

Rethinking Pacific Auckland



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The Largest Pacific City in the World?

- Auckland.
Pacific People: 177,933
- Port Moresby.
307,643.
- Honolulu County.
233,637 (Native
Hawaiians and Other
Pacific Islanders)



Critical Trends Amongst Pacific People

Islanders are changing fast

- A growing and mobile Pacific middle class
- Most Pacific people are now NZ-born
- Gender:
 - Gender inequalities are even more severe amongst Pacific people
 - Exacerbated by the number of single mother households
- For most Pacific people English is a first language
- The number of Pacific people without religious affiliation is growing
- Mixedness:
 - The category of Pacific Islander is already transcultural
 - Islanders are increasingly multi-ethnic, though it is poorly measured

Generational Difference

- Most of these differences are heightened inter-generationally. Younger people are:
 - More likely to have a first language
 - More likely to marry outside their ethnicity
 - More likely to identify with 'no religion'
 - More likely to be born in NZ



Tongan Children, 1939

Systemic Inequalities

- The statistics of Pacific people indicate a systemic inequality in measures of
 - Health
 - Education
 - Poverty
 - Employment and Income



The 'European' Hospital in Apia, 1914

Pacific Health

- Pacific people, on average, die 4 years earlier than other New Zealanders.
- 50 times more likely to get rheumatic fever than European children.
- Three times the diagnosis rate for diabetes than the general population.
- Twice the general population rate of strokes, or youth depression and suicide attempts.

Hospital Admissions Meningococcal Disease

Hospital Admissions per 100,000

	Pacific peoples	Māori	European
Rate	65.9	34.6	16.3
Rate ratio ⁽¹⁾	4.05	2.13	1.00

Hospital Admissions for Respiratory Illness

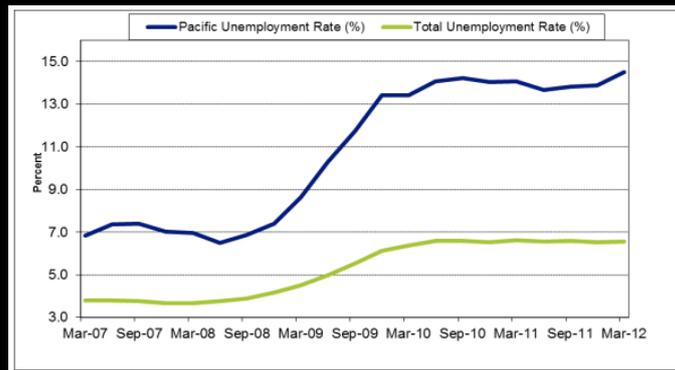
Admissions per 100,000 people

	Pacific peoples	Māori	European
Asthma			
Rate	11.43	7.97	3.64
Rate Ratio ⁽¹⁾	3.14	2.19	1.00
Pneumonia			
Rate	12.62	5.07	2.49
Rate Ratio ⁽¹⁾	12.62	2.04	1.00

Unemployment Rates

Table 1 Unemployment rate by ethnicity, June 2008 and June 2010

Ethnicity	June 2008	June 2010
Māori	7.3%	14.3%
Pacific	6.3%	15.5%
All Ethnicities	3.9%	6.7%



Inter-ethnic Marriage

Table 7: Percentage of partners in each ethnic group for men by age of male, opposite sex couples, Total counts, 2001

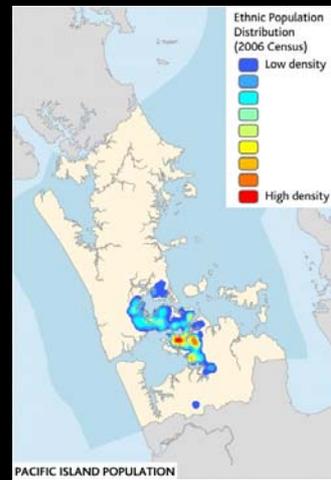
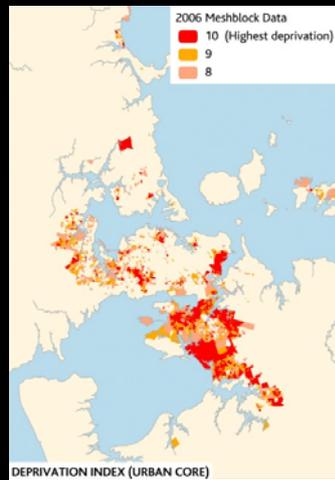
	Female					% of total specified	Total specified
	European	Maori	Pacific Peoples	Asian	Other		
Male							
European							
15-24	93.2	14.7	2.7	2.1	0.3	113.0	17,493
25-44	95.0	7.6	1.5	1.9	0.3	106.3	244,197
45+	96.2	4.0	0.8	1.4	0.1	102.5	355,185
Maori							
15-24	60.4	58.8	8.1	2.1	0.2	129.5	5,586
25-44	61.2	51.6	5.2	1.3	0.2	119.5	35,283
45+	54.1	53.4	2.1	1.1	0.1	110.8	24,300
Pacific Peoples							
15-24	38.9	32.5	52.3	3.2	0.3	127.2	2,373
25-44	28.3	16.6	66.6	1.9	0.2	113.6	17,898
45+	17.6	8.6	77.8	1.4	0.0	105.5	11,412
Asian							
15-24	24.6	8.4	5.2	70.9	0.3	109.4	1,146
25-44	8.9	1.9	1.8	89.5	0.1	102.3	22,140
45+	7.1	1.1	1.2	92.2	0.1	101.7	18,522
Other							
15-24	52.1	14.6	4.2	8.3	35.4	114.6	144
25-44	37.4	4.0	2.4	5.6	57.6	107.1	2,550
45+	33.8	2.7	1.0	1.9	67.1	106.5	1,569



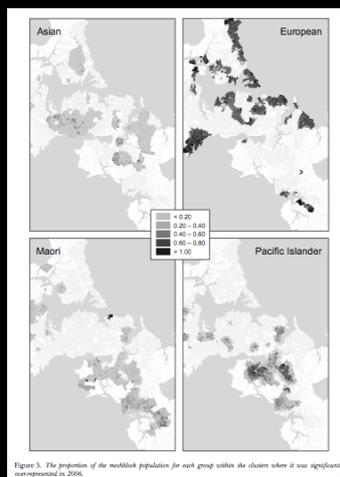
Searching for Auckland's Segregation

The screenshot shows the Auckland Council website's search interface. At the top left is the Auckland Council logo. To the right is a navigation menu with links for HOME, JOBS, CONTACT US, A-Z SERVICES, and HELP. A search bar contains the text 'segregation' and a search button. Below the search bar is a horizontal menu with categories: About council, Rates, building and property, Licences and regulations, Plans, policies and projects, Parks and facilities, Environment and waste, and News, events and culture. The search results section shows 'You are here: Home > Search' and a message: 'No results matching your search were found.' Below this are three suggestions: 1. Check your spelling. Are the words in your query spelled correctly? 2. Try using synonyms. Maybe what you're looking for uses slightly different words. 3. Make your search more general. Try more general terms in place of specific ones. At the bottom, there is a section titled 'OUR WEBSITES' with icons and links for Watercare Services, Auckland Transport, Regional Facilities Auckland, Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development, Waterfront Auckland, and Libraries. A footer contains copyright information for Auckland Council 2013 and links for HOME, ABOUT THIS SITE, ACCESSIBILITY, and SITE MAP. The URL 'newzealand.govt.nz' is also visible.

Deprivation and Pacific Spaces From the Auckland Plan



Spatial Measures



Spatial Clustering

Table 3. Moran's I for the distributions of Auckland's four ethnic groups, 1991–2006.

	1991	1996	2001	2006
NZ European	0.047 (172.1)	0.046 (166.0)	0.049 (179.3)	0.051 (184.9)
Maori	0.092 (332.3)	0.097 (350.0)	0.113 (407.4)	0.121 (436.8)
Pacific Islanders	0.108 (391.2)	0.119 (428.6)	0.138 (498.4)	0.151 (543.6)
Asians	0.054 (195.4)	0.055 (199.10)	0.057 (208.1)	0.058 (210.1)

Note: Z-scores are in parentheses; all are statistically significant at the 0.001 level or better

The I coefficient is a measure of spatial correlation: ethnic clustering. Despite the rapid growth in the Asian population in this period, Asian clustering remains stable. Maori and Pacific values increased 32% and 40% over this period.

Johnston, Ron, Michael Poulsen, and James Forrest. "Evaluating changing residential segregation in Auckland, New Zealand, using spatial statistics." *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie* 102.1 (2010): 1-23.

Dissimilarity

	All ethnic groups non-mutually exclusive				Mutually exclusive for European
	1991	1996	2001	2006	2006
Dissimilarity index					
Maori	30.2	26.6	27.6	26.6	29.7
Asian	23.8	24.7	27.3	29.8	30.8
Pacific people	48.1	45.4	47.7	46.9	51.0
New Zealander				6.0	5.7

Dissimilarity is "the percentage of a group that would have to move from a neighborhood (area unit) to another in order to produce an even distribution of two groups within a territorial authority."

Grbic, D., Ishizawa, H., and Crothers, C., Ethnic residential segregation in New Zealand, 1991–2006. *Social Sci. Res.* (2009).

(Sometimes known as the 'Index of Segregation').

Exposure

	All ethnic groups non-mutually exclusive				Mutually exclusive for European
	1991	1996	2001	2006	2006
<i>Exposure index</i>					
Maori	70.8	74.1	71.1	61.3	50.5
Asian	77.4	76.0	70.1	56.5	49.2
Pacific people	56.5	58.4	52.1	43.7	34.3
New Zealander				72.5	64.7

“The exposure index ... can be interpreted as the probability that a randomly drawn member of ethnic minority group x share a neighborhood (area unit) with a member of the European group.”

Grbic, D., Ishizawa, H., and Crothers, C., Ethnic residential segregation in New Zealand, 1991–2006. *Social Sci. Res.* (2009).

Sometimes called the ‘Index of Isolation’.

Pacific New Zealand: Dissimilarity and Exposure

Dissimilarity and exposure indices for 10 territorial authorities with the largest populations, 1991–2006.

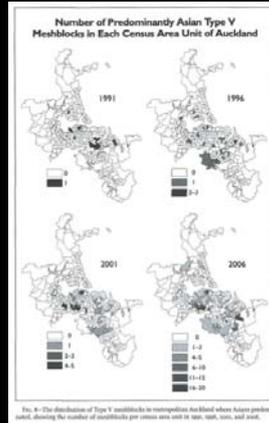
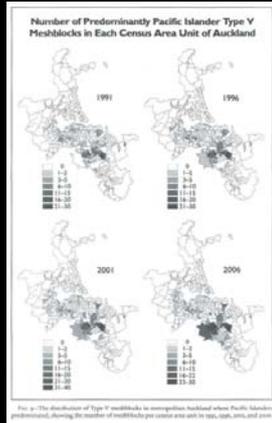
	Total pop. 2006	% Pop. 2006	% Pop. growth 91–06	D 1991	D 2006	ΔD 91–06	yPx 1991	yPx 2006	Δ yPx 91–06
<i>Pacific people</i>									
Auckland	50,169	13.1	19.1	44.8	50.9	6.0	60.7	41.0	-19.6
Christchurch	9462	2.8	79.5	40.6	37.0	-3.6	88.5	72.1	-16.4
Manukau	86,601	27.9	79.8	64.8	61.7	-3.1	32.0	22.2	-9.8
North Shore	6540	3.3	80.0	38.3	38.7	0.3	86.7	63.7	-22.9
Waitakere	26,817	15.3	86.2	33.7	31.3	-2.4	72.4	52.7	-19.7
Wellington	8919	5.2	22.0	37.4	33.7	-3.7	74.9	65.0	-9.9
Hamilton	5145	4.2	145.4	26.7	26.3	-0.4	79.2	62.0	-17.1
Dunedin	2541	2.2	30.1	34.5	29.7	-4.8	91.5	77.4	-14.1
Tauranga	1848	1.8	219.2	26.4	21.3	-5.1	85.2	72.2	-13.0
Lower Hutt	10,098	10.6	56.8	39.4	37.6	-1.7	71.3	56.6	-14.8

Note: D refers to the dissimilarity index and yPx refers to the exposure index. In the calculating the indices, all ethnic groups were treated as non-mutually exclusive.

Grbic, D., Ishizawa, H., and Crothers, C., Ethnic residential segregation in New Zealand, 1991–2006. *Social Sci. Res.* (2009).

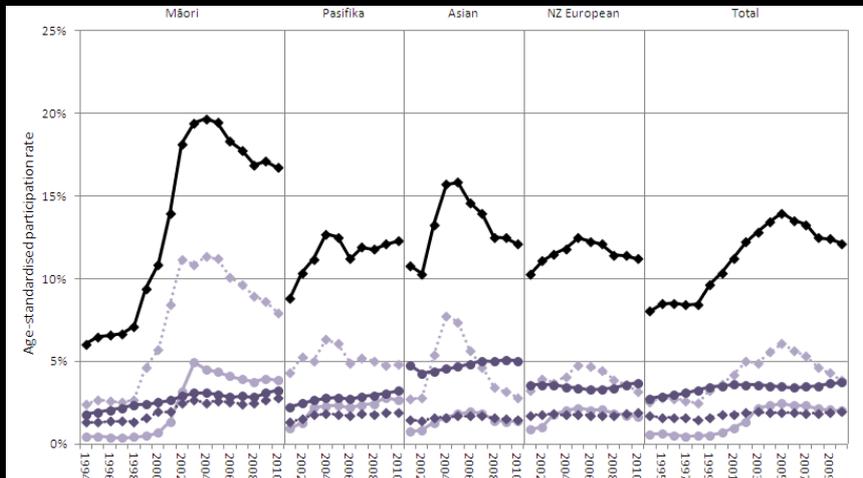
'Extreme Concentration'

Relatively few predominantly Asian 'meshblocks' despite a much larger Asian population. Hundreds of predominantly Pacific ones. In 2006 477 meshblocks were predominantly Pacific; but only 61 were predominantly Asian (though 80,000 more Asians).



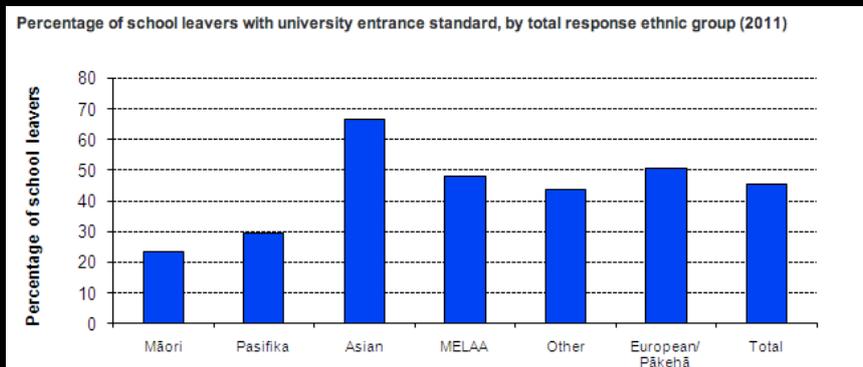
Johnston, Ron, Michael Poulsen, and James Forrest. "Asians, Pacific Islanders, and ethnoburbs in Auckland, New Zealand." *Geographical review* 98.2 (2008): 214-241.

Pacific People Value Education



Source: Education Counts

But Perform Less Well at Key Stages



Source: Education Counts

Stay Longer, for Less Benefit

Table 14: Tertiary Five Year Completion Rates

Year Completed	Number of Students who completed within five years of starting their Qualification		Number of Students who started their Qualification		Five Year Completion Rates	
	Pasifika	Non-Pasifika	Pasifika	Non-Pasifika	Pasifika	Non-Pasifika
2004	857	21,903	2,408	39,710	35.6	55.2
2005	911	21,730	2,398	38,688	38.0	56.2
2006	1,015	23,049	2,659	40,336	38.2	57.1
2007	1,280	25,031	3,384	44,912	37.8	55.7
2008	1,248	25,272	3,234	43,953	38.6	57.5
2009	1,352	25,614	3,477	45,232	38.9	56.6
2010	1,456	26,441	3,651	45,846	39.9	57.7
2011						
2012						
Target					43.0	

‘Auckland, the world’s most liveable city’
or
‘Auckland, the world’s most liveable city for
everyone.’?

Addressing a Segregated Auckland

- Before this increasing segregation can be tackled, it needs to be named and prioritized
- It is not recognized as a policy objective in the Auckland plans, and consequently these will continue to see segregation intensify
- Efforts at desegregation have historically attracted great resistance from the wealthy and privileged
- Addressing segregation requires concerted efforts in spatially aware and distributed ways, e.g.
 - Distributed social housing
 - All new housing projects to include social housing
 - Public initiatives addressing inequalities in service and access
- Building of connections and opportunity ‘multipliers’
 - Free/subsidized public transportation for tertiary students
 - Prioritizing public transportation in targetted areas
 - Different property ownership models