

Tongan

Census Tatauranga



Tongan People in New Zealand

Tongan 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 Tongan people born in New Zealand and those born overseas, as well as with the total Pacific and total New Zealand resident populations.

- In 2001, Tongan people were the third largest Pacific ethnic group living in New Zealand, comprising 40,700 or 18 percent of New Zealand's Pacific population (231,800).
- The Tongan population increased by 9,300 or 30 percent between 1996 and 2001.
- In 2001, the median age, or midpoint of the Tongan age distribution, was 19.2 years. By comparison, the median ages for the total Pacific and total New Zealand populations were 21.0 years and 34.8 years respectively.
- Tongan people born in New Zealand accounted for 53 percent of the total Tongan population in New Zealand in 2001 – up from 42 percent in 1991.
- In 2001, 60 percent of Tongan people (with a language) were able to hold an everyday conversation in Tongan – down from 63 percent in 1996.
- 'I he 2001 na'e fika tolu 'i he tokolahi taha 'a e kakai Tonga, 'i he tokolahi fakalukufua 'o e kakai Pasifiki nofo Nu'usila ni, 'aia ko e toko 40,700 pe ko e peseti 'e 18 'o e kakai Pasifiki kotoa 'o Nu'usila ni ('aia ko e toko 231,800).
- Na'e tokolahi ange 'a e kakai Tonga 'aki 'a e toko 9,300 pe peseti 'e 30 'i he vaha'a 'o e 1996 mo e 2001.
- Ko e vaeua'anga malie 'o e ta'umotu'a 'o e kakai Tonga 'i he ta'u 2001, ko e ta'u 19.2. 'I hono fakafehoanaki mo e vaeua'anga malie 'o e ta'umotu'a 'o e toenga 'o e kakai Pasifiki mo e fakakatoa 'o e kakai 'o Nu'usila, na'e peseti 'e 21.0 'a e kakai Pasifiki ia ka e 34.8 'a e kakai kotoa 'o Nu'usila ni.
- 'I he ta'u 2001, ko e peseti 'e 53 'o e kakai Tonga kotoa 'i he fonua ni na'e fa'ele'i kinautolu 'i Nu'usila ni – ko'ene hiki hake ia mei he peseti 'e 42 'i he ta'u 1991.
- 'I he ta'u 2001 ko e peseti 'e 60 'a e kakai Tonga (lava 'o lea) na'e malava kenau talanoa faka'aho 'i he lea faka-Tonga – ko e holo hifo 'eni ia mei he peseti 'e 63 'i he ta'u 1996.



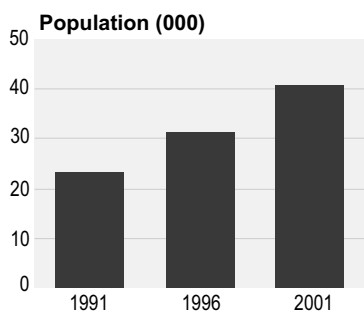
1. Population

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

- Tongan people were the third largest Pacific ethnic group living in New Zealand in 2001, comprising 40,700 or 18 percent of New Zealand's Pacific population (231,800).
- The largest Pacific ethnic group was Samoan (50 percent), followed by Cook Island Maori (23 percent). The Niuean (9 percent), Fijian (3 percent), Tokelauan (3 percent) and Tuvaluan (1 percent) groups followed the Tongan ethnic group in population size.
- The Tongan population increased by 9,300 or 30 percent between 1996 and 2001. During the same five-year period, the Pacific population increased by 15 percent.
- In the decade to 2001, the Tongan population increased by 17,500 or 76 percent, as figure 1.1 illustrates.

Figure 1.1

Tongan Population in New Zealand, 1991–2001



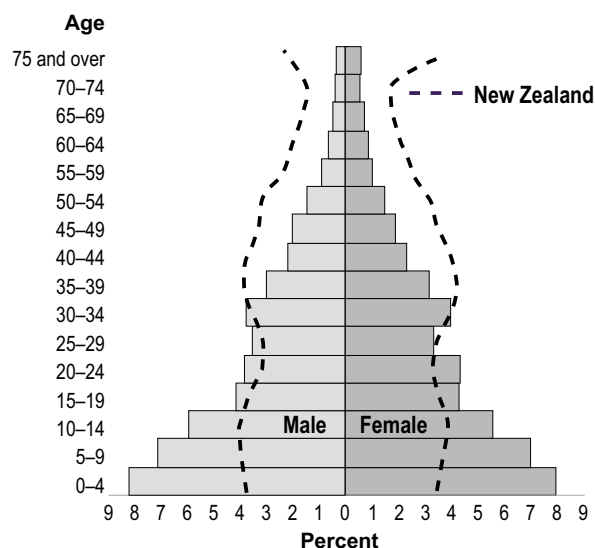
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Age and sex distribution

- The Tongan population is very youthful, as figure 1.2 illustrates. In 2001, 43 percent of Tongans were under 15 years of age, compared with 23 percent of the New Zealand population. Three percent of Tongans were aged 65 years and over, compared with 12 percent of the New Zealand population.
- In 2001, the median age, or midpoint of the Tongan age distribution, was 19.2 years. By comparison, the median ages for the Pacific and New Zealand populations were 21.0 years and 34.8 years respectively.
- The sexes are evenly balanced, with males (20,400) and females (20,300) each making up 50 percent of the Tongan population. Figure 1.2 shows that this pattern continues through the age groups, although females make up the majority (55 percent) of Tongan people aged 65 years and over – a reflection of their longer life expectancy.

Figure 1.2

Age–Sex Distribution of the Tongan Population, 2001



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Place of birth

- New Zealand-born Tongans accounted for 53 percent of the total Tongan population in New Zealand in 2001, a similar proportion to 1996 (52 percent). In 1991, 42 percent of Tongan people living in New Zealand were New Zealand-born.
- In 2001, 94 percent of overseas-born Tongan people in New Zealand gave Tonga as their birthplace.
- Between 1996 and 2001, the New Zealand-born Tongan population grew more quickly than the overseas-born Tongan population (33 percent compared with 27 percent).
- The New Zealand-born Tongan population has a much younger age structure than the overseas-born Tongan population. In 2001, 72 percent of the New Zealand-born Tongan population were under the age of 15 years, whereas 10 percent of the overseas-born population were under 15 years.
- Two percent of New Zealand-born Tongan people were aged between 45 and 64, whereas 21 percent of the overseas-born population were in this age group in 2001.

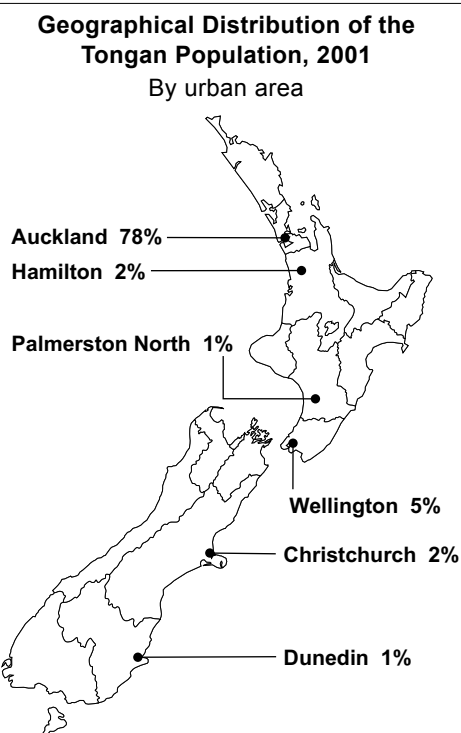
Duration of residence

- Forty percent of Tongans born overseas had been living in New Zealand for between 10 and 20 years at the time of the 2001 Census, while 22 percent had been resident for more than 20 years.
- As in 1996, 5 percent of the overseas-born Tongan population had been in New Zealand for less than one year.

Geographical distribution

- In 2001, 94 percent of all Tongan people lived in main urban areas (populations of 30,000 or more) – almost unchanged from 1996 (93 percent).

Figure 1.3

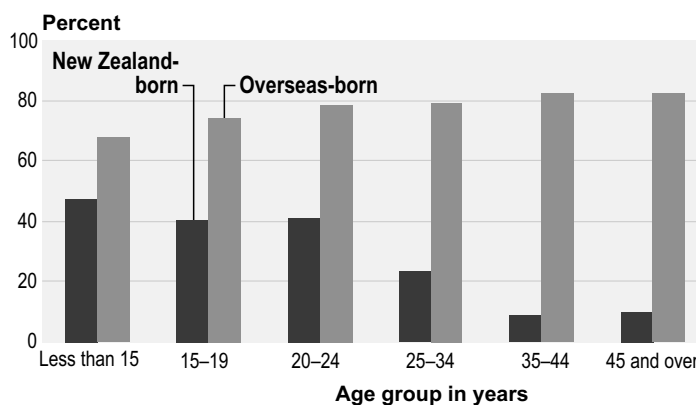


Source: Statistics New Zealand

- The greatest concentration of the Tongan community was in the Auckland urban area – 78 percent in both 2001 and 1996.
- The next largest concentration of Tongan people was in the Wellington urban area – 5 percent in 2001 and 1996.
- More than one third (35 percent) of the total Tongan population lived in southern Auckland, while a further 32 percent lived in central Auckland.
- The largest Tongan community in the South Island in 2001 was in the Christchurch urban area, with 770 or 2 percent of all Tongan people.

Figure 2.1

Tongan Population Able to Speak Tongan, 2001
By birthplace and age



Source: Statistics New Zealand

2. Language

Tongan

- In 2001, 60 percent of Tongan people (with a language) were able to hold an everyday conversation in Tongan – down from 63 percent in 1996.
- A higher proportion of the overseas-born Tongan population was able to speak Tongan (79 percent of those with a language) than the New Zealand-born Tongan population (43 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 Tongan population able to speak Tongan in 2001 was unchanged from 1996 (43 percent of those with a language).
- New Zealand-born Tongan people in the younger age groups were more likely to be able to speak Tongan than their older counterparts, as figure 2.1 illustrates. Among the New Zealand-born population, those under 15 years were the most likely to be able to speak Tongan (48 percent) in 2001.

English

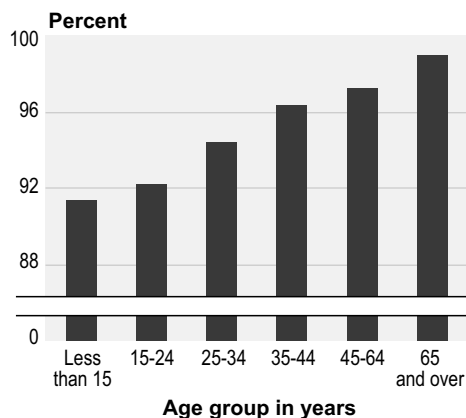
- English is the most widely spoken language among the Tongan population. The proportion of Tongan people not able to speak English decreased from 15 percent (of those with a language) in 1996 to 9 percent in 2001.
- In 2001, the majority (79 percent) of Tongan people unable to speak English were born overseas. Of those born overseas and unable to speak English, more than half (54 percent) had been in New Zealand for more than 10 years.
- Almost three-quarters (73 percent) of Tongan people who could not speak English were over 20 years of age in 2001.

3. Religion

- In 2001, 92 percent of Tongan people reported an affiliation with a Christian religion. The most common religious affiliations were Methodist (45 percent of those with an affiliation) and Catholic (22 percent) – followed by Latter-day Saints (11 percent), Pentecostal (4 percent) and Presbyterian (4 percent).
- Tongan people in older age groups were marginally more likely to report a religious affiliation than their younger counterparts, as figure 3.1 shows. In 2001, 97 percent of Tongans aged between 45 and 64 reported a religious affiliation, whereas the equivalent proportion for those aged between 25 and 34 years was 94 percent.
- Overseas-born Tongans were more likely to report a religious affiliation than New Zealand-born Tongans (98 percent and 89 percent respectively).
- In 2001, 7 percent of Tongan people said they had no religious affiliation. Among the Pacific population, the equivalent figure was 12 percent. By comparison, almost a third of the New Zealand population said they had no religious affiliation.

Figure 3.1

Tongan Population with a Religious Affiliation, 2001
By age



Source: Statistics New Zealand

4. Families and households

Families

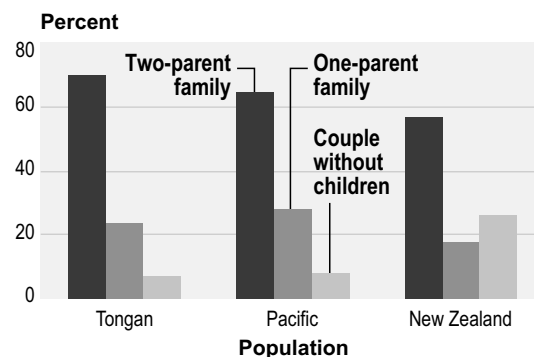
A family is a couple with or without child(ren), or one parent and their child(ren), living in the same household.

- In 2001, Tongan 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 Tongan people. Of those living in a family in 2001, just over two-thirds (69 percent) were living in a two-parent family – a drop of 2 percentage points since 1991. The comparable figures for the Pacific and New Zealand populations were 65 percent and 57 percent respectively.

- Just under a quarter (24 percent) of Tongan people living in a family were in a one-parent family – 2 percentage points higher than in 1991. By comparison, 28 percent of the Pacific population and 17 percent of the New Zealand population lived in a one-parent family in 2001.
- The proportion of Tongan people living as a couple without children remained at 7 percent (of those living in families) between 1991 and 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 New Zealand population is a contributing factor to this difference.

Figure 4.1

Family Type of the Tongan, Pacific and New Zealand Populations, 2001



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- The proportion of dependent Tongan children living in two-parent families decreased from 74 percent in 1991 to 71 percent in 2001. During the same period, the proportion of dependent Tongan children living in one-parent families rose from 26 percent to 29 percent.
- In 2001, 33 percent of Tongan people were living in extended family situations – down from 38 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 Tongan member remained at 3.9 between 1991 and 2001. The average family sizes for the Pacific and New Zealand populations in 2001 were 3.7 and 3.0 respectively.

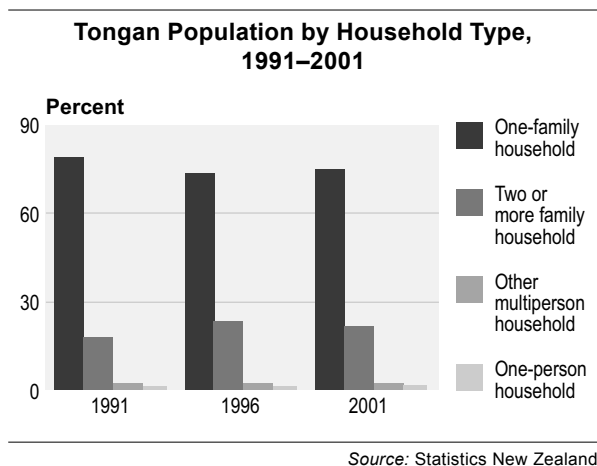
Households

A household is 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.

- As figure 4.2 shows, three quarters (75 percent) of Tongan people were living in one-family households in 2001 – down from 79 percent in 1991.

- Following the national trend, the proportion of Tongan people living in households with two or more families rose in the first part of the decade from 18 percent in 1991 to 23 percent in 1996, before declining slightly to 22 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 Tongan population (25 percent) was more likely to live in households with two or more families than New Zealand-born Tongans (19 percent).
- Approximately 1 percent of Tongan people lived in one-person households in 2001 – a similar proportion to the Pacific population overall (2 percent). 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 Tongan member remained steady – 4.6 in 1991 and 2001. The average household size for the New Zealand population in 2001 was 2.7.

Figure 4.2

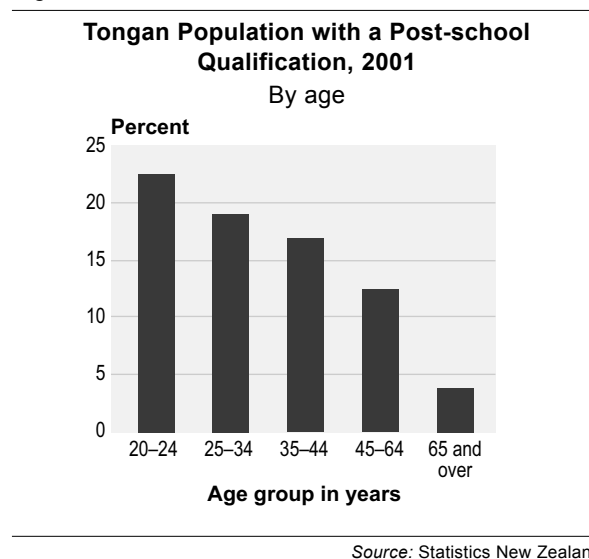


5. Education

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

- In 2001, 64 percent of Tongan adults held a formal educational qualification – the same proportion as the Pacific population.
- Nearly half of the adult Tongan population (49 percent) listed a school qualification as their highest qualification in 2001, while a further 15 percent held a post-school qualification. By contrast, 32 percent of the New Zealand adult population held a post-school qualification in 2001.
- Young Tongan adults are more likely to hold a post-school qualification than their older counterparts, as figure 5.1 illustrates. In 2001, 22 percent of Tongan people aged 20–24 years held a post-school qualification, declining at each successive age group to 4 percent of those aged 65 years and over.

Figure 5.1



- Tongan females were slightly more likely than Tongan males to have a school qualification as their highest qualification (50 percent and 48 percent respectively). Tongan females were also more likely than their male counterparts to have post-school qualifications (17 percent and 14 percent respectively).
- Tongan people born in New Zealand (50 percent) were as likely as their overseas-born counterparts (49 percent) to have a school qualification as their highest qualification. Those born in New Zealand were also more likely to hold a post-school qualification in 2001 (22 percent compared with 13 percent).
- Of the overseas-born Tongan population, 38 percent had no formal qualifications, compared with 28 percent of New Zealand-born Tongans. The older age structure of the overseas-born Tongan population may be a contributing factor.
- Young Tongan adults are less likely to be without a formal qualification than their older counterparts. In 2001, 24 percent of Tongans aged 20–24 years and 27 percent of those aged 25–34 years were without formal qualifications, compared with 35 percent of those aged 35–44 years and 48 percent of those aged 45–64 years.

6. Labour force

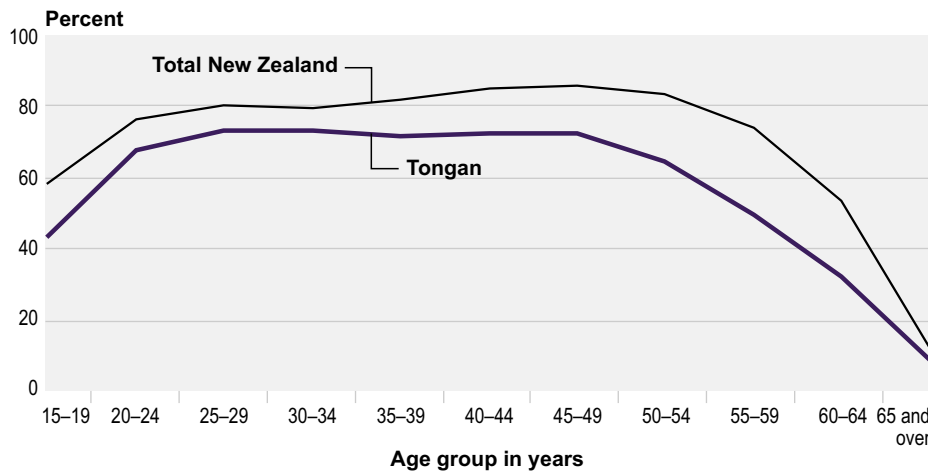
Labour force participation

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

- Sixty-two percent of Tongan adults were participating in the labour force at the time of the 2001 Census – a similar level to 1996 (61 percent). By comparison, labour force participation rates among the Pacific and the New Zealand populations were 65 percent and 67 percent respectively.
- The New Zealand-born Tongan population had a higher rate of labour force participation (64 percent) than overseas-born Tongans (61 percent) in 2001.

Figure 6.1

Labour Force Participation for the Tongan and New Zealand Populations, 2001
By age



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- Tongan men were more likely to participate in the labour force than Tongan women in 2001 (69 percent and 54 percent respectively).
- Labour force participation among the Tongan population was lower than that of the New Zealand population across all age groups, as figure 6.1 shows. The respective labour force participation rates widen after the 30–34 year age group, before converging again among those aged 65 years and over.

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, 51 percent of the Tongan adult population were employed – continuing the upward trend from 50 percent in 1996 and 40 percent in 1991. In 2001, 55 percent of the Pacific population were employed, while

the employment rate for the New Zealand population was 62 percent.

- The employment rate for the Tongan population rose from 74 percent of the New Zealand employment rate in 1991 to 82 percent in 2001, as can be seen in figure 6.2.
- Overseas-born Tongans (52 percent) had a similar employment rate as Tongan people born in New Zealand (51 percent).
- Tongan men (58 percent) had a higher employment rate than Tongan women (45 percent).
- In 2001, employment rates among Tongan people were highest among those aged 40–44 years and 45–49 years (both 65 percent).

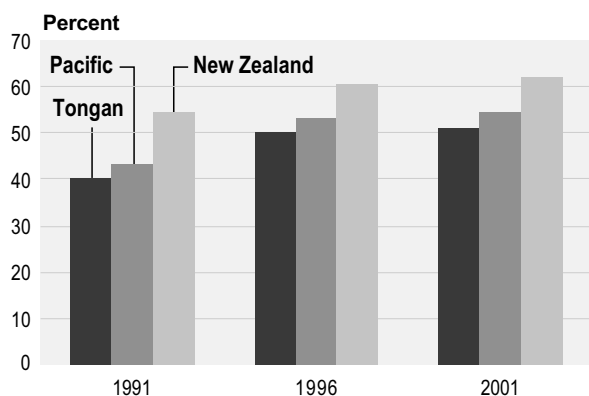
Unemployment

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

- Approximately 2,400 Tongan adults, or 17 percent of the Tongan labour force, were unemployed at the time of the 2001 Census. The unemployment rate for the Pacific population was 16 percent – more than double that for the New Zealand population in 2001 (7 percent).
- The Tongan unemployment rate at the 2001 Census was one percentage point lower than at the 1996 Census (18 percent) and much lower than at the beginning of the decade (22 percent in 1991).
- New Zealand-born Tongans had a higher unemployment rate (21 percent) than their overseas-born counterparts (15 percent) in 2001 – with the younger age profile of the New Zealand-born Tongan population a possible contributing factor.
- Tongan women had a marginally higher rate of unemployment (18 percent) than Tongan men (16 percent) in 2001.

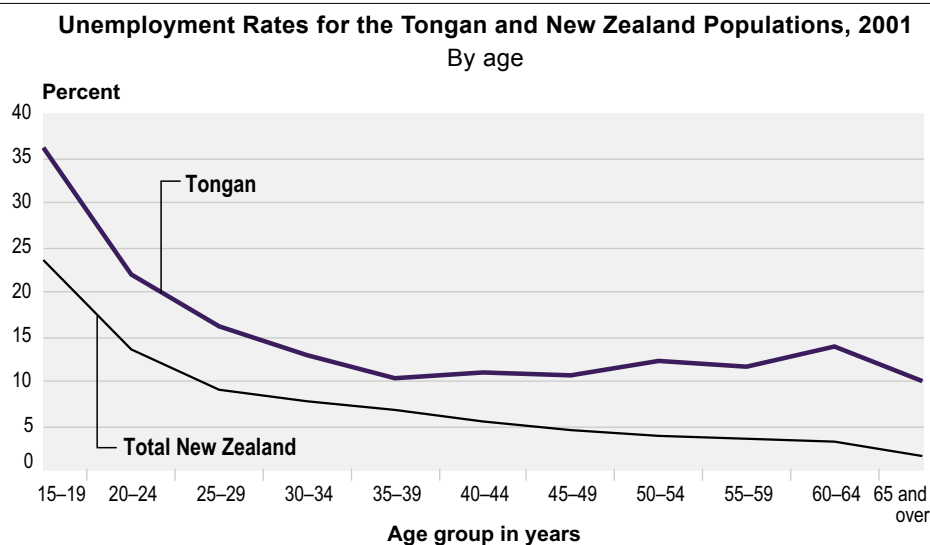
Figure 6.2

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



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Figure 6.3



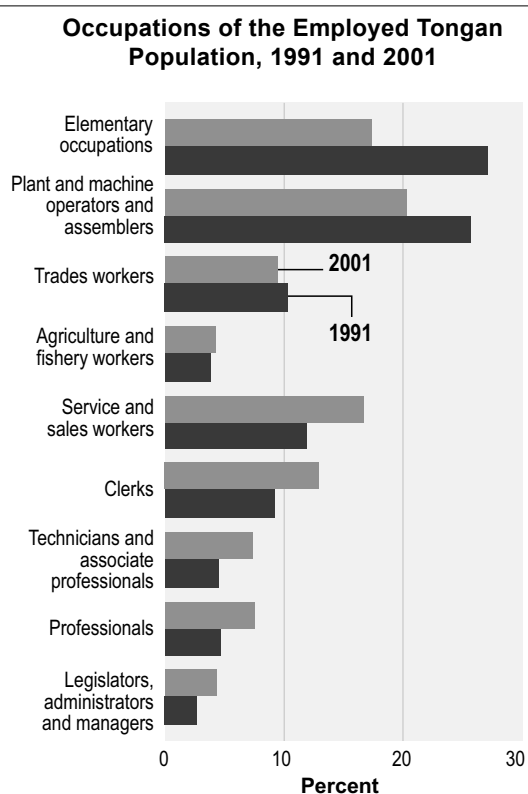
Source: Statistics New Zealand

- The unemployment rate among the Tongan population is higher than the New Zealand population across all age groups, as figure 6.3 illustrates.

Occupation

- In 2001, the most common occupations for employed Tongan adults were plant and machine operators and assemblers (20 percent), service and sales workers, and elementary occupations (both 17 percent).
- In the decade to 2001, Tongan people were increasingly employed in 'white-collar' occupations. The proportion of Tongan adults employed as service and sales workers increased by 5 percentage points between 1991 and 2001 to 17 percent, while those employed as clerks rose 4 percentage points to 13 percent. The proportions of Tongans employed as professionals, and as associate professionals and technicians, also increased during this period, as figure 6.4 illustrates.
- Conversely, the proportion of Tongan adults employed in 'blue-collar' occupation categories, such as trades workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers, declined between 1991 and 2001.
- New Zealand-born Tongans are more likely than their overseas-born counterparts to be employed in 'white collar' occupations, such as technicians and associate professionals (10 percent compared with 5 percent), clerks (19 percent compared with 10 percent) and legislators, administrators and managers (7 percent compared with 3 percent).
- Tongans born overseas are more likely than their New Zealand-born counterparts to be employed as trades workers (10 percent compared with 7 percent), plant and machine operators and assemblers (24 percent compared with 10 percent) and in elementary occupations (20 percent compared with 10 percent).

Figure 6.4

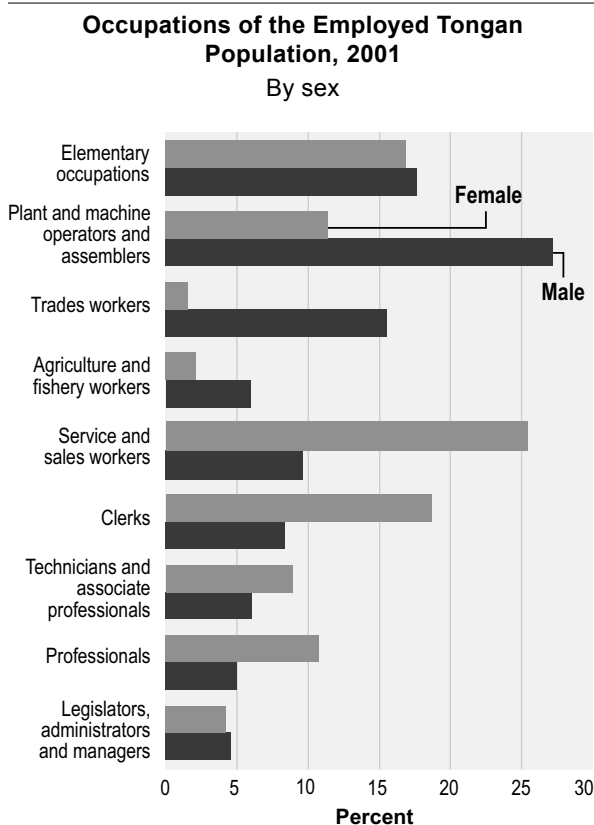


Source: Statistics New Zealand

- There are considerable occupational differences between the sexes, as shown in figure 6.5. In 2001, Tongan 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, Tongan men were more likely to be employed as trades workers and as plant and machine operators and assemblers.

- As increasing numbers of the Tongan population gain formal qualifications, young Tongan people are becoming less likely to be employed in 'blue collar' jobs and are gradually moving into 'white collar' occupations. In 2001, Tongans aged 25–34 years were more likely than those aged 35–44 years to be employed as technicians and associate professionals (10 percent compared with 6 percent) and less likely to be employed as plant and machine operators and assemblers (14 percent compared with 23 percent).

Figure 6.5



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Industry

- More than a quarter (28 percent) of employed Tongan adults worked in manufacturing in 2001. As figure 6.6 shows, property and business services was the next most common industry (11 percent), followed by retail trade and health and community services – both employing 9 percent of Tongan adults.
- New Zealand-born Tongans were more likely than those born overseas to work in certain industries, such as retail trade (14 percent and 8 percent respectively) and in accommodation, cafes and restaurants (9 percent and 6 percent).
- Tongans born overseas were much more likely than their New Zealand-born counterparts to work in the manufacturing industry (33 percent and 15 percent respectively) and in health and community services (10 percent and 6 percent).

Figure 6.6

Industries of the Employed Tongan Population, 2001 By birthplace

Industry	Place of Birth		Total Tongan
	New Zealand	Overseas	
	Percent		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4	5	4
Mining	0	0	0
Manufacturing	15	33	28
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	0
Construction	6	6	6
Wholesale trade	6	7	7
Retail trade	14	8	9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	9	6	7
Transport and storage	5	3	4
Communication services	3	1	1
Finance and insurance	3	2	2
Property and business services	12	11	11
Government administration and defence	4	2	2
Education	5	4	4
Health and community services	6	10	9
Cultural and recreational services	4	1	2
Personal and other services	4	3	3
Total	100	100	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Self-employment

- Two percent of employed Tongan adults were employers in 2001, while 5 percent were self-employed without employees – similar to the comparable figures for the Pacific population in 2001 (2 percent and 4 percent respectively). By comparison, employers and the self-employed made up 8 percent and 13 percent respectively of the employed New Zealand population.

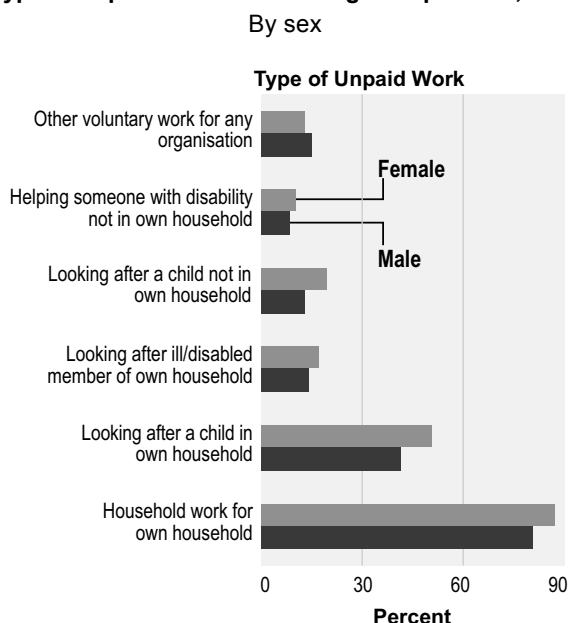
7. Unpaid work

- In 2001, 86 percent of Tongan 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.
- Similar proportions of overseas-born and New Zealand-born Tongans were involved in unpaid work in 2001 (86 percent and 85 percent respectively).
- Tongan women were more likely to participate in nearly all categories of unpaid work than Tongan men, as figure 7.1 illustrates. An exception was voluntary work for an organisation, where the involvement of women was slightly lower than that of Tongan men (13 percent compared with 15 percent).
- Household work, including cooking, repairs and gardening, was the most common category of unpaid work. In 2001, 87 percent of Tongan women and 81 percent of Tongan men reported participating in these activities.

- Looking after a child in the home was the next most common category (51 percent of Tongan women and 41 percent of Tongan men), with the relatively young age structure of the Tongan population being a contributing factor.

Figure 7.1

Type of Unpaid Work for the Tongan Population, 2001



Source: Statistics New Zealand

8. Income

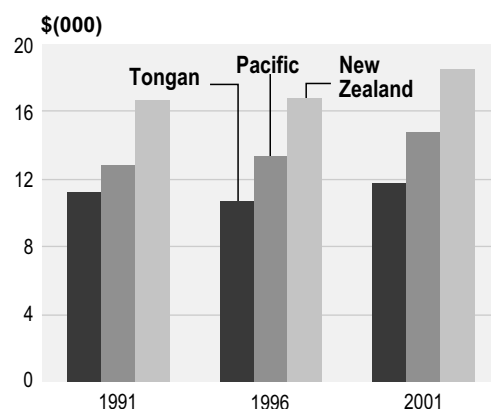
Median annual income

Includes income from all sources – including income support.

- The Tongan adult population had a median annual income of \$11,800 in the year to March 2001. The median annual incomes of the Pacific and New Zealand populations were \$14,800 and \$18,500 respectively.

Figure 8.1

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

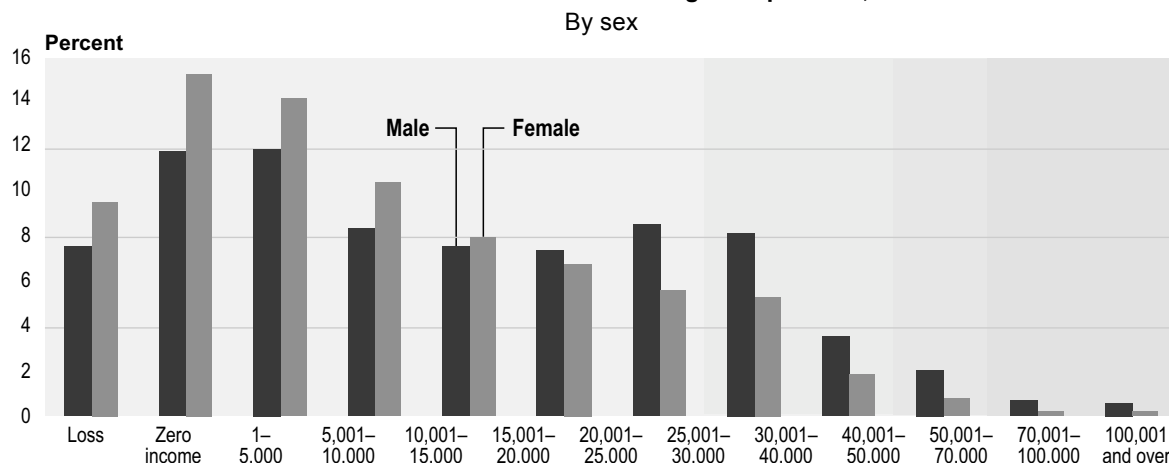


Source: Statistics New Zealand

- The median annual income of Tongan adults in employment in the week preceding the 2001 Census was \$20,700 – equivalent to 75 percent of that of the New Zealand population (\$27,700).
- The real median annual income (adjusted for inflation to 2001 dollars) of Tongan people increased by 4 percent from \$11,300 in 1991 to \$11,800 in 2001. During 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.
- Overseas-born Tongans had a higher median annual income (\$12,200) than Tongans born in New Zealand (\$10,500) in 2001, a reflection of their older age structure.
- In 2001, the median annual income of Tongan women was equivalent to 69 percent of that of Tongan men (\$9,800 compared with \$14,300). The gap between the sexes narrows for those in employment – with the median annual income of employed Tongan women equating to 79 percent of that of employed men (\$17,900 compared with \$22,800).

Figure 8.2

Annual Personal Income of the Tongan Population, 2001



Note: Ranges of income groups vary.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

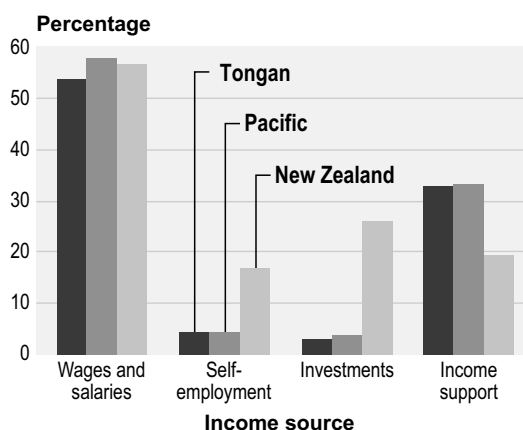
- Figure 8.2 shows that Tongan women were proportionately more likely to be in income bands under \$20,001, while Tongan men were more likely to be in bands of \$20,001 and over.

Income sources

- Wages and salaries were received by 53 percent of Tongan adults in the year to 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 Tongan 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 Tongans 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.
- One in three Tongans (33 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.
- Similar proportions of New Zealand-born and overseas-born Tongans received income support in 2001 – 34 percent and 32 percent respectively. Comparable figures for the Pacific and New Zealand populations were 33 percent and 19 percent respectively.
- Tongan women (38 percent) were more likely to have received income support than Tongan men (28 percent) in 2001.

Figure 8.3

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



Source: Statistics New Zealand

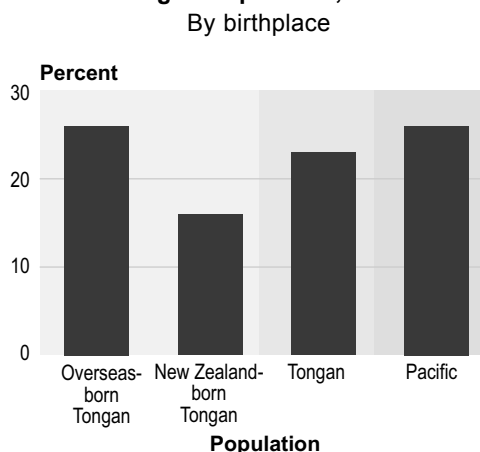
9. Housing

Tenure

- In 2001, 23 percent of Tongan people aged 15 years and over said they owned or partly owned their own home – slightly below the level of 26 percent for the Pacific population. The comparable figure for the New Zealand population was 55 percent.
- Tongan men (23 percent) were slightly more likely than Tongan women (20 percent) to own the home in which they lived.
- Tongan people in the older age groups had a higher home ownership rate than their younger counterparts. In 2001, 45 percent of Tongans aged between 45 and 64 years owned their own home, whereas among those aged between 25 and 44 years, the equivalent proportion was 25 percent.
- Tongans born overseas were more likely to own their own home (26 percent) than New Zealand-born Tongan people (16 percent), as figure 9.1 shows. The older age structure of the overseas-born Tongan population is a contributing factor to this difference.

Figure 9.1

Home Ownership among the Tongan Population, 2001

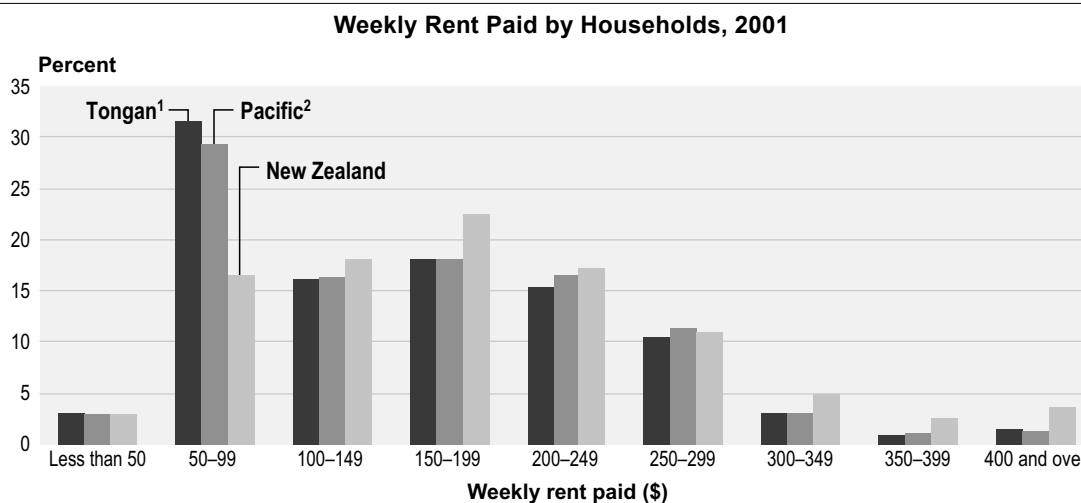


Source: Statistics New Zealand

Rental housing

- The proportion of Tongan people living in rental accommodation increased from 57 percent in 1991 to 60 percent in 1996 and to 65 percent in 2001. Conversely, the proportion of the Tongan population living in dwellings owned (with or without a mortgage) by a member of the household decreased from 43 percent in 1991 to 40 percent in 1996 and to 35 percent in 2001.
- 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.

Figure 9.2



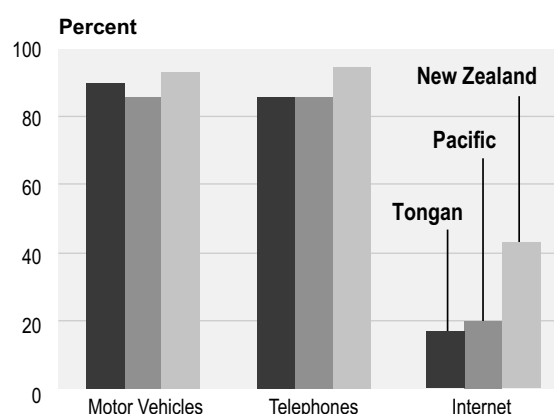
1 Households with at least one Tongan member. 2 Households with at least one Pacific member.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

- Among those Tongans living in rental accommodation, 58 percent lived in Housing New Zealand accommodation in 2001 – down from 59 percent in 1996.
- Proportionately more overseas-born Tongan people living in rental housing were in Housing New Zealand accommodation than those born in New Zealand (60 percent and 56 percent respectively).
- Of those Tongans living in rented accommodation in 2001, just over half (51 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 Tongan people are similar to the Pacific population, as figure 9.2 shows.
- New Zealand-born and overseas-born Tongan people had the same levels of household telephone access (both 86 percent) in 2001.
- Seventeen percent of Tongan people lived in households with access to the Internet in 2001 – slightly below that of the Pacific population (20 percent). The equivalent proportion among the New Zealand population was 43 percent.
- New Zealand-born Tongan people were more likely to live in households with Internet access (19 percent) than overseas-born Tongans (15 percent).

Figure 10.1

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



Source: Statistics New Zealand

10. Access to amenities

Motor vehicles

- Tongan people experienced an improvement in motor vehicle access in the decade from 1991. In 2001, 90 percent of Tongans lived in households with access to a motor vehicle – up from 85 percent in 1996 and 82 percent in 1991. The comparable proportions for the Pacific and New Zealand populations in 2001 were 88 percent and 93 percent respectively.
- The New Zealand-born and overseas-born Tongan populations in New Zealand had similar levels of household motor vehicle access in 2001 (89 percent and 91 percent respectively).

Telecommunications

- In 2001, 86 percent of Tongan people lived 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 95 percent.

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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Bottom strip based on Tongan tribal designs.

