

Samoaan

Census Tatauranga



Samoaan People in New Zealand

Samoaan People in New Zealand is one of a set of seven profiles on Pacific peoples based on results from the 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings. Comparisons are made between Samoans born in New Zealand and those born overseas, as well as with the total Pacific and total New Zealand resident populations.

- In 2001, Samoaan people were the single largest Pacific ethnic group, comprising 115,000 or 50 percent of New Zealand's Pacific population (231,800).
- The Samoaan population increased by 12,700 or 12 percent between 1996 and 2001.
- In 2001, the median age, or midpoint of the Samoaan age distribution, was 20.9 years. By comparison, the national median age was 34.8 years.
- Samoaans born in New Zealand accounted for 58 percent of the total Samoaan population in New Zealand in 2001 – compared with 49 percent in 1991.
- In 2001, 67 percent of Samoaan people (with a language) were able to hold an everyday conversation in Samoaan – the same proportion as in 1996.
- I le 2001, o tagata Samoa ua sili lona toatele i le faalapotopotoga o tagata o le Pasefika, o lona tauaofaiga e 115,000, po'o le 50 pasene o le faitau aofai o tagata Pasefika o lo o i Niusila (231,800).
- O le faitau aofai o tagata Samoa, ua faapoopoina le 12,700, po'o le 12 pasene i le va o le 1996 ma le 2001.
- I le 2001, o le tausaga faaogatonu po o le tutotonu i le fetuunaiga o tausaga o tagata Samoa, o le 20.9 tausaga. I se faatusatusaga, o le tausaga faaogatonu o tagata o le atunu'u o Niusila, o le 34.8 tausaga.
- I le faitau aofai o tagata Samoa i Niusila i le 2001, e 58 pasene latou na fananau i Niusila – pe a faatusatusa i le 49 pasene i le 1991.
- I le 2001, o tagata Samoa uma e i ai le gagana, e 67 pasene sa mafai ona faia ni talanoaga i le gagana Samoa – o le pasene lava lea e tasi e pei ona i ai i le 1996.

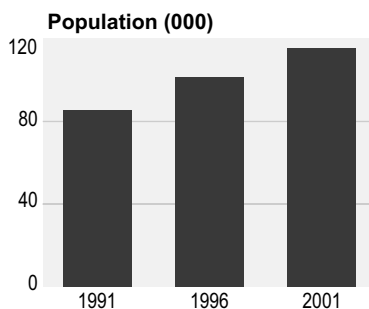
1. Population

The information presented in this profile is based on the census usually resident population count. The Samoan population includes those people who stated Samoa as their sole ethnicity or as one of several ethnic groups. The Pacific population refers to all those who stated a Pacific ethnicity.

- In 2001, Samoan people were the single largest Pacific ethnic group living in New Zealand, comprising 115,000 or 50 percent of New Zealand's Pacific population (231,800).
- The next largest Pacific ethnic group was Cook Island Maori (23 percent), followed by the Tongan (18 percent), Niuean (9 percent), Fijian (3 percent), Tokelauan (3 percent) and Tuvaluan (1 percent) groups.
- The Samoan population increased by 12,700 or 12 percent between 1996 and 2001. During the same five-year period, the Pacific population increased by 15 percent.
- Growth of the Samoan population was slower between 1996 and 2001 than it was between 1991 and 1996, when it increased by 19 percent.
- In the decade to 2001, the Samoan population increased by a third (33 percent), as figure 1.1 illustrates.

Figure 1.1

Samoan Population in New Zealand, 1991–2001



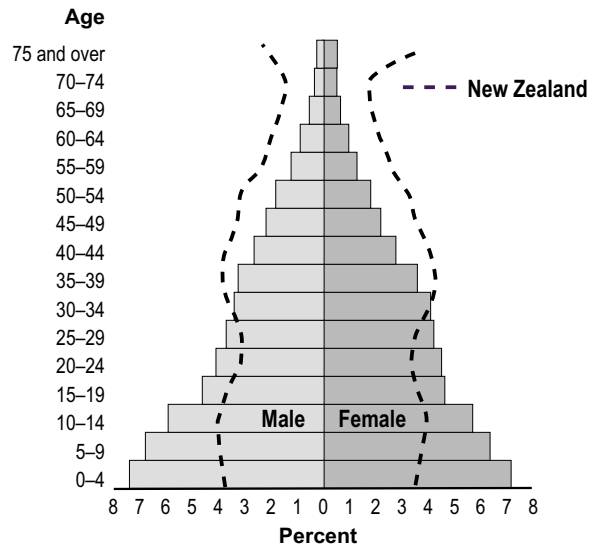
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Age and sex distribution

- The Samoan population is relatively youthful compared with the New Zealand population, as figure 1.2 illustrates. In 2001, 39 percent of Samoans were under 15 years of age, compared with 23 percent of the New Zealand population. Three percent of Samoans were aged 65 years and over, compared with 12 percent of all New Zealanders.
- In 2001, the median age, or midpoint of the Samoan age distribution, was 20.9 years. By comparison, the median ages for the Pacific and New Zealand populations were 21.0 years and 34.8 years respectively.
- Samoan females (58,300) outnumber Samoan males (56,200), making up 51 percent of the Samoan population.
- Although distribution of the sexes throughout the age groups is relatively balanced, women make up the majority (59 percent) of Samoans aged 65 years and over – a reflection of their longer life expectancy.

Figure 1.2

Age-Sex Distribution of the Samoan Population, 2001



Source: Statistics New Zealand

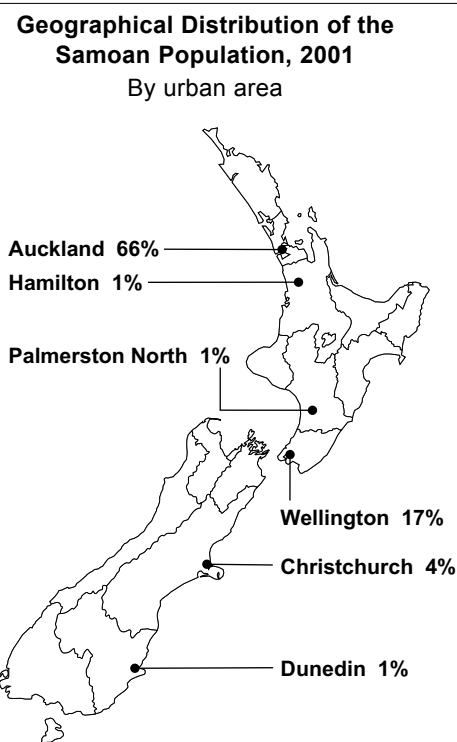
Place of birth

- New Zealand-born Samoans accounted for 58 percent of the Samoan population in New Zealand in 2001, a similar proportion to 1996 (57 percent). In 1991, 49 percent of Samoan people living in New Zealand were New Zealand-born.
- In 2001, 95 percent of overseas-born Samoan people in New Zealand gave Samoa as their birthplace.
- Between 1996 and 2001, the New Zealand-born Samoan population grew more quickly than the overseas-born Samoan population (16 percent compared with 11 percent).
- The New Zealand-born Samoan population has a much younger age structure than the overseas-born Samoan population. In 2001, 60 percent of the New Zealand-born Samoan population were under the age of 15 years, whereas only 11 percent of the overseas-born population were aged under 15 years.
- One percent of New Zealand-born Samoan people were aged between 45 and 64 years, whereas 28 percent of the overseas-born population were in this age group in 2001.

Duration of residence

- In 2001, 80 percent of overseas-born Samoan people had been living in New Zealand for five years or more – a drop of 7 percentage points since 1996.
- Just over a third (34 percent) of Samoans born overseas had been living in New Zealand between 10 and 20 years at the time of the 2001 Census, while a further third (36 percent) had been resident for more than 20 years.
- As in 1996, 5 percent of the overseas-born Samoan population had been in New Zealand for less than one year.

Figure 1.3



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Geographical distribution

- In 2001, 95 percent of all Samoan people lived in the main urban areas (populations of 30,000 or more) – almost unchanged from 1996.
- The geographical distribution was almost unchanged from 1996, with the greatest concentration of the Samoan community being in the Auckland urban area – 66 percent compared with 65 percent in 1996.
- The next largest concentration of Samoan people was in the Wellington urban area (17 percent in 2001 and 1996).

- Over one third (34 percent) of the Samoan population lived in southern Auckland. Outside of Auckland, 6 percent lived in Porirua and 5 percent in Lower Hutt.
- The largest Samoan community in the South Island in 2001 was in the Christchurch urban area, with 5,100 or 4 percent of all Samoan people.

2. Language

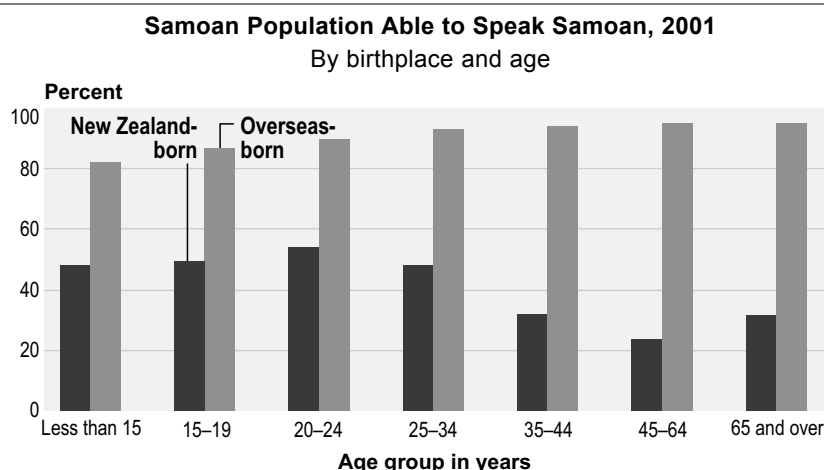
Samoan

- In 2001, 67 percent of Samoan people (with a language) were able to hold an everyday conversation in Samoan – the same proportion as in 1996.
- A higher proportion of the overseas-born Samoan population was able to speak Samoan (92 percent of those with a language) than the New Zealand-born Samoan population (48 percent of those with a language). This pattern held across all age groups, as shown in figure 2.1.
- The proportion of the New Zealand-born Samoan population able to speak Samoan in 2001 was unchanged from 1996 (48 percent of those with a language).
- New Zealand-born Samoan people in the younger age groups were more likely to be able to speak Samoan than their older counterparts, as figure 2.1 illustrates. Among the New Zealand-born population, the 20–24 year age group was the most likely to be able to speak Samoan (54 percent) in 2001.

English

- English is the most widely spoken language among the Samoan population. The proportion of Samoan people not able to speak English decreased from 14 percent (of those with a language) in 1996 to 10 percent in 2001.
- In 2001, the majority (84 percent) of Samoan people unable to speak English were born overseas. Of those born overseas and unable to speak English, over half (55 percent) had been in New Zealand for more than 10 years.

Figure 2.1



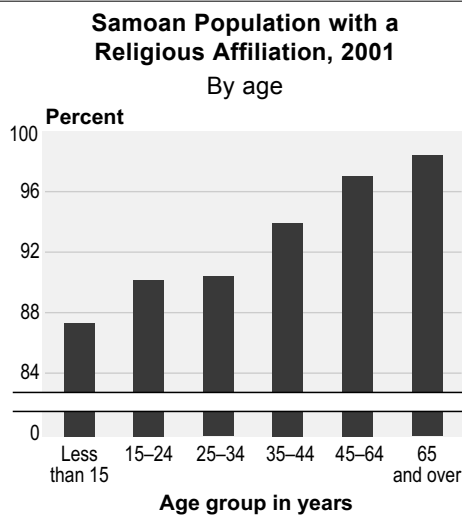
Source: Statistics New Zealand

- Almost three-quarters (74 percent) of Samoan people who could not speak English were over 20 years of age in 2001.

3. Religion

- In 2001, 90 percent of Samoan people reported an affiliation with a Christian religion. Of those Samoans with a religion, the most common religious affiliations were Catholic (28 percent of those with an affiliation) and Presbyterian (24 percent) – followed by Methodist (10 percent), Pentecostal (10 percent) and Latter-day Saints (9 percent).
- Overseas-born Samoans were more likely to report a religious affiliation than New Zealand-born Samoans (98 percent compared with 86 percent). The older age structure of the overseas-born population may be a contributing factor.
- Higher proportions of Samoan people in older age groups reported having a religious affiliation than their younger counterparts, as figure 3.1 shows. In 2001, 97 percent of Samoans aged between 45 and 64 reported a religious affiliation, whereas the equivalent proportion for those aged between 25 and 34 years was 91 percent.
- In 2001, 9 percent of Samoan people stated they had no religious affiliation. Among the Pacific population, the equivalent figure in 2001 was 12 percent, whereas almost a third of the New Zealand population stated they had no religious affiliation in 2001.

Figure 3.1



Source: Statistics New Zealand

4. Families and households

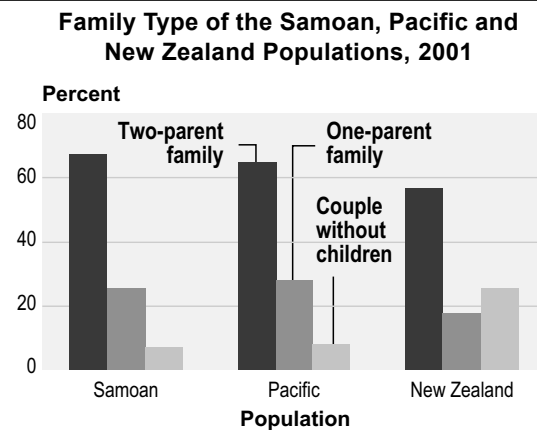
Families

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

- In 2001, Samoan people were more likely to live in a family situation (83 percent) than the New Zealand population (75 percent).

- A two-parent family with children remains the most common family type for Samoan people. Of those living in a family in 2001, just over two-thirds (67 percent) were living in a two-parent family – a drop of 6 percentage points since 1991. The comparable figures for the Pacific and New Zealand populations were 65 percent and 57 percent respectively.
- Just over a quarter (26 percent) of Samoan people living in a family were in a one-parent family – 4 percentage points higher than in 1991. By comparison, 28 percent of the Pacific population and 17 percent of the New Zealand population were living in a one-parent family in 2001.
- The proportion of Samoan people living as a couple without children increased slightly from 5 percent (of those living in families) in 1991 to 7 percent in 2001. The equivalent proportions for the Pacific and New Zealand populations in 2001 were 8 percent and 26 percent respectively – the older age structure of the national population being a contributing factor to this difference.

Figure 4.1



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- The proportion of dependent Samoan children living in two-parent families decreased from 75 percent in 1991 to 68 percent in 2001. Over the same period, the proportion of dependent Samoan children living in one-parent families rose from 25 percent to 32 percent.
- In 2001, 30 percent of Samoan people were living in extended family situations – down from 36 percent in 1996. By comparison, 29 percent of the Pacific population and 8 percent of the New Zealand population were living in extended families in 2001.
- The average (mean) size of families with at least one Samoan member decreased slightly from 4.0 in 1991 to 3.7 in 2001. The average family size for the New Zealand population was 3.0 in 2001.

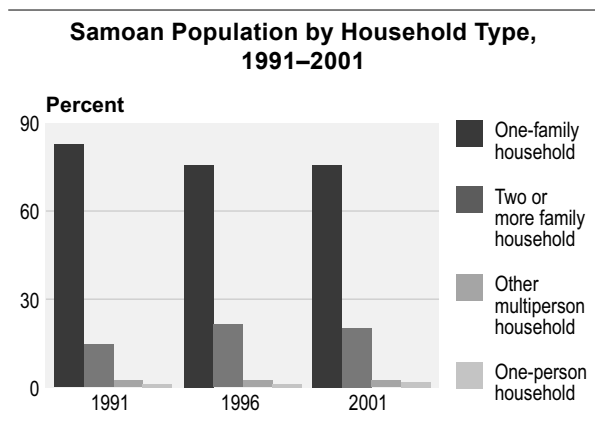
Households

A household is defined as either one person who lives alone or two or more people who usually reside together and share facilities such as eating, cooking and bathroom facilities.

- Just over three quarters (76 percent) of Samoan people were living in one-family households in 2001 – down from 82 percent in 1991.

- Following the national trend, the proportion of Samoan people living in households with two or more families rose in the first part of the decade from 14 percent in 1991 to 22 percent in 1996, before declining slightly to 20 percent in 2001. The equivalent proportions of the Pacific and New Zealand populations living in households with two or more families in 2001 were 20 percent and 5 percent respectively.
- In 2001, the overseas-born Samoan population (23 percent) was more likely to live in households with two or more families than New Zealand-born Samoans (18 percent).
- Approximately 2 percent of Samoan people were living in one-person households in 2001 – the same proportion as the Pacific population overall. The equivalent figure for the New Zealand population was 9 percent.
- In the decade to 2001, the average (mean) size of households with at least one Samoan member remained steady – 4.4 in 1991 and 4.3 in 2001. The average household size for the New Zealand population in 2001 was 2.7.

Figure 4.2



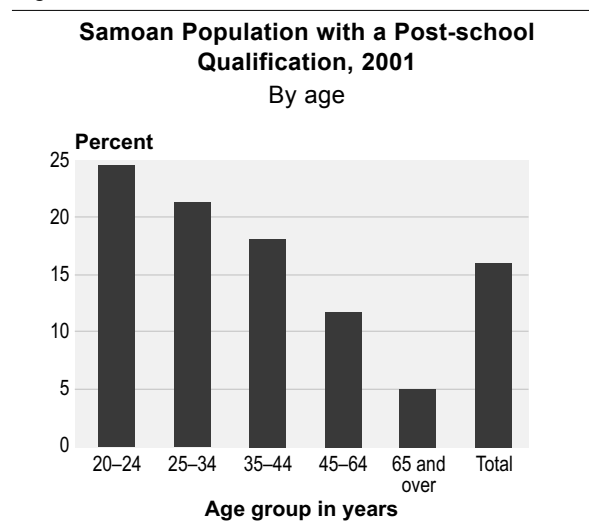
Source: Statistics New Zealand

5. Education

The adult Samoan population includes all those aged 15 years and over.

- In 2001, 69 percent of Samoan adults held a formal educational qualification – slightly higher than the equivalent figure of 64 percent for the Pacific population.
- Just over half of the adult Samoan population (52 percent) listed a school qualification as their highest qualification in 2001, while a further 17 percent held a post-school qualification. By contrast, 32 percent of the New Zealand population held a post-school qualification in 2001.
- Young Samoan adults are more likely to hold a post-school qualification than their older counterparts, as figure 5.1 illustrates. In 2001, 24 percent of Samoan people aged 20–24 years held a post-school qualification, declining at each successive age group to 5 percent of those aged 65 years and over.
- Similar proportions of Samoan females and males have a school qualification as their highest qualification (53 percent and 52 percent respectively). However, females are more

Figure 5.1



Source: Statistics New Zealand

likely than their male counterparts to have post-school qualifications (19 percent and 15 percent respectively).

- Although similar levels of New Zealand-born and overseas-born Samoan populations reported a school qualification (53 percent and 52 percent respectively), those born in New Zealand were more likely to hold a post-school qualification in 2001 (23 percent compared with 13 percent).
- The overseas-born Samoan population (36 percent) was more likely to be without any formal qualifications than New Zealand-born Samoans (24 percent)
- Young Samoan adults are less likely to be without a formal qualification than their older counterparts. In 2001, 20 percent of Samoans aged 20–24 years and 21 percent of those aged 25–34 years were without any formal qualifications, compared with 28 percent of those aged 35–44 years and 48 percent of those aged 45–64 years.

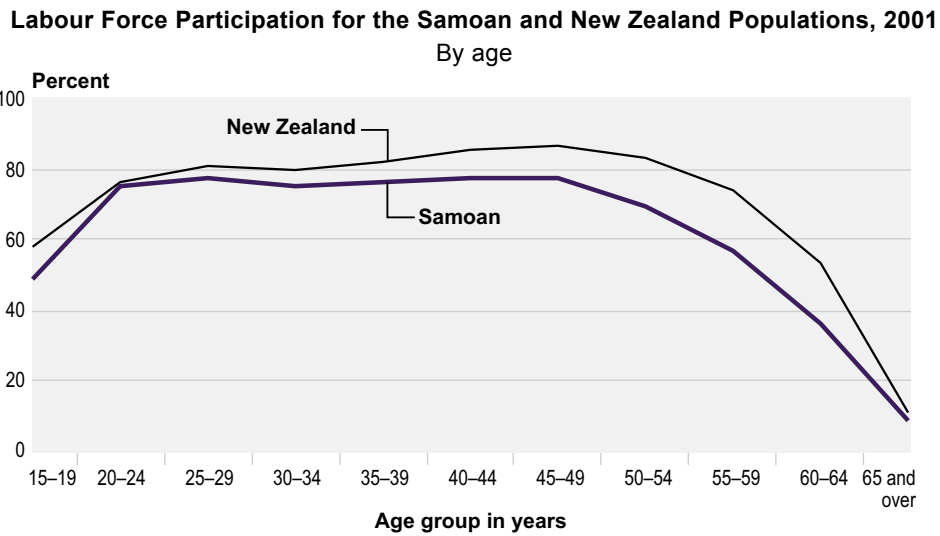
6. Labour force

Labour force participation

The labour force consists of adults (aged 15 years and over) employed or unemployed and actively seeking employment.

- Two-thirds (66 percent) of Samoan adults were participating in the labour force at the time of the 2001 Census – a similar level to 1996 (65 percent). Labour force participation rates among the Pacific (65 percent) and New Zealand populations (67 percent) were similar to those of the Samoan population.
- The New Zealand-born Samoan population had a higher rate of labour force participation (72 percent) than the overseas-born Samoan population (63 percent) in 2001.
- Samoan men were more likely to participate in the labour force than Samoan women in 2001 (72 percent and 61 percent respectively) – a pattern repeated across all age groups except for those aged 15–19 years, where 49 percent of women and 47 percent of men were involved in the labour force.

Figure 6.1



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- Labour force participation among the Samoan population was lower than that of the New Zealand population across all age groups, except those aged 20–24 years, where 76 percent of both the Samoan and New Zealand populations were involved in the labour force. The respective labour force participation rates widen after the 20–24 year age group, before converging again among those aged 65 years and over. (See figure 6.1.)

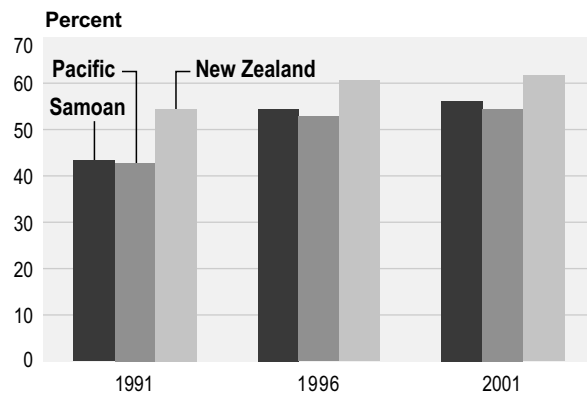
Employment

The employment rate is the proportion of the adult population (aged 15 years and over) who are employed in either full-time or part-time paid work.

- At the time of the 2001 Census, 56 percent of the Samoan adult population were employed – continuing the upward trend from 54 percent in 1996 and 43 percent in 1991. In 2001, a similar proportion of the Pacific population was employed (55 percent), while the employment rate for the New Zealand population was 62 percent.
- Employment among the Samoan population rose from being equivalent to 80 percent of the New Zealand employment rate in 1991 to 90 percent in 2001, as can be seen in figure 6.2.
- New Zealand-born Samoans (60 percent) had a higher employment rate than those born overseas (54 percent) in 2001.
- Samoan men (62 percent) had a higher employment rate than Samoan women (50 percent) in 2001 – a consistent pattern across all age groups.
- In 2001, employment rates among Samoan people were highest among those aged 40–44 years (69 percent) and 45–49 years (70 percent).

Figure 6.2

Employment Rates for the Samoan, Pacific and New Zealand Populations, 1991–2001



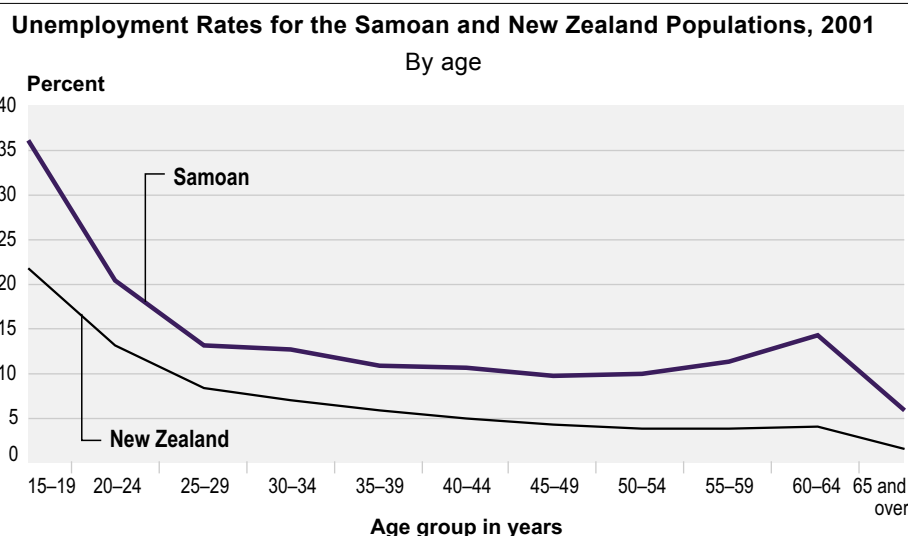
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Unemployment

The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force who are unemployed, available for work and actively seeking employment.

- A total of 7,200 Samoan adults, or 16 percent of the Samoan labour force, were unemployed at the time of the 2001 Census. The unemployment rate for the Pacific population was also 16 percent – more than double that for the New Zealand population in 2001 (7 percent).
- There was no change in the Samoan unemployment rate between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses (both 16 percent). However, unemployment among the Samoan population remains lower than at the beginning of the decade (21 percent in 1991).

Figure 6.3



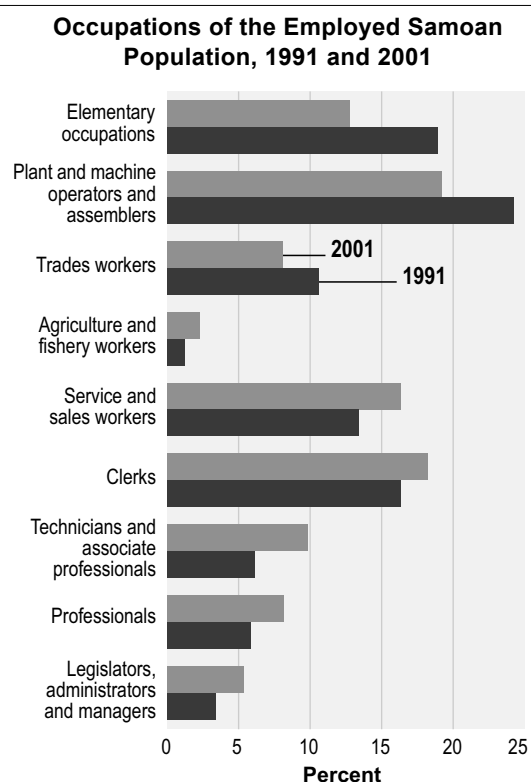
Source: Statistics New Zealand

- New Zealand-born Samoans had marginally higher unemployment rates (17 percent) than their overseas-born counterparts (15 percent) in 2001 – with the younger age profile of the New Zealand-born Samoan population a possible contributing factor.
- Samoan women had a marginally higher rate of unemployment (17 percent) than Samoan men (15 percent) in 2001.
- The unemployment rate among the Samoan population is higher than the New Zealand population across all age groups, as figure 6.3 illustrates. The disparities tend to be greatest among the younger age groups, which have highest unemployment rates – particularly the 15–19 and 20–24 year age groups. (See figure 6.3.)

Occupation

- In 2001, the most common occupations for employed Samoan adults were plant and machine operators and assemblers (19 percent), clerks (18 percent) and service and sales workers (16 percent).
- In the decade to 2001, Samoan people were increasingly employed in 'white-collar' occupations. The proportion of Samoan adults employed as technicians and associate professionals increased by 4 percentage points between 1991 and 2001 to 10 percent, while those employed as service and sales workers rose 3 percentage points to 16 percent in 2001. Conversely, the proportion of Samoan adults employed in 'blue-collar' occupation categories, such as trades workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers, declined between 1991 and 2001, as figure 6.4 illustrates.
- New Zealand-born Samoans are more likely than their overseas-born counterparts to be employed in 'white collar' occupations, such as legislators, administrators and managers (7 percent and 4 percent respectively), professionals (10 percent and 7 percent) and associate professionals (14 percent and 7 percent).

Figure 6.4

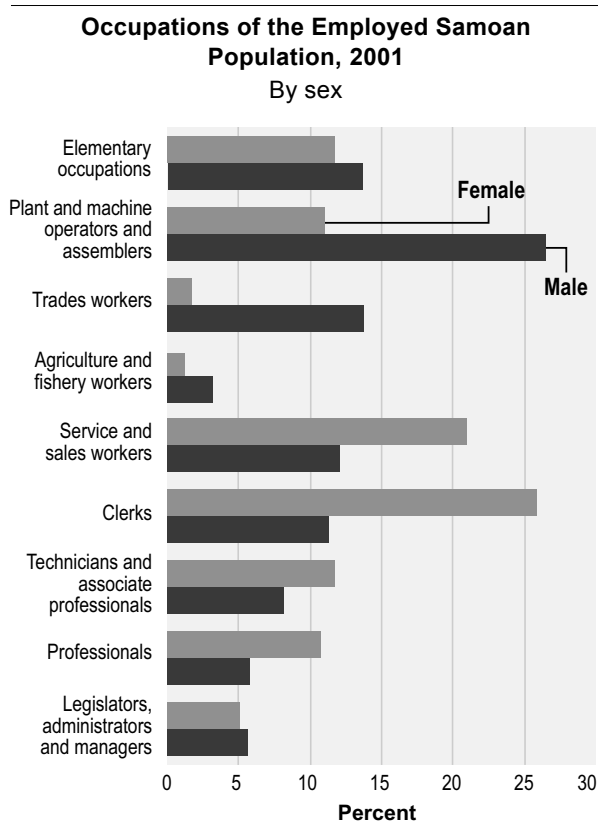


Source: Statistics New Zealand

- Samoans born overseas are more likely than their New Zealand-born counterparts to be employed as trades workers (9 percent and 7 percent respectively), plant and machine operators and assemblers (27 percent and 10 percent) and in elementary occupations (16 percent and 9 percent).

- There were considerable occupational differences between the sexes, as shown in figure 6.5. In 2001, Samoan women were more likely than men to be employed in 'white collar' categories – such as professionals, technicians and associate professionals, service and sales workers and as clerks. Conversely, Samoan men were more likely to be employed as trades workers and as plant and machine operators and assemblers.
- As increasing numbers of the Samoan population gain formal qualifications, young Samoan people are becoming less likely to be employed in 'blue collar' jobs and are gradually moving into 'white collar' occupations. In 2001, Samoans aged 25–34 years were more likely than those aged 35–44 years to be employed as technicians and associate professionals and less likely to be employed as plant and machine operators and assemblers.

Figure 6.5



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Industry

- Just over a quarter (26 percent) of employed Samoan adults worked in manufacturing in 2001. As figure 6.6 shows, retail trade, and property and business services were the next most common industries – each employing 10 percent of Samoan adults.

- New Zealand-born Samoans were more likely than those born overseas to work in certain industries, such as retail trade (13 percent and 8 percent respectively) and government administration and defence (7 percent and 3 percent respectively).
- Samoans born overseas were more than twice as likely than their New Zealand-born counterparts to work in the manufacturing industry (34 percent and 15 percent respectively). (See figure 6.6.)

Figure 6.6

Industries of the Employed Samoan Population, 2001

By birthplace

Industry	Place of Birth		Total Samoan
	New Zealand	Overseas	
	Percent		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2	2	2
Mining	0	0	0
Manufacturing	15	34	26
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	0
Construction	5	3	4
Wholesale trade	7	5	6
Retail trade	13	8	10
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	7	6	7
Transport and storage	5	6	6
Communication services	4	2	3
Finance and insurance	5	2	4
Property and business services	11	9	10
Government administration and defence	7	3	4
Education	6	4	5
Health and community services	6	9	8
Cultural and recreational services	3	1	2
Personal and other services	4	4	4
Total	100	100	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand

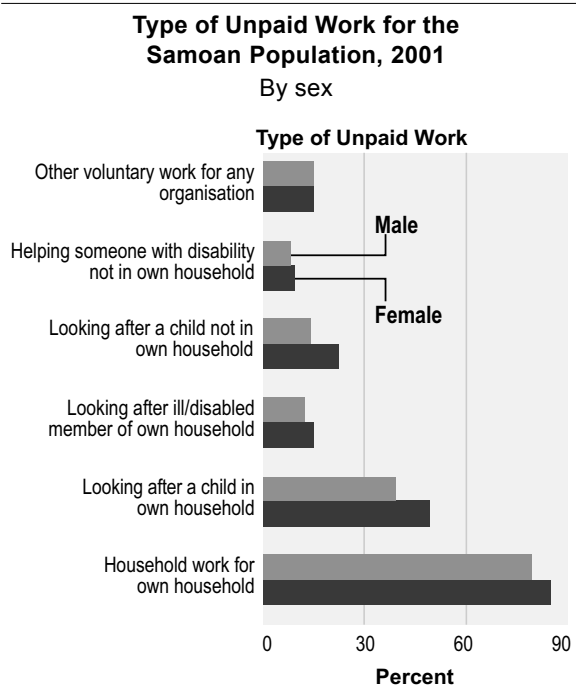
Self-employment

- Two percent of employed Samoan adults were employers, while 5 percent were self-employed without employees – the same proportions as in the total employed Pacific population in 2001. By comparison, employers and the self-employed formed 8 percent and 13 percent respectively of the employed New Zealand population.

7. Unpaid work

- In 2001, 85 percent of Samoan adults reported involvement in unpaid or voluntary activities in the four weeks preceding the census – either inside or outside the home. This work included household work, looking after a child or ill person, as well as working for a community group.

Figure 7.1



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- The New Zealand-born Samoan population was more likely to be involved in unpaid work (88 percent) than overseas-born Samoans (82 percent).
- Samoan women were more likely to participate in all categories of unpaid work than Samoan men, except voluntary work for any organisation, where their involvement was equal to that of men (15 percent). (See figure 7.1.)
- In 2001, 85 percent of Samoan women and 79 percent of Samoan men reported participation in household work (including cooking, repairs and gardening) as figure 7.1 shows.
- Looking after a child in the home was the next most common category (49 percent of Samoan women and 39 percent of

Samoan men) – with the relatively youthful Samoan population being a contributing factor.

8. Income

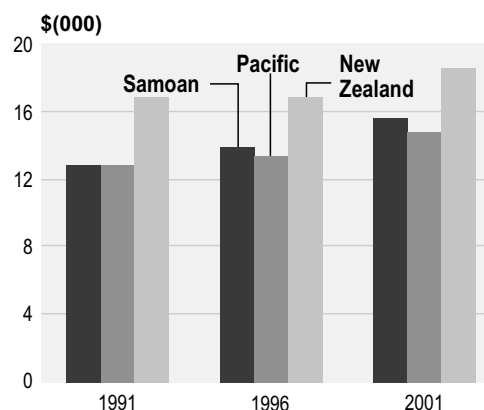
Median annual income

Includes income from all sources – including income support.

- The Samoan adult population had a median annual income of \$15,600 in the year to March 2001 – \$800 above the median annual income of the Pacific adult population. The median annual income for the New Zealand adult population, at \$18,500, was approximately a fifth higher than that of Samoan adults, as shown in figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1

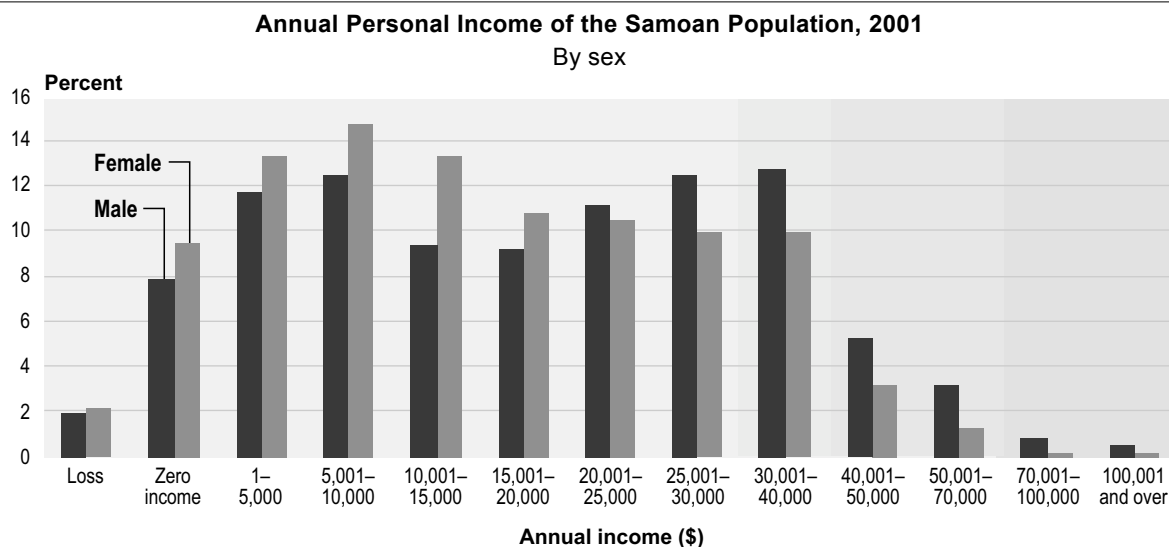
Median Annual Personal Income of the Samoan, Pacific and New Zealand Populations, 1991–2001



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- The median annual income of Samoan adults who were in employment in the week preceding the 2001 Census was \$23,500 – equivalent to 85 percent of the median annual income of employed New Zealand adults (\$27,700).

Figure 8.2



Note: Ranges of income group vary.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

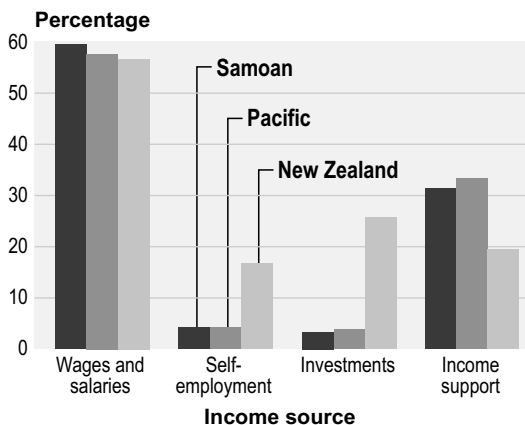
- The real median annual income (adjusted for inflation to 2001 dollars) of Samoan people increased by 23 percent from \$12,700 in 1991 to \$15,600 in 2001. Over the same period, the real median annual income of the Pacific population and the New Zealand population increased by 16 percent and 11 percent respectively.
- New Zealand-born Samoans had a higher median annual income (\$17,200) than Samoans born overseas (\$14,800) in 2001, reflecting their higher levels of qualifications.
- In 2001, the median annual income of Samoan women was equivalent to 75 percent of that of Samoan men (\$13,700 compared with \$18,300). The gap between the sexes narrows for those in employment – with the median annual income of employed Samoan women equating to 87 percent of that of employed men (\$21,800 compared with \$25,000).
- Figure 8.2 shows that Samoan women are proportionately more likely to be in income bands under \$20,001, while Samoan men are more likely to be in bands of \$20,001 and over.

Income sources

- Wages and salaries were received by 59 percent of Samoan adults in the year to March 2001. The equivalent proportions among the Pacific and New Zealand populations were 58 percent and 57 percent respectively, as figure 8.3 shows.
- Income from self-employment or a self-owned business was received by 4 percent of Samoan adults – the same proportion as the Pacific population in 2001. By comparison, 17 percent of the New Zealand population received income from this source.
- Three percent of Samoans received income from interest, dividends, rent or investments in 2001 – a similar level to the Pacific population. Just over a quarter (26 percent) of the New Zealand population received income from these sources in 2001.
- Nearly one in three Samoan people (32 percent) received some form of income support at some stage during the 12 months prior to the 2001 Census. 'Income support' refers to monetary support from the government, excluding ACC payments and New Zealand Superannuation.

Figure 8.3

Sources of Annual Personal Income of the Samoan, Pacific and New Zealand Populations, 2001



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- New Zealand-born and overseas-born Samoans were equally as likely to have received income support in 2001 (31 percent and 32 percent respectively). The comparable figures for the Pacific and New Zealand populations were 33 percent and 19 percent respectively.
- Samoan women (36 percent) were more likely to have received income support than Samoan men (26 percent) in 2001.

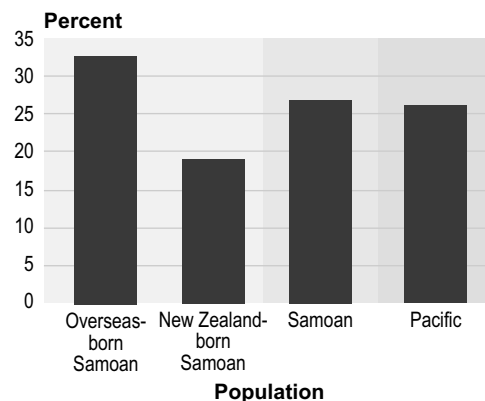
9. Housing

Tenure

- In 2001, 27 percent of Samoan people aged 15 years and over stated that they owned or partly owned their own home – similar to the level of 26 percent for the Pacific population. The comparable figure for the New Zealand population was 55 percent.
- Samoan men (27 percent) were slightly more likely than Samoan women (25 percent) to own the home in which they lived.
- Samoan people in the older age groups had a higher home ownership rate than their younger counterparts. In 2001, 56 percent of Samoans aged between 45 and 64 years owned their own home, whereas among those aged between 25 and 44 years the equivalent proportion was 27 percent.
- Samoans born overseas were more likely to own their own home (33 percent) than New Zealand-born Samoan people (19 percent). The older age structure of the overseas-born Samoan population is a contributing factor to this difference.

Figure 9.1

Home Ownership among the Samoan Population, 2001
By birthplace

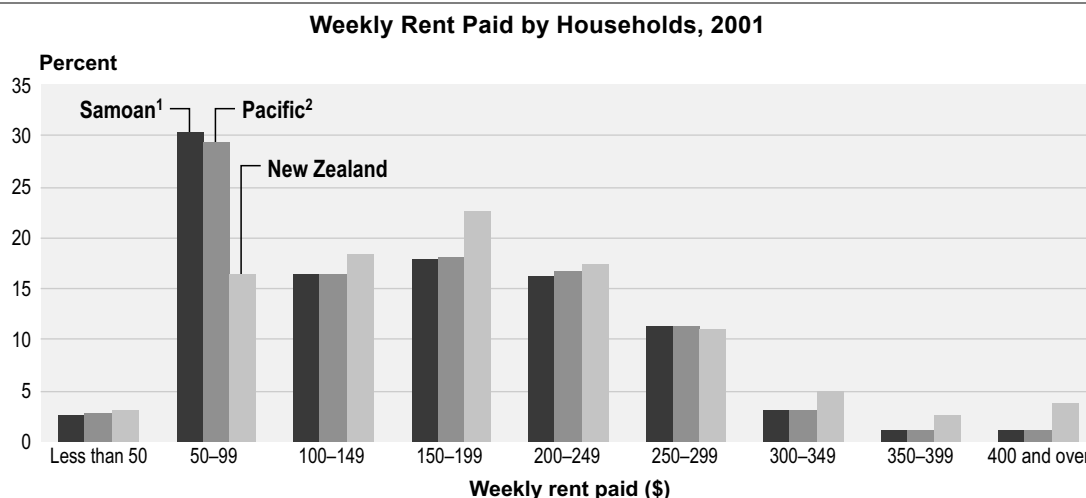


Source: Statistics New Zealand

Rental housing

- The proportion of Samoan people living in rental accommodation increased from 48 percent in 1991 to 54 percent in 1996 and to 60 percent in 2001. Conversely, the proportion of the Samoan population living in dwellings owned (with or without a mortgage) by a member of the household decreased from 52 percent in 1991 to 46 percent in 1996 and to 40 percent in 2001.

Figure 9.2



1 Households with at least one Samoan member. 2 Households with at least one Pacific member.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

- The trend away from home ownership mirrors the national situation with the proportion of the New Zealand population living in rental housing increasing from 25 percent in 1991 to 33 percent in 2001.
- Among those Samoans living in rental accommodation, 46 percent were living in Housing New Zealand accommodation in 2001 – a decrease from 60 percent in 1996. Proportionately more overseas-born Samoan people living in rental housing were in Housing New Zealand accommodation than those born in New Zealand (52 percent and 41 percent respectively).
- Of those Samoans living in rented accommodation in 2001, almost half (49 percent) were living in households paying less than \$150 a week. By comparison, the equivalent proportion for the New Zealand population was 38 percent.
- The levels of weekly rent paid by Samoan people are similar to the Pacific population, as figure 9.2 shows.

Telecommunications

- In 2001, 86 percent of Samoan people were living in households with access to a telephone – a similar proportion to the Pacific population (87 percent). Among the New Zealand population, household telephone access was 96 percent.
- New Zealand-born Samoan people were more likely to live in households with telephone access (88 percent) than overseas-born Samoans (84 percent).
- Twenty-one percent of Samoan people were living in households with access to the Internet in 2001 – a similar level to that of the Pacific population (20 percent). The equivalent proportion among the New Zealand population was 43 percent.
- New Zealand-born Samoan people were more likely to live in households with Internet access (25 percent) than overseas-born Samoans (16 percent).

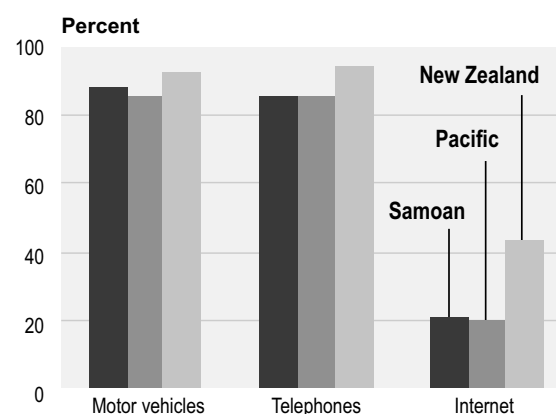
10. Access to amenities

Motor vehicles

- Samoan people experienced an improvement in motor vehicle access in the decade from 1991. In 2001, 88 percent of Samoans lived in households with access to a motor vehicle – up from 83 percent in 1996 and 80 percent in 1991. The comparable proportions for the Pacific and New Zealand populations in 2001 were 86 percent and 93 percent respectively.
- The New Zealand-born and overseas-born Samoan populations in New Zealand had similar levels of household motor vehicle access in 2001 (88 percent and 87 percent respectively).

Figure 10.1

Access to Amenities among the Samoan, Pacific and New Zealand Populations, 2001



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Do you require more information from the 2001 Census?

Statistics New Zealand has gathered a vast amount of information from the 2001 Census. We can provide detailed information on New Zealanders, how we live and what we do. The census is a valuable resource for the community, business, planners, and government.

For example, you can access New Zealand's population and dwellings information by:

<i>sex</i>	<i>education/qualifications</i>	<i>number of occupants</i>
<i>age</i>	<i>income</i>	<i>home ownership</i>
<i>birthplace</i>	<i>occupation</i>	<i>number of rooms</i>
<i>ethnic group</i>	<i>industry</i>	<i>means of heating</i>
<i>language</i>	<i>hours worked</i>	<i>number of motor vehicles</i>
<i>marital status</i>	<i>means of travel to work</i>	... to name just a few.

Detailed information is available in a variety of electronic and print formats.

Census on www.stats.govt.nz

Statistics New Zealand's website is a key delivery channel for census information. It incorporates a comprehensive catalogue of products and services, and allows you access to a range of census information. Much of this will be free, including *Community Profiles* – information covering each area unit (suburb), city or district and region.

Census publications

An extensive range of electronic census publications will be available by June 2002 including: Population and Dwellings Statistics, National Summary, Regional Summary, Incomes, Māori, Education, Population Structure and Internal Migration, Ethnic Groups, Work, Housing, Families and Households, Iwi, People Born Overseas, Pacific Peoples, Asian People and Electoral Profile.

These publications are available free on the Statistics New Zealand website: www.stats.govt.nz. They can also be purchased in hard copy format.

Customised data services

If you have census information needs that cannot be met by any of our standard products and services, a customised data service is available to meet your specific requirements. This service includes tables, graphs, maps, spreadsheets and databases.

For more information on the 2001 Census please contact your nearest Statistics New Zealand office.

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