



Tuvaluan People in New Zealand: 2006

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Contents

Tables	3
Figures	4
Introduction	5
Highlights	5
1. Population	6
Age and sex distribution	6
Place of birth	8
Duration of residence	8
Geographical distribution.....	8
Multiple ethnicities	10
2. Language	10
3. Religion	10
4. Families and households	11
Households	12
5. Education	13
6. Labour force	13
Labour force participation	13
Employment	14
Unemployment	15
Occupation	15
Industry	16
Self-employment	16
7. Unpaid work	16
8. Income	17
Income sources	17
9. Housing	18
Home ownership	18
Rental housing	18
10. Access to amenities	19
Motor vehicles	19
Telecommunications	19
11. Smoking behaviour	20
12. Number of children born	21
Technical appendix	22

Tables

1	Age distribution by Tuvaluan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations, 2006 Census	7
2	Religious affiliation in the Tuvaluan population by birthplace, 2006 Census	11
3	Household composition for Tuvaluan, total Pacific, and total New Zealand populations, 2006 Census.....	13
4	Proportion not in labour force for Tuvaluan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations, 2006 Census.....	14
5	Proportion employed for Tuvaluan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations, 2006 Census.....	15
6	Unemployment rate for Tuvaluan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations, 2006 Census.....	15
7	Occupation of Tuvaluans, 2006 Census	16

8	Type of unpaid work for the Tuvaluan total Pacific and total New Zealand populations, 2006 Census.....	16
9	Source of income for Tuvaluan population by sex, 2006 Census	18

Figures

1	Tuvaluan population in New Zealand, 1996, 2001, 2006 Census.....	6
2	Age-sex distribution of the Tuvaluan population, 2006 Census	8
3	Geographical distribution of the Tuvaluan population by regional council area, 2006 Census	9
4	Christian denomination affiliation in the Tuvaluan population, 2006 Census	11
5	Family type, Tuvaluan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations, 2006 Census	12
6	Highest qualification for Tuvaluan population by sex, 2006 Census	13
7	Household access to motor vehicles, Tuvaluan, total Pacific, and total New Zealand populations, 2006 Census	19
8	Household access to telecommunications, Tuvaluan, total Pacific, and total New Zealand populations, 2006 Census.....	20
9	Smoking behaviour in a cohort in the Tuvaluan population, 1996 and 2006 Censuses	21
10	Number of children born per woman, Tuvaluan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations, 2006 Census	21

Introduction

Tuvaluan People in New Zealand 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 Tuvaluans at the time of the 2006 Census. Tuvaluans are defined as those who specified Tuvaluan as a response to the ethnicity question. Where appropriate, comparisons are made between Tuvaluans 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 the 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

Tuvaluan People in New Zealand

- In 2006, Tuvaluans were the seventh largest Pacific ethnic group in New Zealand, making up 2,625 or 1 percent of New Zealand's Pacific population (265,974).
- The Tuvaluan population increased by 34 percent (660) between 2001 and 2006.
- The median age of the Tuvaluan population (half are younger and half are older than this age) was 20 years. By comparison, the median ages for the Pacific and total New Zealand populations were 21 years and 36 years, respectively.
- Tuvaluans born in New Zealand account for 37 percent (954) of the total Tuvaluan population.
- 71 percent (1,635) of Tuvaluans are able to hold an everyday conversation in Tuvaluan. This figure has remained steady since 2001.
- 96 percent (2,316) of Tuvaluans affiliated with a religion. Of those Tuvaluans who affiliated with a religion, 97 percent (2,244) affiliated with a Christian religion.
- 59 percent (732) of Tuvaluan adults have a formal educational qualification (secondary school or post-school qualification). The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were 65 percent and 75 percent, respectively.
- 80 percent (2,109) of the Tuvaluan population live in the Auckland region, which is a 3 percentage point decrease since 2001.

Tino Tuvalu i Niu Sila

- I te 2006, tino Tuvalu ko te tulagafitu o fenua tokouke i fenua o te Pasefika i Niu Sila, te la te aofaki e 2,625 me ko te 1 pasene o tino Pasefika tukuaofaki (265,974) i Niu Sila nei.
- Te fuainumela o tino Tuvalu ne fanake i te 34 pasene (660) mai te va o te 2001 ki te 2006.
- Te ma'tua fakatautau i tausaga ko te 20 (o te fuainumela o tino Tuvalu e āfa e mailalo o te 20 tausaga kae āfa mailuga). Ka fakapau ki te ma'tua i tausaga ki tino Pasefika mo te tukuaofakiga o tino Niu Sila, ko te 21 tausaga mo te 36 tausaga i te fakatulagaga.
- Tino Tuvalu ne fanau i Niu Sila ne maua aka e 37 pasene (954) o te aofaki o te fuainumela o tino Tuvalu katoa.

- E 71 pasene (1,635) o tino Tuvalu e mafai o faipati me sautala faka-Tuvalu. Te aofaki tenei e tumau eiloa mai te 2001.
- E 97 pasene (2,325) o tino Tuvalu e iloto i ne talitonuga fakalotu. Mai tino Tuvalu la ko na i talitonuga fakalotu, e 97 pasene (2,244) e iloto i talitonuga Kelisiano.
- E 59 pasene (732) o tino Tuvalu ma'tua e isi ne pepaiku mai akoga (Akoga Lasagalua me ko Akoga maluga). Te aofaki ma fakapau ki te tukuaofakiga o te Pasefika mo tino Niu Sila katoa, e 65 pasene mo te 75 pasene i te fakatulagaga.
- E 80 pasene (2,109) o te fuainumela o tino Tuvalu e nofo i Aokilani, te la se 3 pasene poini te fanaifo talu mai te 2001.

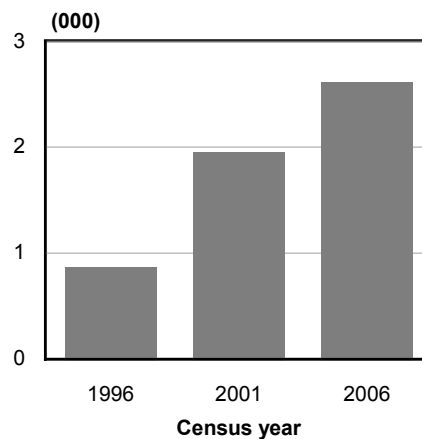
1. Population

Tuvaluans formed the seventh largest Pacific ethnic group in New Zealand in 2006, and comprised 2,625 or 1 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), Tongan (19 percent), Niuean (8 percent), Fijian (4 percent), and Tokelauan (3 percent).

The Tuvaluan population in New Zealand increased by 34 percent between 2001 and 2006. In the five-year period prior to 2001, the Tuvaluan population experienced an 81 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

Tuvaluan Population in New Zealand
1996, 2001 and 2006 Censuses



Age and sex distribution

The age distribution of the Tuvaluan 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 Tuvaluans were under the age of 15, which was three percentage points higher than in 2001. The comparable figure for the total Pacific population was 38 percent. The high proportion of young people in both the Tuvaluan

and the Pacific populations is further evident in the small proportions of the total population over the age of 65 (both on 3 percent).

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. The distinctive age structure of the Tuvaluan and Pacific populations contributes to many of the differences between these two groups and the total New Zealand population.

Table 1

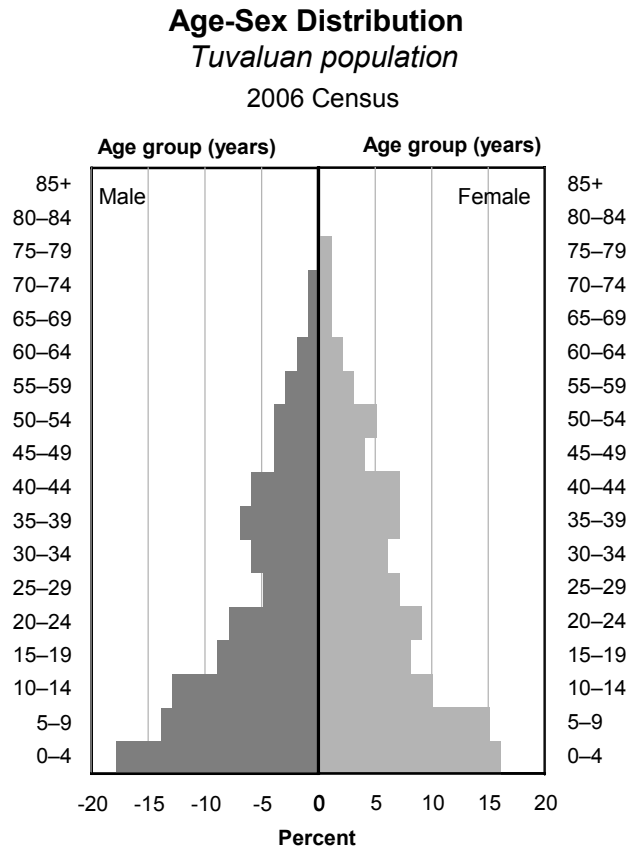
Age Distribution
Tuvaluan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations
2006 Census

Age (years)	Tuvaluan	Total Pacific	Total New Zealand
	Percent		
0-4	16.7	13.1	6.8
5-9	14.5	12.6	7.1
10-14	11.1	12.0	7.6
15-19	8.2	10.4	7.5
20-24	8.3	7.8	6.7
25-29	5.8	7.1	6.0
30-34	6.4	6.8	6.9
35-39	7.1	6.8	7.5
40-44	6.6	6.0	7.8
45-49	4.0	4.8	7.3
50-54	4.1	3.8	6.3
55-59	2.5	2.9	5.8
60-64	1.7	2.1	4.5
65+	3.0	3.8	12.3

In 2006, the median age of the Tuvaluan population (half were younger and half were older than this age) was 20 years, which was 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 Tuvaluans is slightly skewed with more females (1,368 or 52 percent) than males (1,257 or 48 percent). The sex distribution of the total Pacific population was slightly less skewed, 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 2



Place of birth

In 2006, over a third (37 percent) of the usually resident Tuvaluan population in New Zealand were born in New Zealand, which is an increase of 8 percentage points since 2001. Of those Tuvaluans who were born overseas, 71 percent gave Tuvalu as their birthplace, only 1 percentage point higher than in 2001.

The age distribution of the New Zealand-born Tuvaluan population had a much higher proportion of young people than the overseas-born population. Of the New Zealand-born Tuvaluan population, 85 percent were under the age of 15, compared with 18 percent for overseas-born Tuvaluans. Conversely, a very small proportion of the New Zealand-born and overseas-born Tuvaluan population was over the age of 65 at 0 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

Duration of residence

At the time of the 2006 Census, 5 percent of Tuvaluans born overseas had been residing in New Zealand for less than one year, which had not changed since 2001. Over a quarter (29 percent) of overseas-born Tuvaluans had lived in New Zealand for over 10 years.

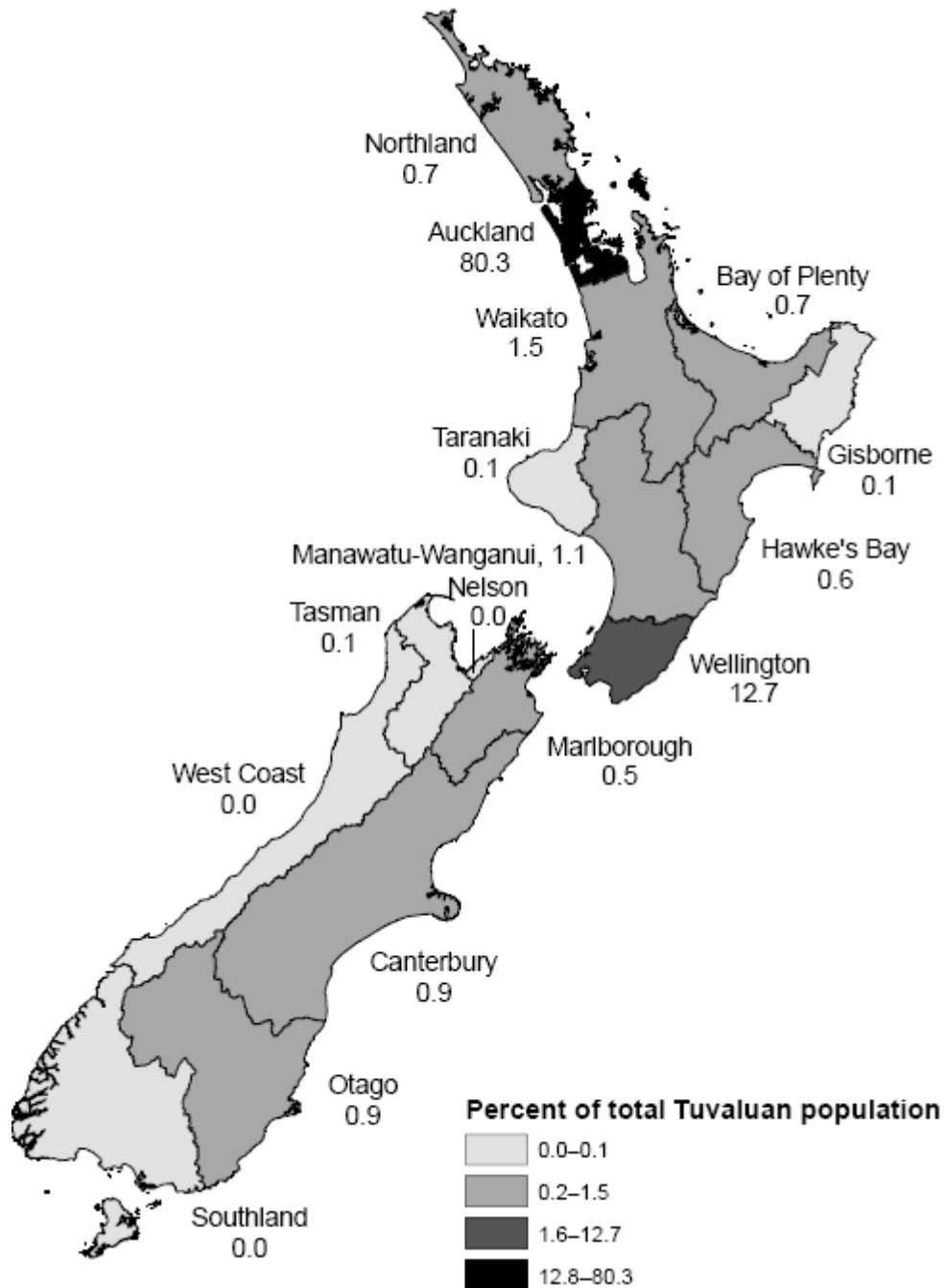
Geographical distribution

Ninety-seven percent (2,553) of the Tuvaluan population in New Zealand in 2006 lived in the North Island. A breakdown of the regions in which Tuvaluans reside shows that the majority lived in the Auckland region (80 percent), while 13 percent lived in the Wellington region.

An overwhelming majority of Tuvaluans (99 percent) lived in urban areas. The comparable figure for the total Pacific population in New Zealand was 97 percent. A further breakdown shows that 80 percent (2,016) of Tuvaluans live in the Auckland urban area. Of this total, 75 percent (1,521) lived in Western Auckland and 12 percent (231) lived in South Auckland.

Figure 3

Geographical Distribution of the Tuvaluan Population
By regional council area
 2006 Census



Multiple ethnicities

Seventy-six percent (1,989) of the Tuvaluan population in New Zealand gave Tuvaluan as their sole ethnicity in the 2006 Census. Eighteen percent (474) reported Tuvaluan and one other ethnic group, and 4 percent (102) reported Tuvaluan and two other ethnic groups.

Further analysis of Tuvaluans who gave one other ethnic group shows that 82 percent reported Tuvaluan and one other Pacific ethnic group and 11 percent reported Tuvaluan/European. Of those Tuvaluans who reported two other ethnic groups, the most common combination was Tuvaluan/Pacific/Pacific (63 percent).

Tuvaluans belonging to other ethnic groups were more likely to fall into younger age groups. This is evident in the fact that 54 percent of Tuvaluans who reported belonging to one other ethnic group were under the age of 15. Furthermore, a little under two-thirds (62 percent) of Tuvaluans who reported belonging to three ethnic groups were under the age of 15 years.

2. Language

Seventy-one percent (1,632) of the Tuvaluan population in New Zealand who could speak a language were able to hold an everyday conversation in Tuvaluan, which has not changed since 2001. A higher proportion of overseas-born Tuvaluans than New Zealand-born Tuvaluans were able to speak Tuvaluan (78 percent and 55 percent, respectively).

3. Religion¹

At the time of the 2006 Census, 96 percent (2,316) of the Tuvaluan 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 highlights the religious affiliation in the Tuvaluan population at the time of the 2006 Census.

Two percent (51) of the Tuvaluan population in New Zealand reported no religious affiliation, while a further 2 percent (54) objected to answering the religion question. As highlighted in the following table, a higher proportion of New Zealand-born Tuvaluans were in these categories than overseas-born Tuvaluans. Conversely, a higher proportion of overseas-born Tuvaluans affiliate with a religion than those born in New Zealand.

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

Table 2

Religious Affiliation in the Tuvaluan Population
By birthplace
2006 Census

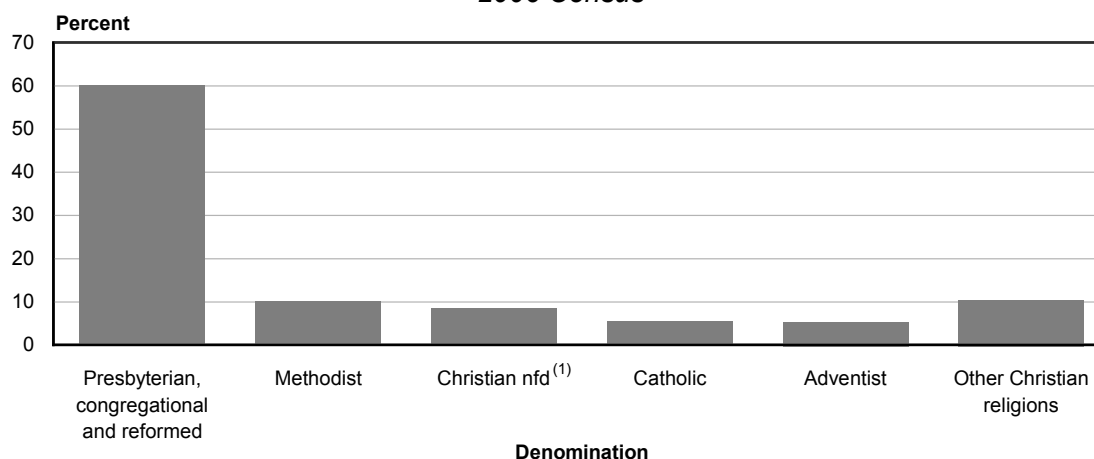
Religious affiliation	New Zealand-born	Overseas-born	Total
	Percent		
No Religion	4.6	0.8	2.1
Christian	89.7	94.7	92.9
Other Religions	3.5	3.1	3.4
Object to answering	3.5	1.6	2.2

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

Ninety-seven percent (2,241) of Tuvaluans with a religious affiliation said they belonged to a Christian denomination.² The most common Christian denomination was Presbyterian, Congregational and reformed, making up 60 percent (1,353) of those affiliated to a Christian denomination, followed by Methodist at 10 percent (231).

Figure 4

Christian Denomination Affiliation in the Tuvaluan Population
2006 Census



(1) Not further defined.

4. Families and households

Families

In 2006, Tuvaluans in New Zealand were more likely to live in a family situation than the total New Zealand population. Eighty-six percent of Tuvaluans lived as members of a family, an increase of 10 percentage points since 2001. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were 86 percent and 79 percent, respectively.

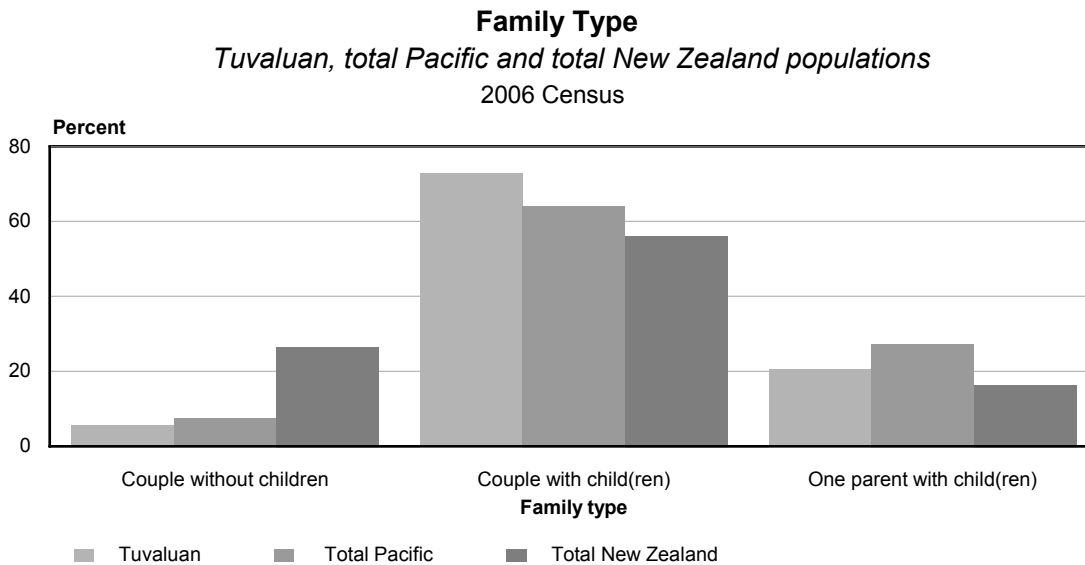
The most common family type was a couple with children, which accounted for 73 percent of all Tuvaluans living in a family. This represented a decrease for this family type of 2 percentage points since 2001. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were 64 percent and 56 percent, respectively.

² The Christian figures in this profile do not include 'Māori Christian'.

The second most common family type was a one-parent family (21 percent), a 3 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 Tuvaluan 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 Tuvaluan 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 5



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 Tuvaluans (51 percent) were living in an extended family situation³ than the total Pacific (34 percent) and total New Zealand population (10 percent).

The average size of families with at least one person of Tuvaluan ethnicity was 5. At the time of the 2001 Census, the average family size with at least one person of Tuvaluan ethnicity was 4.

Households

Tuvaluans, 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 Tuvaluans, however, were less likely than those in the total population to live in shared living situations such as flatting, or to live alone.

³ 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 3

Household Composition
Tuvaluan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations
2006 Census

Household composition	Tuvaluan	Total Pacific	Total New Zealand
	Percent		
One-family household (with or without other people)	68.5	75.4	69.1
Two-family household (with or without other people)	20.7	11.6	2.6
Three-or-more family household (with or without other people)	4.2	1.4	0.2
Other multi-person household	2.8	5.4	5.1
One-person household	3.3	6.2	23.0

5. Education

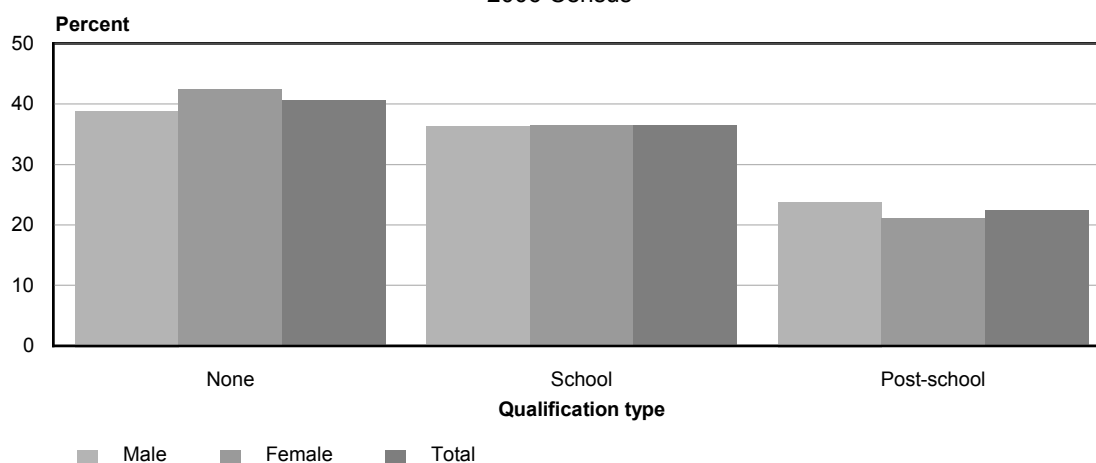
At the time of the 2006 Census, 59 percent (732) of adult Tuvaluans in New Zealand had a formal educational qualification, which was lower than for the total Pacific and New Zealand adult populations (65 percent and 75 percent, respectively).

A slightly higher proportion of Tuvaluan women (60 percent) than men (58 percent) had a formal qualification. Furthermore, a higher proportion of New Zealand-born Tuvaluans had a formal qualification (74 percent) than overseas-born Tuvaluans (57 percent).

Figure 6

Highest Qualification for Tuvaluan Population
By sex

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 adult Tuvaluan population in New Zealand in 2006 (1,521 people) was the same as in 2001, at 64 percent. This

was somewhat lower than the comparable rates for the total Pacific and New Zealand adult populations, which were 65 and 69 percent, respectively.

The highest labour force participation rate for Tuvaluans (74 percent) was in the 20–24 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.

Tuvaluans aged 65 years and over were the group most likely not to be in the labour force (92 percent). They were followed by those in the 60–64 years age group (60 percent) and the 55–59 years age group (57 percent). The next age group that were most likely not to be in the labour force were those in the 15–19 year age group (53 percent). These groups are made up of those who were most likely nearing retirement, or to have not yet entered the workforce.

The overall labour force participation rate for Tuvaluan males (71 percent) was higher than that for females (57 percent), as could be expected because of child-rearing responsibilities.

Over two-fifths of Tuvaluan women were not in the labour force, which was a higher proportion than for the total Pacific Island and total New Zealand populations, as shown in the following table.

Table 4

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

	Males	Females	Total
Tuvaluan	28.8	42.9	36.2
Total Pacific	28.8	40.8	35.0
Total New Zealand	25.2	37.3	31.5

There was also a higher proportion of overseas-born Tuvaluans not in the work force (37 percent) than New Zealand-born Tuvaluans (33 percent).

Employment

The 2006 Census showed that 56 percent (855) of the Tuvaluan adult population in New Zealand were employed either full time⁴ or part time.⁵ This proportion has increased since the 2001 Census when the employment rate was 51 percent. Of those people who were employed, 82 percent were in full-time employment. As shown in the following table, a higher proportion of Tuvaluan men were employed than Tuvaluan women. The proportion of employed Tuvaluans was lower than for both the total Pacific and the total New Zealand populations.

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

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

Table 5

Proportion Employed⁽¹⁾
Tuvaluan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations
2006 Census

Population	Males	Females	Total
Tuvaluan	65.2	48.7	56.2
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).

The employment rate for New Zealand-born Tuvaluans (58 percent) was higher than for those born overseas (56 percent).

Unemployment

The 2006 Census recorded just under 12 percent (114 people) of the Tuvaluan labour force as unemployed, which was a decrease of 7 percentage points since 2001. As shown in the following table, the unemployment rate for the Tuvaluan population was similar to that for the total Pacific population, and both rates were higher than the rate for the total New Zealand population.

The unemployment rate is higher for Tuvaluan women (15 percent) than for Tuvaluan men (8 percent).

Table 6

Unemployment Rate⁽¹⁾
Tuvaluan, total Pacific and total New Zealand populations
2006 Census

Population	Males	Females	Total
	Percent		
Tuvaluan	8.4	14.7	11.8
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 varies between New Zealand-born (15 percent) and overseas-born Tuvaluans (11 percent).

Occupation

In 2006, the three most common occupations for Tuvaluans in New Zealand were labourers (41 percent), professionals (10 percent), and community and personal service workers (10 percent). The following table shows the occupations worked by Tuvaluans in 2006.

Table 7

Occupation of Tuvaluans in New Zealand
2006 Census

Occupation	Proportion of Employed Tuvaluans
Managers	6.7
Professionals	8.1
Technicians and Trades Workers	9.8
Community and Personal Service Workers	8.8
Clerical and Administrative Workers	3.9
Sales Workers	4.6
Machinery Operators and Drivers	7.7
Labourers	34.4

Industry

In 2006, Tuvaluans in New Zealand worked in a variety of industries. The most common industries that employed Tuvaluans were manufacturing (17 percent), agriculture, forestry and fishing (13 percent), administrative and support services (12 percent), and health care and social assistance (10 percent).

Self-employment

At the time of the 2006 Census, 2 percent of employed Tuvaluan adults in New Zealand were employers, no change since 2001. Two percent of Tuvaluan adults were self-employed and without employees, a 1 percentage point decrease since 2001. The comparable figures for the Pacific population were 2 and 4 percent, respectively. Seven percent of the total employed New Zealand population were employers and 12 percent were self-employed and without employees.

7. Unpaid work

Eighty-four percent of the Tuvaluan 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 types of unpaid activities are shown in the following table, which compares Tuvaluan rates of participation to total Pacific and New Zealand rates of participation.

Table 8

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

Unpaid Activities	Tuvaluans	Total Pacific	Total New Zealand
	Percent		
Household work, cooking, repairs, gardening etc, for own household	78.8	81.6	86.1
Looking after a child who is a member of own household	46.4	43.0	31.6
Looking after a member of own household who is ill or has a disability	15.1	12.7	7.8
Looking after a child who does not live in own household	10.6	18.0	16.2
Helping someone who is ill or has a disability who does not live in own household	7.9	9.0	9.1
Other helping or voluntary work for or through any organisation, group or marae	17.8	14.4	15.4
No activities	15.6	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 Tuvaluans (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 Tuvaluan 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 participate in unpaid work in all categories. There is little or no difference in the participation in unpaid work by New Zealand and overseas-born Tuvaluans.

8. Income

Eleven percent of the adult Tuvaluan population in New Zealand reported nil personal income in the 2006 Census, while 40 percent received up to \$20,000 per annum. Only 1 percent received over \$70,000.

The Tuvaluan adult population received a median annual income of \$19,000 (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 Tuvaluan income was \$10,100. 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 Tuvaluans, with men's being much higher (\$25,200) than that of women (\$15,000).

Income sources

In 2006, 16 percent of Tuvaluans in New Zealand aged 15 years and over reported no source of income⁶. There was a higher proportion of women (19 percent) that reported no source of income, than men (12 percent). Twenty-two percent of New Zealand-born Tuvaluan adults reported no source of income, while the comparable figure for those born overseas was 15 percent.

The most common source of income for the Tuvaluan adult population was wages and salaries (including commissions and bonuses). Sixty-four percent (849) of Tuvaluan adults received income in this way, which is an increase of 8 percentage points since 2001. The comparable figures for the Pacific and New Zealand usually resident population were slightly higher at 62 percent and 60 percent, respectively. Tuvaluan men (73 percent) were much more likely than women (56 percent) to receive income from wages or salary.

Twenty-four percent of Tuvaluan adults received income support,⁷ which was lower than for the total Pacific population (28 percent). This proportion was much higher than for the total New Zealand population (17 percent).

⁶ 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.

⁷ This includes the unemployment benefit, sickness benefit, domestic purposes benefit, invalids benefit, student allowance, and other government benefits, payments or benefits.

Table 9

Source of Income for Tuvaluan Population
By sex
2006 Census

Source of income	Male	Female	Total
	Percent		
No source of income	11.7	18.8	15.5
Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc	72.8	55.6	63.6
Self-employment or business	4.4	2.5	3.4
Interest, dividends, rent, other investments	2.4	2.1	2.0
Payments from a work accident insurer	0.4
NZ Superannuation or veterans pension	1.9	2.1	2.0
Other superannuation, pensions, annuities	0.7
Unemployment benefit	3.9	4.6	4.3
Sickness benefit	4.9	5.4	5.2
Domestic purposes benefit	1.5	5.9	3.8
Invalids benefit	1.9	1.3	1.3
Student allowance	2.4	3.3	2.9
Other government benefits, payments or pension	3.4	8.4	6.1
Other sources of income	1.5	2.1	1.8

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

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

When comparing Tuvaluan sources of income with total Pacific and New Zealand sources of income, the most noteworthy differences were in the areas of investments and self-employment. While there were only small differences between the Tuvaluan and total Pacific populations, there was a much higher proportion of the total New Zealand population receiving income through self-employment (17 percent) than the Tuvaluan population (3 percent). There was also a much higher proportion of the total New Zealand population receiving income through investment (24 percent) than the Tuvaluan population (2 percent).

9. Housing

Home ownership

In 2006, 14 percent of Tuvaluan adults in New Zealand owned or partly owned the dwelling that they lived in. There was a slightly higher proportion of men (15 percent) in this category than women (13 percent). The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations who owned or partly owned the dwelling that they lived in were 22 percent and 53 percent, respectively.

The age distribution of home owners for the Tuvaluan, total Pacific and total New Zealand adult populations in the following graph shows that across all of the age groups the rate of home ownership by Tuvaluans was lower than that of the total Pacific and New Zealand populations. The highest rate of home ownership within the Tuvaluan adult population occurred within the 50–54 years age group (36 percent).

Rental housing

Nearly two-thirds of Tuvaluans (63 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 New Zealand population were 60 percent and 82 percent, respectively. A further 31 percent of Tuvaluans lived

in Housing New Zealand Corporation accommodation. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were 37 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

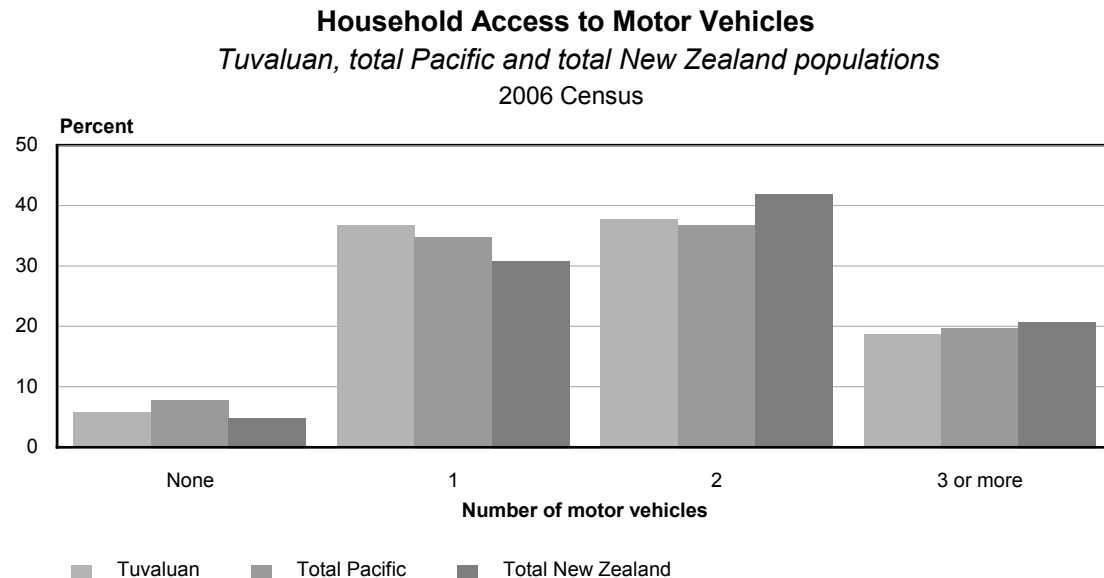
Of Tuvaluan living in rental accommodation, 13 percent paid less than \$100 a week in rent. Twenty-two percent paid between \$100 and \$199 per week, 41 percent paid between \$200 and \$299, and 20 percent paid more than \$300 a week.

10. Access to amenities

Motor vehicles

Ninety-four percent of Tuvaluan in New Zealand lived in households with access to a motor vehicle.⁸ This proportion was very similar to that of the total Pacific and total New Zealand populations (92 percent and 95 percent, respectively). The proportion of people with access to one, two, three or more vehicles is shown in the following figure.

Figure 7

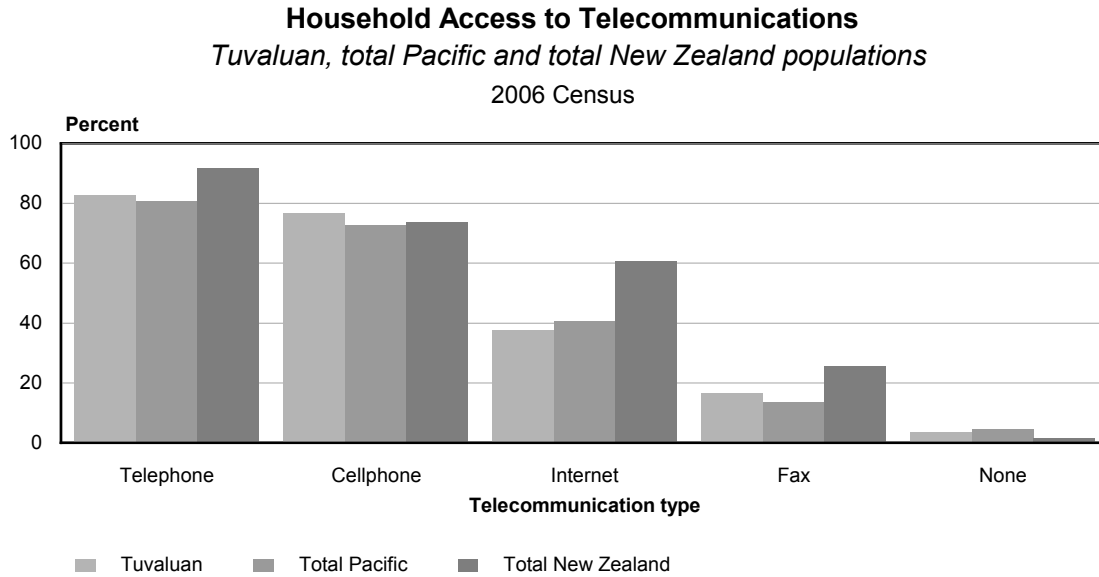


Telecommunications

In 2006, 83 percent of Tuvaluan in New Zealand lived in households with access to a telephone. This was considerably less than the New Zealand population, for whom 92 percent of people lived in households with access to a telephone. As shown in the following figure, Tuvaluan lived in households which were also less likely to have access to fax machines and the Internet, despite being slightly more likely to have access to a cellphone, when compared with the total New Zealand population.

⁸ 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, vehicles occasionally borrowed from another household.

Figure 8



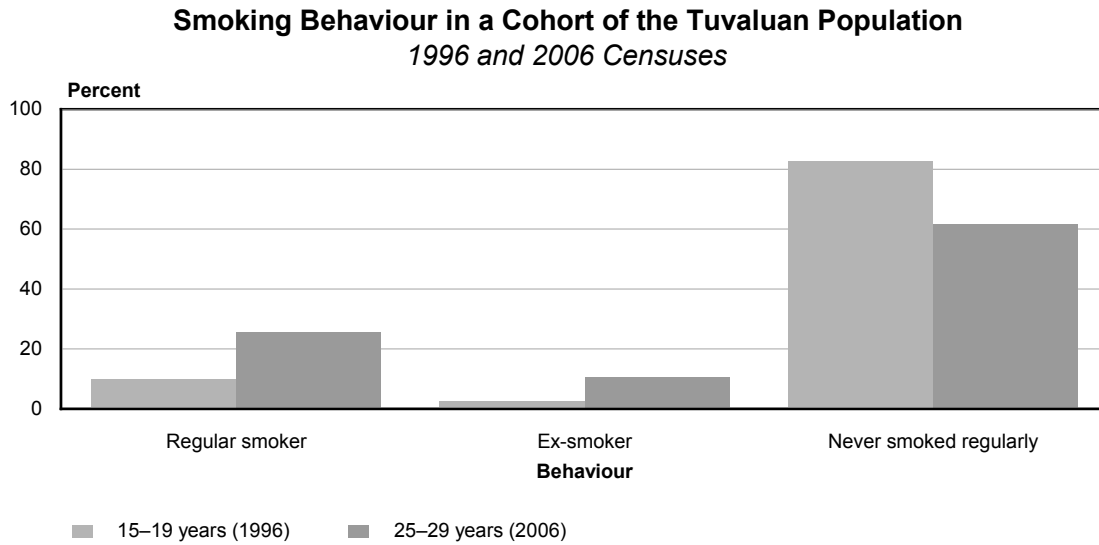
11. Smoking behaviour

Compared with the total Pacific and New Zealand populations, a higher proportion (68 percent) of the Tuvaluan population in New Zealand in 2006 stated that they have never been a regular smoker, a 2 percentage point decrease since 1996 (when this question was last asked in a census). The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were very similar with 59 percent and 57 percent, respectively.

Twenty-three percent of Tuvaluans reported that they were regular smokers, while 9 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 Tuvaluan population who were 15–19 years at the time of the 1996 Census and comparing them to Tuvaluan people within the 25–29 years age group at the time of the 2006 Census. In 1996, 10 percent of Tuvaluan adults between 15–19 years stated that they regularly smoked. In 2006, this figure had increased to 26 percent for adult Tuvaluans 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 3 percent in 1996 and had more than tripled to 11 percent in 2006. Conversely, the figure for those who never regularly smoked decreased from 1996 when it was 83 percent to 64 percent in 2006. These changes can be seen in the following figure.

Figure 9

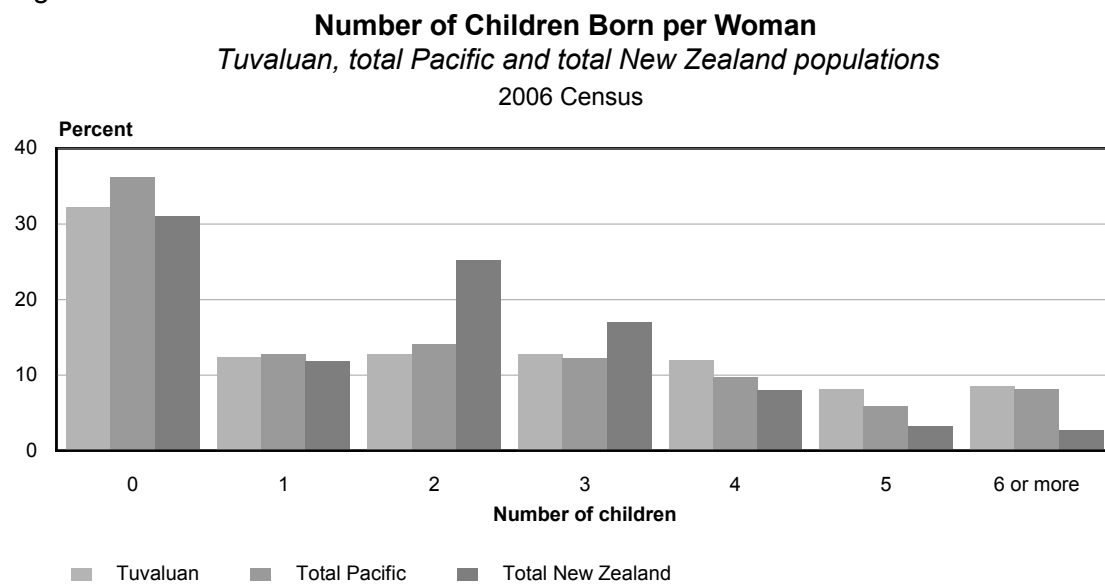


12. Number of children born

Thirty-two percent of Tuvaluan women in New Zealand over the age of 15 did not have any children. This is a decrease of 7 percentage points since 1996 when this cyclical census question was last asked. The comparable figures for the total Pacific and New Zealand populations were 36 percent and 31 percent, respectively.

As shown in the following figure, like the total Pacific population, Tuvaluan women were more likely than the total New Zealand population to have four or more children. Twenty-nine percent of Tuvaluans 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 10



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.