




# Pacific Economy Report on unpaid work and volunteering in Aotearoa

6% of total sample


The research was guided by five research questions:

- What constitutes volunteering and unpaid work from currently available literature and data?
- What constitutes volunteering and unpaid work from the perspectives of Pacific peoples?
- How do volunteering and unpaid work contribute to the wellbeing of Pacific peoples and the creation and development of their wealth?
- How do Pacific volunteering and unpaid work contribute to the Aotearoa economy?
- What are the impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic during the past on Pacific volunteering and unpaid work?



Qualitative focus groups and individual talanoa

**14** Diverse participants



Online survey

**118** Participants stratified by age, gender and region

**34.7%** NZ born

**65.3%** Born outside NZ

**52%** Female

**48%** Male

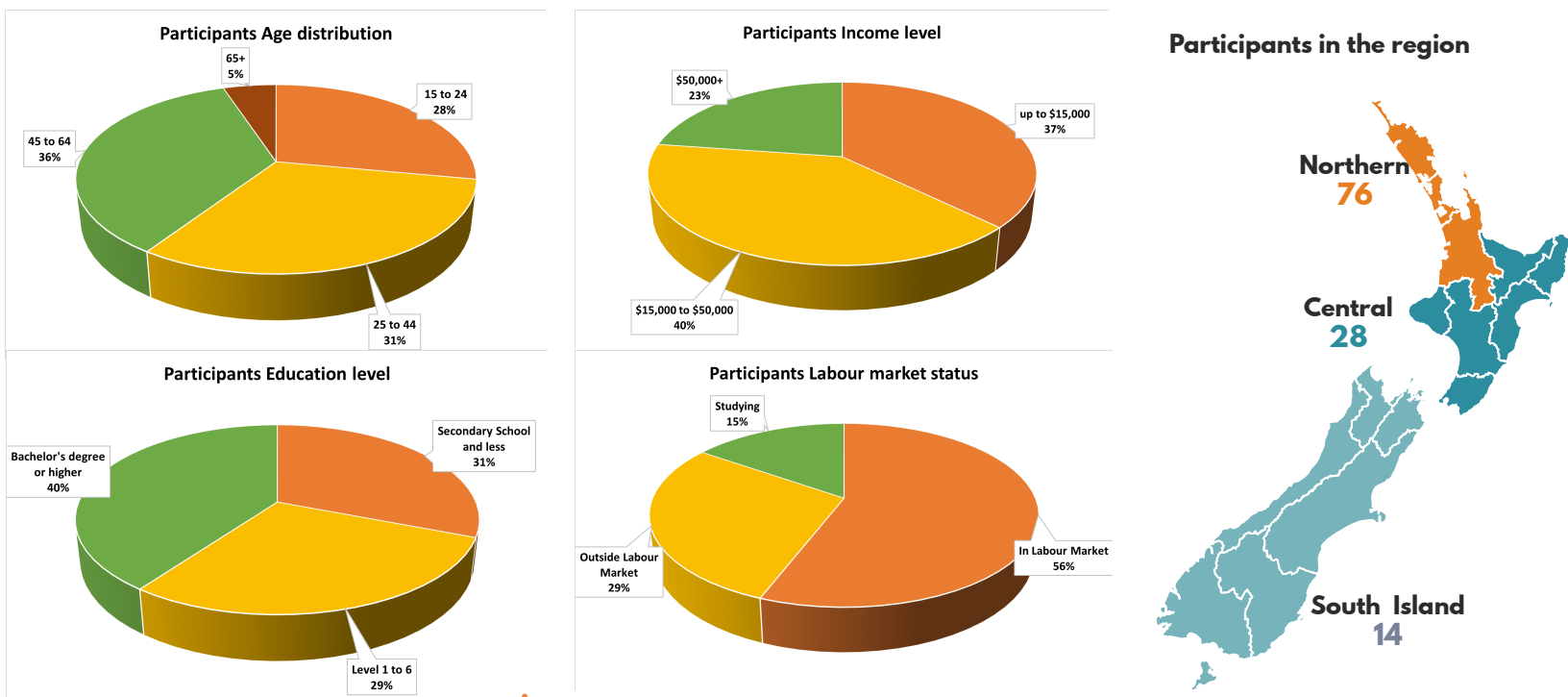
Years in NZ

10 years or less **27.3%**

11+ years **72.7%**

Participants were more likely to participate in unpaid work if they were:

- Over the age of 25
- Identified with having a religion
- Were **not** receiving government benefits
- Had achieved a **Bachelors degree or higher** in education

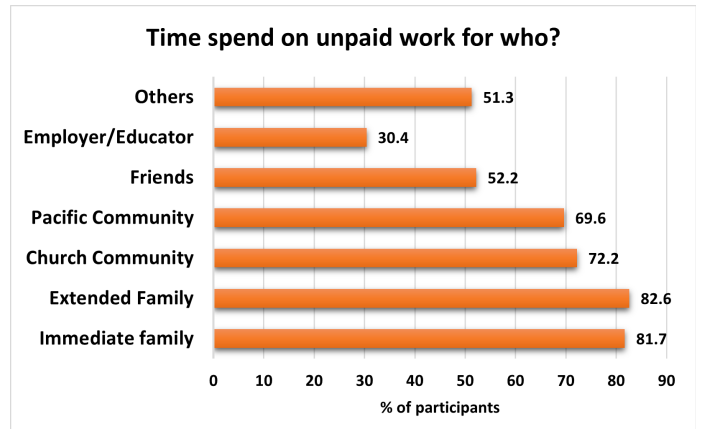


## Tuvalu

Tuvaluan involvement is values-based, culturally driven, and connected to faith and vā.



Contributed a total of over **\$6.13 million** to the Aotearoa economy annually

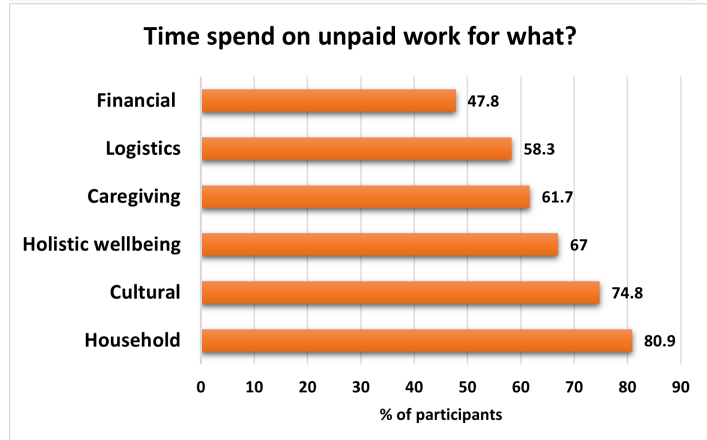


**97.5%** Took part in at least an hour of unpaid work or volunteering during the 4 months

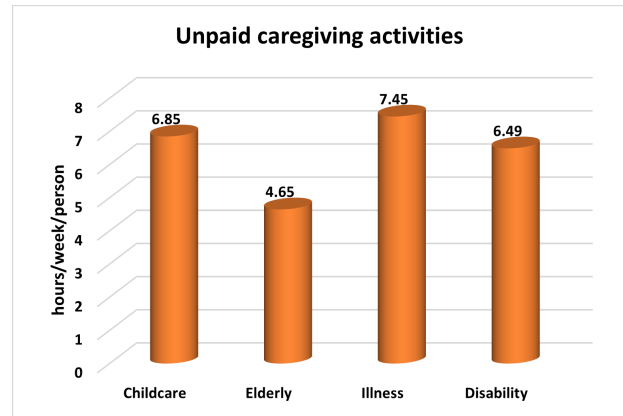
Galuega fakagamua (work for free with everything that is in you)

**103,024** Total hours spent on unpaid work during the 4 months

As a kid I use to get my thrills when my elders would tell me I made the best tea in the world. That is how it started (laughs). My parents were not ministers, they were deacons, so by default, as children we served in every church programme, did the run arounds to get food and if there were kids, we were the designated babysitters. Never complained though because it provided insights into what could be achieved if everyone played their role.



**5,892** hours Spent per week on unpaid work and volunteering **49.9 hours** /person/week



**47.8%** Tuvaluan reported giving cash or funds to others

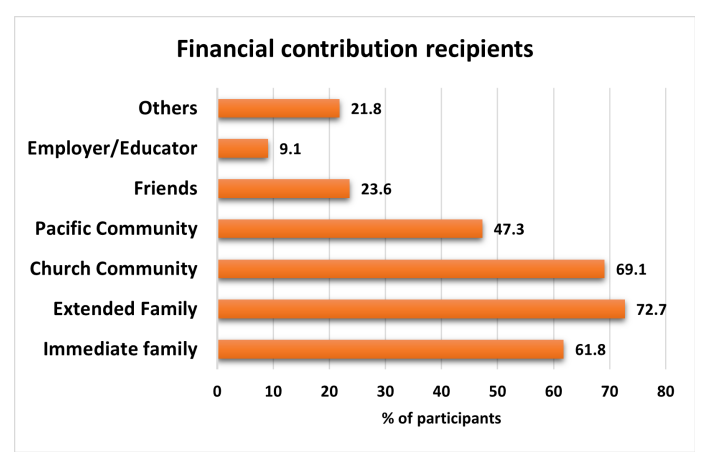
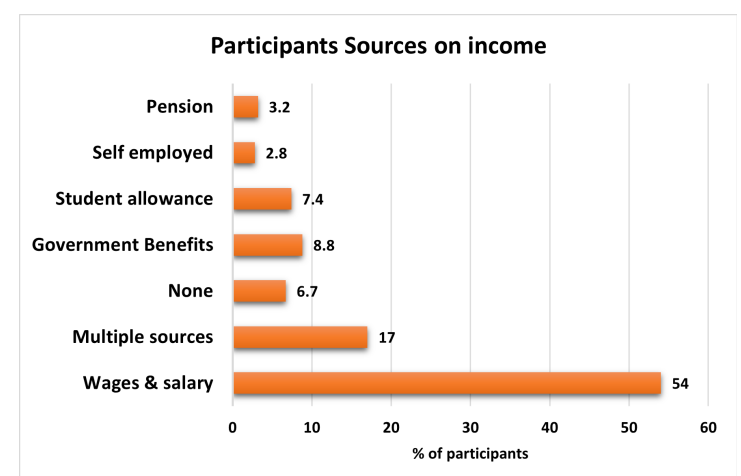
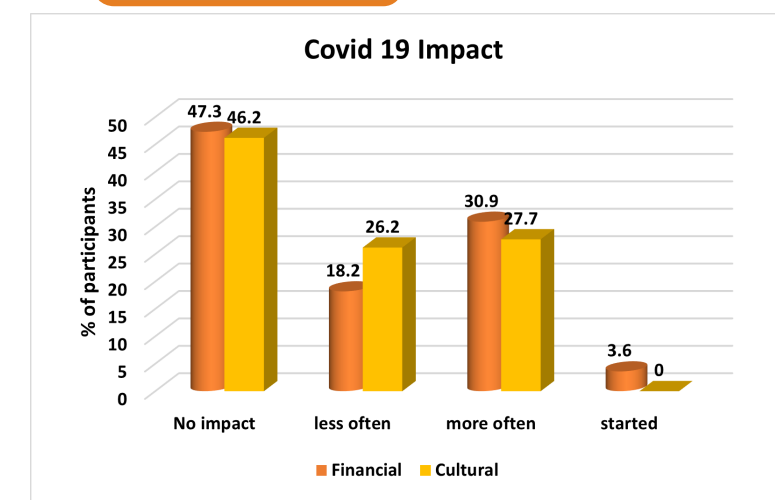
**\$10,477** Given to others a week

Contributed a total of over **\$183,206** Over a period of 4 months **\$190** /person/week

Tuvaluans will be essential to improving the social, cultural, financial, and environmental wellbeing of Aotearoa in a post-COVID19 environment.

"COVID-19 made everyone anxious. We worked as a collective, making sure people within our communities knew where to get support and if they needed help with food, we offered help. Life is hard if people don't help others. Life will continue to be hard."

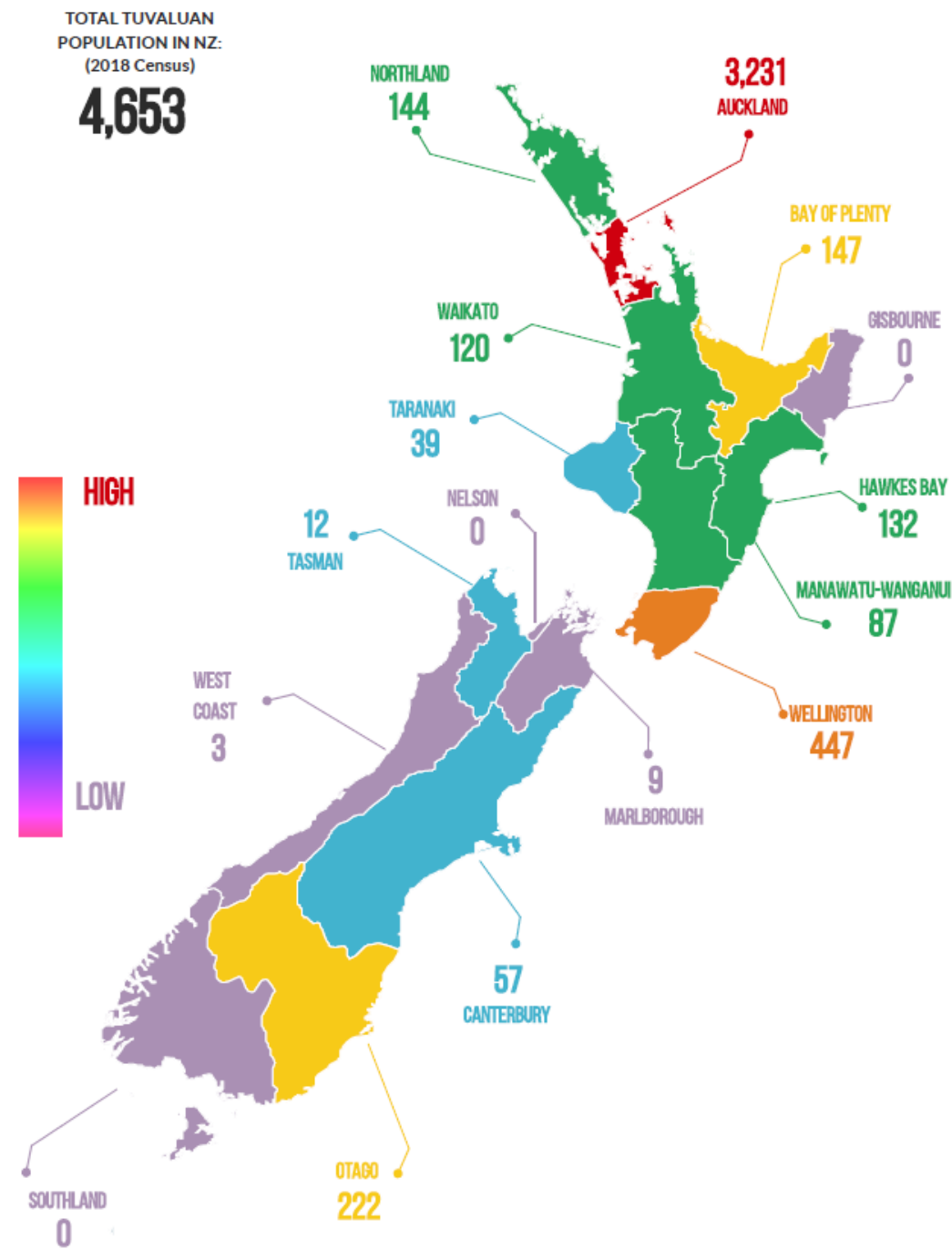
We are used to communal living. It is more important to give to that person than using that for yourself. We saw these things done as we were growing up. So, we do them too. It's a cycle, we saw it, we did it in the hopes that the next generation will also follow.



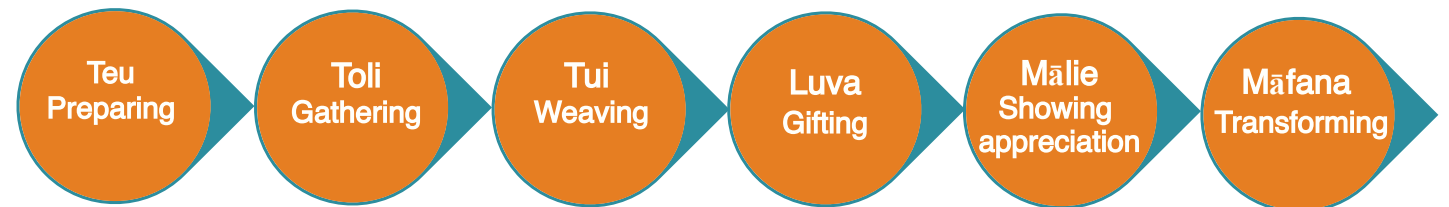
# Pacific Economy Report on unpaid work and volunteering in Aotearoa

## Summary of key findings

### Tuvalu



#### Kakala framework



"Manafa fakagamua refers to a piece of land that is made available to anyone to gather whatever they need from the land. This term has cultural significance. If it is fakagamua, you give your all to that task. Volunteering is for a small task and fakagamua is your whole being goes to making that contribution." Defined using the term "Te Loto Fenua."



" Fakagamua is the term used for unpaid work in Tuvalu. When it is used in galuega fakagamua, you are needed to work for free for what needs to be done for the community or church."