industries is shown in the following table.

Table 6

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

Industry	Male	Female	Total Tokelauan
	Percent		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.2	1.0	2.2
Mining	0.6	0.0	0.3
Manufacturing	26.1	9.8	18.3
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	0.3	0.7	0.5
Construction	16.4	1.3	9.4
Wholesale trade	6.2	2.0	4.2
Retail trade	6.2	9.8	8.0
Accommodation and food services	3.8	10.2	7.0
Transport, postal and warehousing	7.3	2.6	5.1
Information media and telecommunications	1.2	2.3	1.9
Financial and insurance services	2.3	5.9	4.0
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1.2	1.3	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.2	4.3	3.7
Administrative and support services	3.5	5.6	4.3
Public administration and training	7.0	8.5	7.6
Education and training	3.8	8.9	6.2
Health care and social assistance	4.1	21.3	12.4
Arts and recreation services	1.5	1.0	1.2
Other services	2.1	3.0	2.5

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

Table 7

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

Industry	New Zealand-born	Overseas-born
	Percent	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.2	2.2
Mining	...	...
Manufacturing	15.6	22.0
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	0.6	...
Construction	8.9	10.1
Wholesale trade	5.6	2.5
Retail trade	9.2	6.5
Accommodation and food services	8.3	5.1
Transport, postal and warehousing	5.0	5.4
Information media and telecommunications	2.2	1.1
Financial and insurance services	5.3	2.2
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1.4	1.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.9	3.2
Administrative and support services	4.7	4.0
Public administration and safety	8.9	5.8
Education and training	6.1	6.5
Health care and social assistance	8.9	16.6
Arts and recreation services	1.1	0.7
Other services	1.7	3.2

... Data suppressed due to low numbers and confidentiality rules.

## Self-employment

At the time of the 2006 Census, just 1 percent of employed Tokelauan adults were employers, a 1 percentage point decrease since 2001. Three percent of Tokelauan adults were self-employed and without employees, a 1 percentage point decrease since 2001. The comparable figures for the Pacific population were that 2 percent were employers and 4 percent were self-employed without employees. In contrast, 7 percent of the employed New Zealand population were employers and 12 percent were self-employed and without employees.

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

## 7. Unpaid work

Eighty-nine percent of the Tokelauan adult 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 type of unpaid activities are shown in the following table, which compares Tokelauan rates of participation to total Pacific and New Zealand rates of participation.

Table 8

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

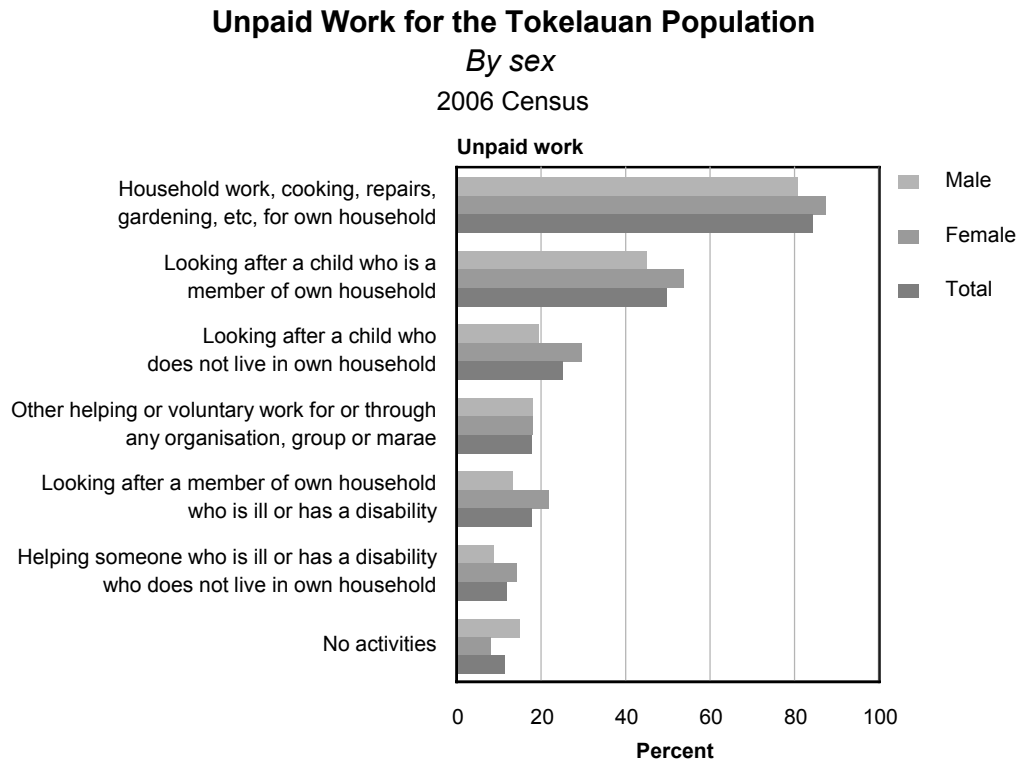
Unpaid Activities	Tokelauans	Total Pacific	Total New Zealand
	Percent		
Household work, cooking, repairs, gardening etc, for own household	83.9	81.6	86.1
Looking after a child who is a member of own household	49.4	43.0	31.6
Looking after a member of own household who is ill or has a disability	17.4	12.7	7.8
Looking after a child who does not live in own household	24.7	18.0	16.2
Helping someone who is ill or has a disability who does not live in own household	11.4	9.0	9.1
Other helping or voluntary work for or through any organisation, group or marae	17.5	14.4	15.4
No activities	11.0	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 Tokelauans (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 Tokelauan and Pacific populations were also more likely to report looking after a sick or disabled member of their own household.

A higher proportion of Tokelauan women participated in unpaid work in all categories except 'other helping or voluntary work for or through any organisation, group or marae', where men had an equal rate of involvement (18 percent).

Figure 14



There were somewhat smaller differences in the participation in unpaid work by New Zealand-born and overseas-born Tokelauans. The biggest difference was that there was a higher proportion of New Zealand-born Tokelauans (29 percent) who looked after a child who did not live in their own household, compared with overseas-born Tokelauans (19 percent).

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

Eight percent of the adult Tokelauan population in New Zealand reported no personal income in the 2006 Census, while 43 percent received up to \$20,000 per annum. Only 1 percent received over \$70,000.

The Tokelauan adult population received a median annual income of \$19,200 (half received less than this figure and half received more) for the year ended 31 March 2006. This median was markedly higher than in 2001 when the median Tokelauan income was \$13,200. By way of comparison, the median annual incomes for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations in 2006 were \$20,500 and \$24,400, respectively. There were sex differences in median annual income for Tokelauans, with men's being much higher (\$24,400) than that of women (\$15,500). Furthermore, New Zealand-born Tokelauans had a higher median annual income (\$19,600) than overseas-born Tokelauans (\$18,800).

### Income sources

In 2006, 11 percent of Tokelauans in New Zealand aged 15-years and over reported no source of income,<sup>7</sup> with a higher proportion for females (12 percent) compared

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

with males (9 percent). Fourteen percent of New Zealand-born Tokelauan adults reported no source of income while the comparable figure for those born overseas was 7 percent.

The most common source of income for the Tokelauan adult population was through wages and salaries (including commissions and bonuses). Sixty-one percent (2,208) of Tokelauan adults received income in this way, which was an increase of 8 percentage points since 2001. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand usually resident populations were very similar at 62 percent and 60 percent, respectively. Tokelauan men (67 percent) were much more likely than women (54 percent) to receive income from wages or salaries.

Thirty-three percent of Tokelauan adults received income support,<sup>8</sup> which was higher than for the total Pacific population (28 percent). This proportion was much higher than for the total New Zealand population (17 percent).

Table 9

**Source of Income for Tokelauan Population**  
*By sex*  
2006 Census

Source of income	Male	Female	Total
	Percent		
No source of income	9.3	11.9	10.7
Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc	67.4	54.4	60.5
Self-employment or business	3.9	2.2	3.0
Interest, dividends, rent, other investments	2.8	2.0	2.4
Payments from a work accident insurer	1.9	0.8	1.4
NZ Superannuation or veterans pension	4.4	4.0	4.2
Other superannuation, pensions, annuities	1.1	1.2	1.2
Unemployment benefit	7.6	8.9	8.3
Sickness benefit	5.6	5.4	5.6
Domestic purposes benefit	1.6	12.8	7.6
Invalids benefit	2.8	2.9	3.0
Student allowance	3.2	4.3	3.8
Other government benefits, payments or pension	3.0	7.1	5.2
Other sources of income	1.4	2.5	2.1

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

When comparing Tokelauan sources of income with total Pacific and New Zealand sources of income, the most noteworthy differences were in the area of investments and self-employment. While the proportion of people getting income through investments was similar for the Tokelauan and total Pacific populations (2 and 3 percent, respectively), 24 percent of the New Zealand population got income from investments of some kind. Similarly, the proportion of Tokelauans receiving income through self-employment (3 percent) was similar to that for the total Pacific population (5 percent). Both were much lower than for the total New Zealand population (17 percent).

<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 payments or benefits.

## 9. Housing

### Home ownership

In 2006, 21 percent of Tokelauan adults in New Zealand owned or partly owned the dwelling they lived in. There was a slightly higher proportion of Tokelauan men (22 percent) who owned or partly owned the dwelling that they lived in when compared to women (21 percent) in this category. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were 22 percent and 53 percent, respectively.

The age distribution of home owners for the Tokelauan, and total Pacific populations were similar with both having a lower rate of home ownership than the total New Zealand population across all of the age groups. The highest rate of home ownership within the Tokelauan adult population occurred within the 60–64 years age group (58 percent).

A higher proportion of overseas-born Tokelauans (32 percent) owned or partly owned the dwelling that they lived in compared with New Zealand-born Tokelauans (12 percent).

### Rental housing

Over half of Tokelauans (57 percent) 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 total New Zealand populations were 60 percent and 82 percent, respectively. A further 42 percent of Tokelauans lived in Housing New Zealand Corporation accommodation. The comparable figures for the Pacific and total New Zealand populations were 37 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

Of Tokelauans living in rental accommodation, 22 percent paid less than \$100 a week in rent. Thirty-two percent paid between \$100 and \$199 per week, 34 percent paid between \$200 and \$299, and 12 percent paid more than \$300 a week.

## 10. Access to amenities

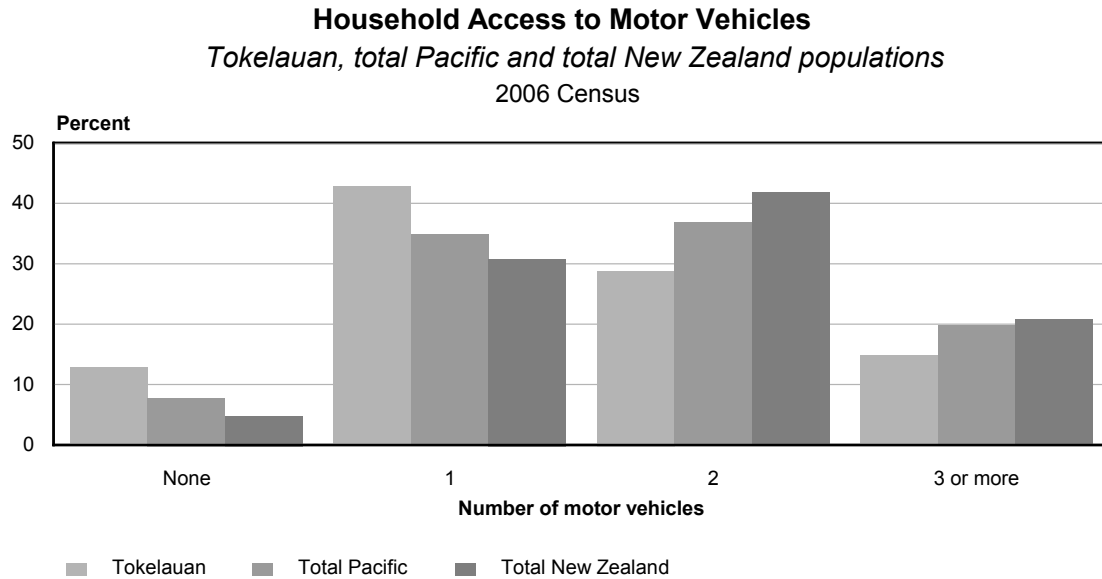
### Motor vehicles

Eighty-seven percent of Tokelauans in New Zealand lived in households with access to a motor vehicle.<sup>9</sup> This proportion was very similar to that of the total Pacific and general New Zealand populations (92 percent and 95 percent, respectively). The proportion of people with access to one, two, three or more cars is shown in the following figure.

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<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; and 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, and vehicles occasionally borrowed from another household.

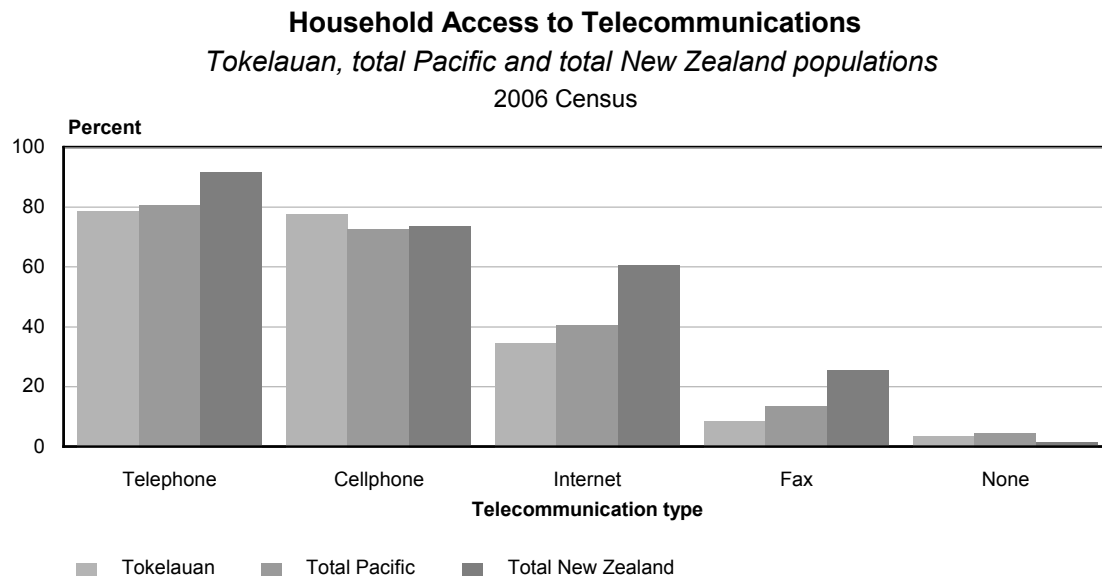
Figure 15



**Telecommunications**

In 2006, Seventy-nine percent of Tokelauans in New Zealand lived in households with access to a telephone. This was considerably 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, Tokelauan households (and Pacific Island households in general) were also less likely to have access to fax machines and the Internet, when compared with the total New Zealand population.

Figure 16



**11. Smoking behaviour**

Forty-four percent of the Tokelauan 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 figures for the total

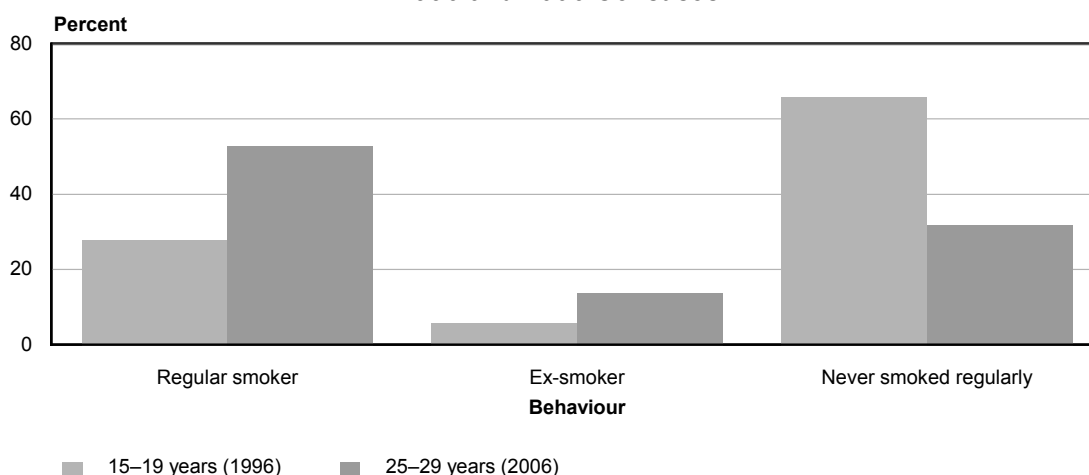
Pacific and total New Zealand populations were considerably higher, with 59 percent and 57 percent, respectively.

Forty-two percent of Tokelauans reported that they were regular smokers while 14 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 total 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 Tokelauan population who were 15–19 years old at the time of the 1996 Census and comparing them to Tokelauan people within the 25–29 years age group at the time of the 2006 Census. In 1996, 28 percent of Tokelauan adults between 15–19 years stated that they regularly smoked. In 2006 this figure had increased to 53 percent for adult Tokelauans aged 25–29 years, suggesting that over a 10-year period more people within the cohort have become regular smokers. Those who stated that they used to smoke stood at 6 percent in 1996 and had more than doubled to 14 percent in 2006. Conversely, the figure for those who never regularly smoked decreased from 66 percent in 1996 to 32 percent in 2006. These changes can be seen in the following figure.

Figure 17

**Smoking Behaviour in a Cohort of the Tokelauan Population**  
*1996 and 2006 Censuses*



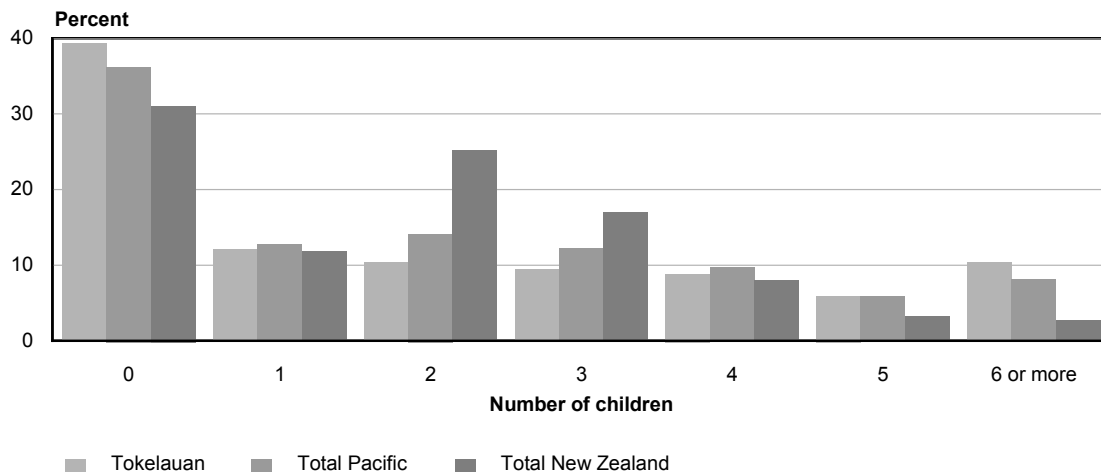
## 12. Number of children born

In 2006, 41 percent of Tokelauan women in New Zealand over the age of 15 did not have any children. This figure has not changed since 1996 when this cyclical census question was last asked. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and total New Zealand populations were 36 percent and 31 percent, respectively.

As shown in the following figure, while the Tokelauan and total Pacific Island populations were more likely than the total New Zealand population to have no children, they were less likely to stop at having just 2 or 3 children, and were more likely than the general New Zealand population to have 4 or more children. Twenty-six percent of Tokelauans had 4 or more children, while 24 percent and 14 percent of the total Pacific and New Zealand populations, respectively, had 4 or more children.

Figure 18

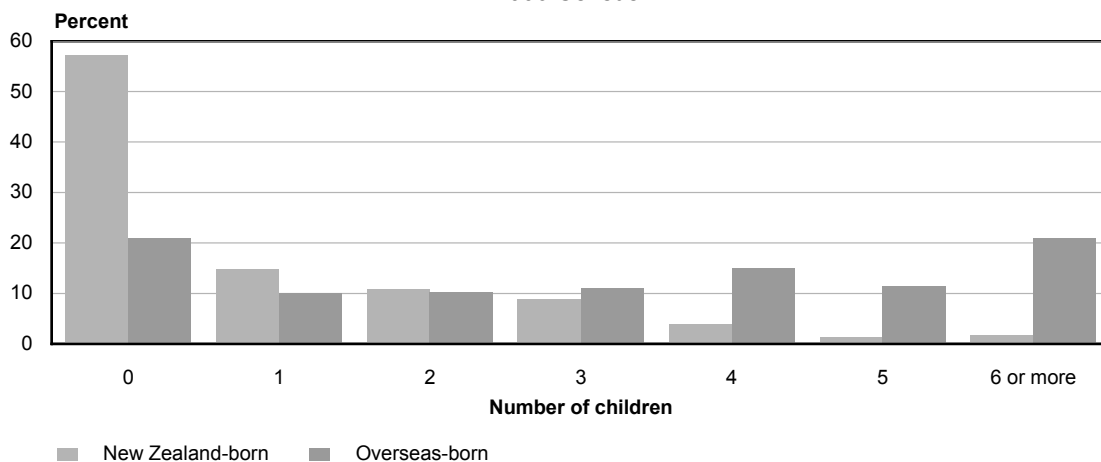
**Number of Children Born per Woman**  
*Tokelauan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations*  
 2006 Census



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

Figure 19

**Number of Children Born per Tokelauan 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 are employed full time usually work 30 or more hours per week.

Part time refers to people who are 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.