



CaDDANZ research findings and policy implications

# Attitudes towards Māori culture and multiculturalism in the NZ General Social Survey

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# Setting the context

## Fair Borders? Migration Policy in the Twenty-First Century

*Edited by*  
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BWB Texts

## From mainstream to manaaki: Indigenising our approach to immigration

- Indigenous and Immigration issues connected through historical facts of colonization and settlement but treated as 'separate and unrelated spheres' in research and policy
- What would a Treaty-based approach to immigration look like?



# Te Tiriti o Waitangi: Our first immigration policy

## Preamble

HER MAJESTY VICTORIA  
Queen of the United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and Ireland  
regarding with Her Royal favour  
the Native Chiefs and Tribes of  
New Zealand and anxious to  
protect their just Rights and  
Property and to secure to them  
the enjoyment of Peace and Good  
Order has deemed it necessary in  
consequence of the great number  
of Her Majesty's Subjects who  
have already settled in New  
Zealand and the rapid extension  
of Emigration both from Europe  
and Australia which is still in  
progress to constitute and appoint  
a functionary properly authorised  
to treat with the Aborigines of  
New Zealand for the recognition  
of Her Majesty's Sovereign  
authority over the whole or any  
part of those islands - Her Majesty  
therefore being desirous to  
establish a settled form of Civil  
Government with a view to avert  
the evil consequences which must  
result from the absence of the  
necessary Laws and Institutions  
alike to the native population and  
to Her subjects has been  
graciously pleased to empower  
and to authorise me William



# Te Tiriti and Māori missing in Immigration

## Oath of Allegiance

*"I, [full name], swear that I will be **faithful and bear true allegiance to Her (or His) Majesty [specify the name of the reigning Sovereign, as thus: Queen Elizabeth the Second, Queen of New Zealand,] Her (or His) heirs and successors, according to law, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of New Zealand and fulfil my duties as a New Zealand citizen.***

Research: Little attention given to Māori perspectives on immigration, multiculturalism, ethnic diversity.  
 Mainstream erasure of colonial context.

Policy settings: No transparent and meaningful mechanism for Māori/iwi influence over decision-making relating to immigration – nationally or sub-nationally

## Includes reference to Te Tiriti

Citizenship Act 1977



Immigration Act 2009



Fisheries Act 1983 | State Owned Enterprises Act 1986 | Conservation Act 1987 | Resource Management Act 1991 | Crown Minerals Act 1991 |





# Separate spheres' in policy settings

Māori development  
Biculturalism

Diversity  
Multiculturalism

Integration  
Extraction  
Migrants = resource

Cultural retention  
Prevention  
Māori = cost (gaps)





## ‘Separate spheres’ a wider issue for settler states

- Bauder (2011) – argues that Aboriginal and immigration narratives in Canada are located in different discursive and policy fields and that it’s time to “close the prevailing immigration-Aboriginal parallax gap ...”
- Stephenson (2003) and Curthoys (2000) – describe and critique the partitioning of 'the Indigene' and 'the immigrant' in dominant Australian ideologies and policies



# Māori seen as anti-immigration, anti-multiculturalism

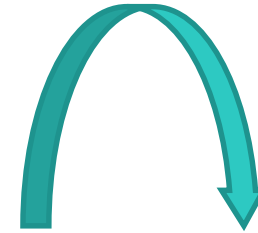
## Maori more important?

SIMON DAY • 15:36, May 25 2014



Maori dislike Asian immigrants more than any other group of New Zealanders, a new poll shows.

Asians are blamed for taking jobs from Maori, driving Maori to Australia, lacking understanding of the Treaty of Waitangi and competing for cultural funding.



Asia New Zealand Foundation 2013 survey: Māori (44 percent) were more likely than average (27 percent) to say that **New Zealanders felt less warm towards people from Asia** compared with 12 months earlier (Māori n=<100)

- **Popular ‘Māori vs Asians’ narratives**
- Competition for economic resources and jobs
- Competition for political positioning
- Anxieties over demographic ‘swamping’



## Preliminary analysis

### Focus questions in NZ GSS 2016:

- How important is diversity and multiculturalism in defining New Zealand?
  - How important is Māori culture in defining New Zealand?
- 
- How are these attitudes related, if at all?
  - What factors are associated with more inclusive imaginings of Aotearoa?

Access to the data used in this study was provided by Statistics New Zealand under conditions designed to meet the security and confidentiality requirements in the Statistics Act 1975.





## Factors that may matter (from the literature)

### Demographic:

- Age
- Gender
- Ethnicity

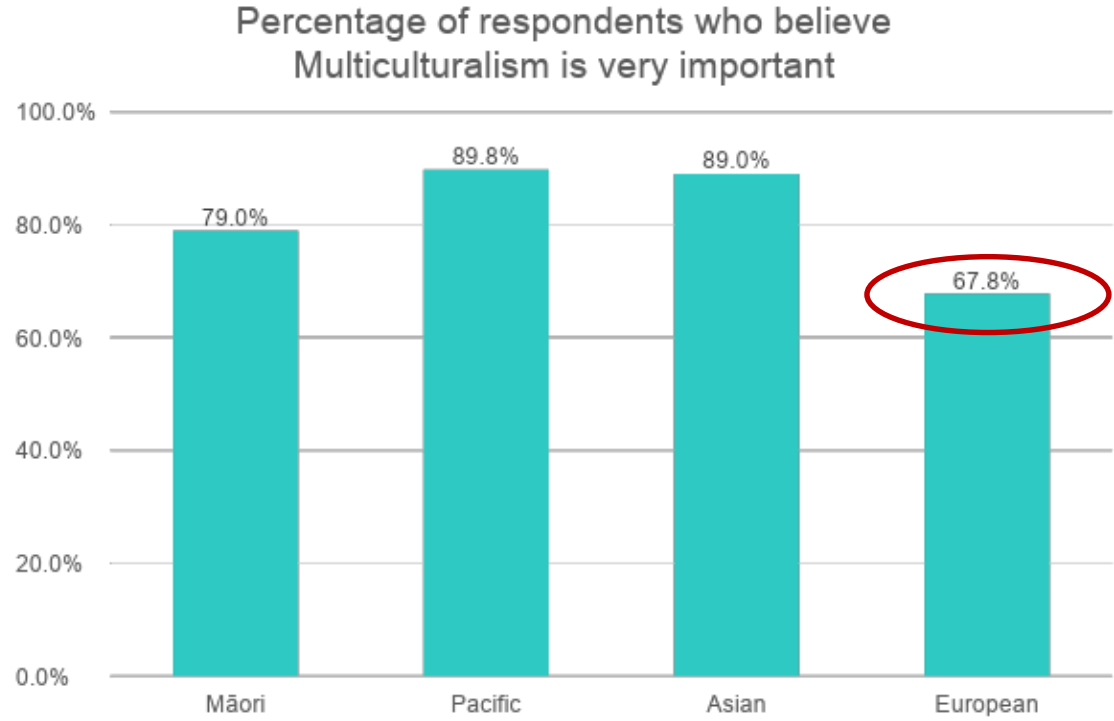
### Socio-cultural:

- Trust (7 item scale)
- Sense of belonging to NZ
- Support for te reo Māori (4 item scale)



# Ethnic differences in importance of MC/ED

Percentage who believe multiculturalism and ethnic diversity is very important for defining NZ (7-10)

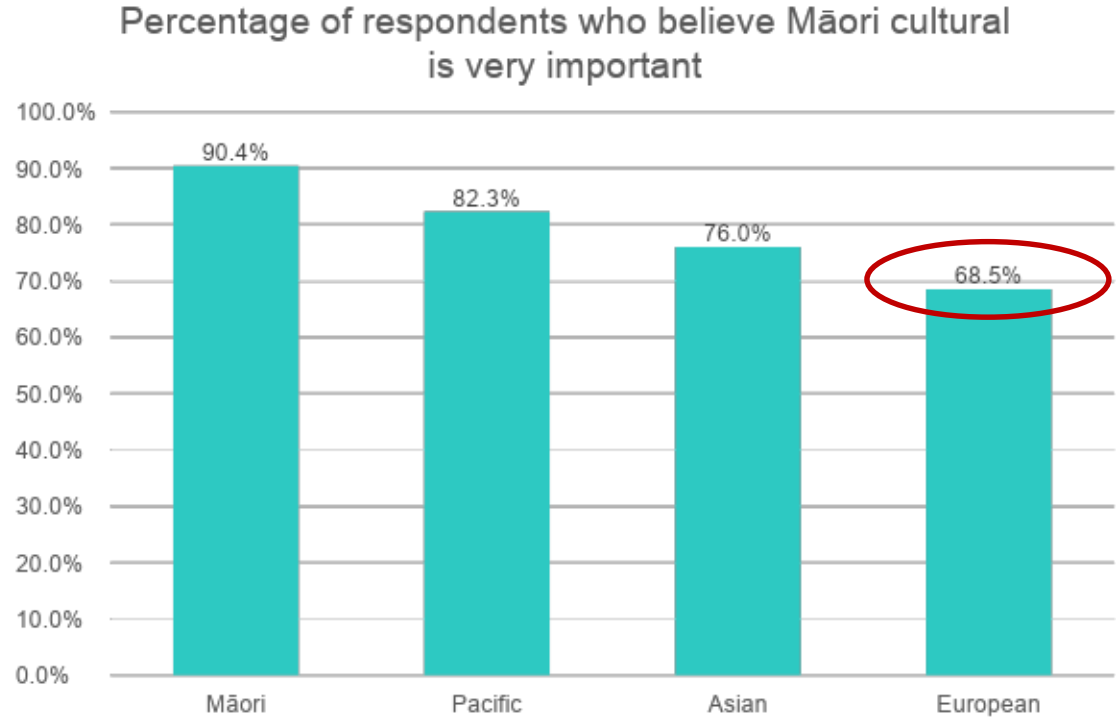


Wald (Pearson):  
Unadjusted  $\chi^2(12) = 580.05$   
Adjusted  $F(12, 86) = 42.86$   $P < 0.001$



# Ethnic differences in importance of Māori culture

Percentage who believe Māori culture and cultural practices are very important for defining NZ (7-10)

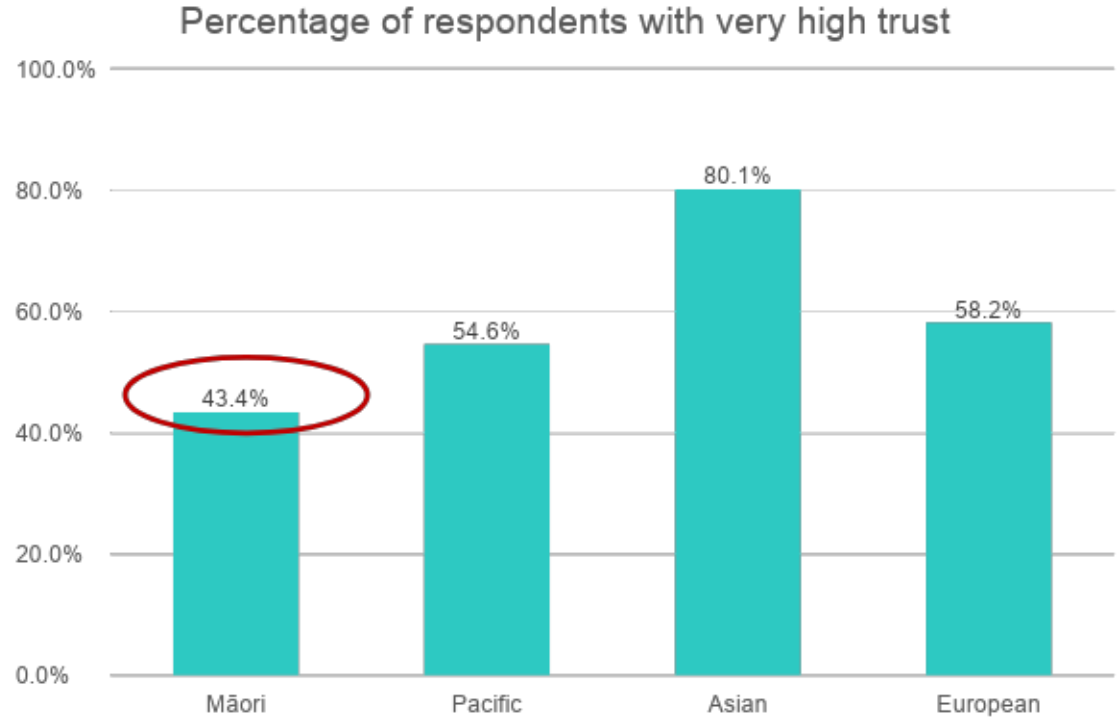


Wald (Pearson):  
Unadjusted  $\chi^2(12) = 579.48$   
Adjusted  $F(12, 86) = 42.81$   $P < 0.001$



## Ethnic differences in trust

On a scale of zero to ten, in general how much do you trust most people in NZ?  
Where zero is not at all, and ten is completely, how much do you trust: - the  
police/education system/media/courts/parliament/ health system? (7-10)

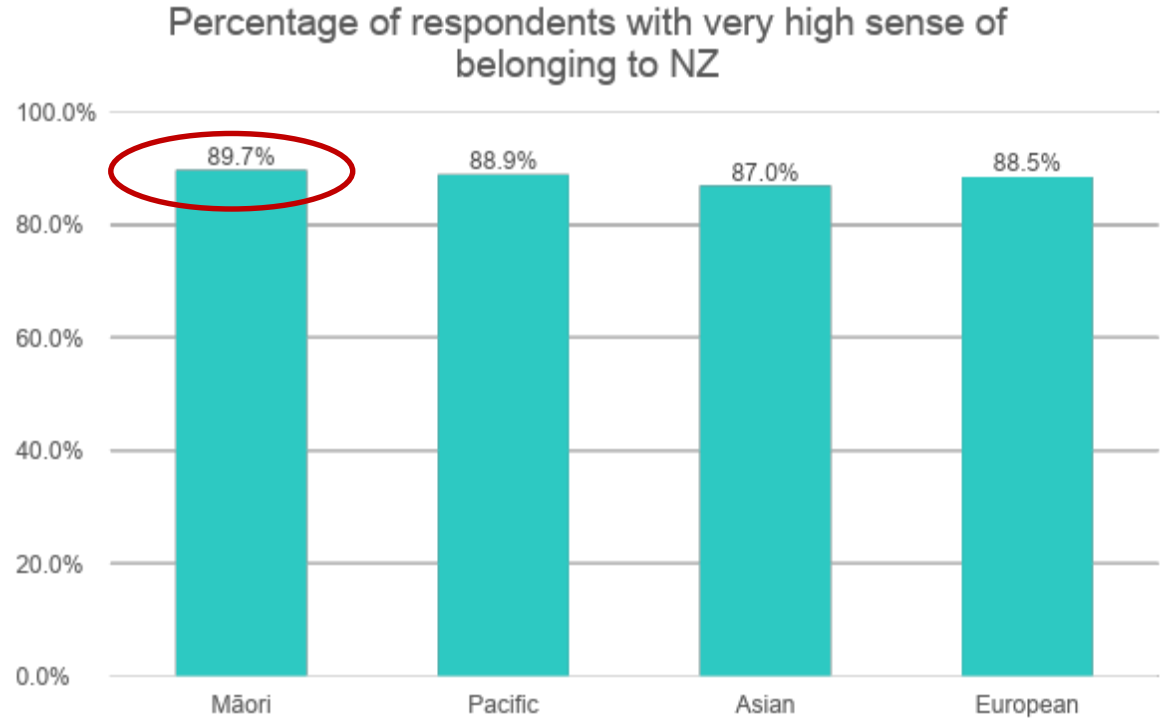


Wald (Pearson):  
Unadjusted  $\chi^2(12) = 322.02$   
Adjusted  $F(12, 86) = 23.79$   $P < 0.001$



# Ethnic differences in sense of belonging to NZ

On the scale of zero to ten, how would you describe your sense of belonging to New Zealand as a whole? (7-10)



Wald (Pearson):  
Unadjusted  $\chi^2(12) = 64.34$   
Adjusted  $F(12, 86) = 4.75, P < 0.001$



# Ethnic differences in support for te reo Māori

4-items, 5-points from strongly disagree to strongly agree

How much do you agree or disagree that:

- the government should encourage and support the use of Māori in everyday situations?
- Māori should be a core subject in primary schools.
- it would be good if all people living in New Zealand spoke Māori and English.
- Signage should be in both Māori and English.

Percentage of participants strongly supportive of te reo Māori (4-5)



Wald (Pearson):  
 Unadjusted  $\chi^2(12) = 722.17$   
 Adjusted  $F(12, 86) = 53.36, P < 0.001$



## Factors associated with importance of multiculturalism & ED

Variable	Association	Description
Support for te reo Māori (1-5)	Very strong; positive	As trust > so too does perceived import. of MC/ED
Trust (0-10)	Strong; positive	As trust > so too does perceived import. of MC/ED
Sense of belonging to NZ (0-10)	Strong; positive	As sense of belonging to NZ > so too does perceived import. of MC/ED
Ethnicity	Moderate	(c.f. Māori) European < import. of MC/ED; Pacific & Asian > import. of MC/ED
Gender	Weak	Female > import. of MC/ED
Age	Weak; u-shaped	(c.f. <b>18-24?</b> ) 55+ years < import. of MC/ED

OLS regression.  $F(30, 68) = 48.89$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $R\text{-squared} = .22$



## Factors associated with importance of Māori culture

Variable	Association	Description
<b>Support for te reo Māori (1-5)</b>	<b>Very strong; positive</b>	As trust > so too does perceived import. of Māori
<b>Sense of belonging to NZ (0-10)</b>	<b>Strong; positive</b>	As sense of belonging to NZ > so too does perceived import. of Māori
<b>Trust (0-10)</b>	<b>Strong; positive</b>	As trust > so too does perceived import. of Māori
Ethnicity	Moderate	(c.f. Māori) European and Asian < import. of Māori
Gender	Weak	Female > import. of Māori
Age	Weak; u-shaped	(c.f. <b>18-24?</b> ) 55+ years < import. of Māori

OLS regression.  $F(30, 68) = 96.20$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $R\text{-squared} = .35$





## Key points:

- In defining New Zealand, Māori and ethnic minorities place more importance than the European/Pākehā majority on their own and other cultures. Why?
- Age, gender and ethnicity predicted importance placed on Māori culture and multiculturalism, but trust, and sense of belonging to NZ were stronger, and attitudes to te reo was the strongest
- Potential: enhancing belonging and trust (i.e. community building) to increase importance placed on cultural diversity