**Example 2 of Synthesis**

Like Wales, the percentage of the population identifying as Muslim rose since the last 2006 census. Yet, the increase in the number of followers was nowhere near as high as Wales. The Islamic population rose by 0.2% since the 2006 Census. The Islamic following in New Zealand ranks as the fourth largest religion, with 1.04% of the population being of the Islamic faith. In recent times New Zealand has had a net flow of immigration from Asian countries. This is perhaps one of the factors that have caused the increase in the percentage of Islamic followers, as 26.9% of the Islamic population are Asian born and 25.7% are born in New Zealand [9]. The net flow of Asian migrants may also be due to geographical reasons as the largest Muslim population is found in Indonesia and New Zealand is within a one trip flying distance of Indonesia. From looking at both the history and Mosque location within New Zealand it is right in making the assumption that both the city of Wellington and Auckland are the most densely population areas of Islamic followers [10]. This is based on the assumption that where ever the most Mosques are located will be the areas with the largest population of Muslims.

Unlike Wales, New Zealand has a large Hindu and Buddhist following, with Buddhism ranking as the third largest religion and Hinduism ranking as the second largest religion. According to the 2013 Census, the number of people affiliating with Hinduism continued to increase by 0.09% percent since 2006 (from 64,392 people in 2006 to 89,919 people in 2013). The number of people affiliating with Buddhism also continued to increase by 0.51% since 2006 (from 52,392 people in 2006 to 58,440 people in 2013). As stated earlier, New Zealand has been influenced by a mass immigration of Asian born citizens. As Asia mainly consists of Eastern religions such as Hinduism and Buddhism, it is no surprise that these religions are the second and third largest religious following. This is especially evident within the governmental statistics as 42.9% of the Hindu following are born in Asia [9]. From relating both the history and map evidence on Buddhist and Hindu temples, I have come to the conclusion that most of the Hindu and Buddhist population is concentrated within major New Zealand cities such as Wellington, Auckland and Christchurch [10]. One of the main reasons for the high concentrations of immigrants in cities is due to the fact that there is more industry within cities, so economic migrants seek to find work within these places. I have made this assumption based on the facts that many migrant communities brought priests from their own countries and their temples have acted as focal points for different ethnic communities.

The Sikh population within Wales is fairly low, especially compared to that of New Zealand. As the 2013 New Zealand Census showed a doubling increase of the Sikh community since 2006. In 2013, 19,191 people indicated an identity with the Sikh religion, compared with 9,507 in 2006. This therefore shows that the Sikh population has increased by 0.21% since 2006 [9]. Sikhism is also an Eastern originated religion, so with the rise in Asian immigration to New Zealand, it is expected that the Sikh community has had a rise in number. Therefore, there is no astonishment when it is stated that 99.2% of the Sikh population is of Asian Ethnicity. One of the factors that may be affecting the rise in new inflows of Asian immigrants to New Zealand is that from 1991, policies encouraged the immigration of people with professional skills. Most of these came from countries such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea and Japan. According to the 2006 Census, China was the second most common birthplace after England [11]. Like that of the Hindu and Buddhist communities, the Sikh community is largely based in major cities such as Auckland and Wellington [10].

The percentage of New Zealand citizens identifying themselves as Jewish rose by 0.01% since 2006 (6,858 people in 2006 to 6,870 people in 2013). However, taking into account of the increase in the population of New Zealand as a whole, the percentage of the New Zealand population identifying as Jewish fell by 0.01% [9]. Judaism ranks as the seventh largest religion in New Zealand, ranking behind new age and spiritualism religious followings. Compared with Wales, New Zealand follows a similar pattern in terms of the Jewish population, as Judaism accounts for only a small percentage of the countries’