

TŪI TŪI TUITUIĀ
RACE RELATIONS in 2006



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The Human Rights Commission and Race Relations

The main functions of the Human Rights Commission under the Human Rights Act 1993 are to promote and protect human rights; to encourage the development of harmonious relations; to promote equal employment opportunities; and to provide a dispute resolution service for complaints of discrimination on the grounds (among others) of colour, race, and ethnic or national origins.

The Act also provides for the appointment of a Race Relations Commissioner to lead the Commission, in conjunction with the Chief Commissioner, on matters relating to race relations.

The Commission encourages the maintenance and development of positive race relations through a variety of programmes, including:

- *Promoting implementation of the New Zealand Action Plan for Human Rights*
- *Building a better understanding of the human rights dimensions of the Treaty of Waitangi*
- *Facilitating the New Zealand Diversity Action Programme, and maintaining programme networks for issues such as interfaith cooperation, media and language policy*
- *Organising the annual New Zealand Diversity Forum*
- *Acknowledging positive contributions to race relations through the award of certificates and the publication of the awards in a widely distributed monthly e-newsletter*
- *Promoting community participation in diversity events, including Race Relations Day and Māori Language Week*
- *Publishing an annual review of developments and issues in race relations*
- *Providing a disputes resolution service for complaints about discrimination*
- *Providing advocacy, research, information and education on race relations.*



This report is part of the Human Rights Commission's contribution to the New Zealand Diversity Action Programme for 2007.

For further details of the programme visit www.hrc.co.nz/diversity

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1. He Kupu Whakataki: Introduction

Whakarongo ake au ki te tangi ā te manu nei, te mā-tui. Tūi-tūi-tuituiā. Tuia i runga, tuia i raro, tuia i waho, tuia i roto. Tuia te here tangata kā rongō te Pō, kā rongō te Ao. Tūi-tūi-tuituiā te whanaungatanga o te tangata.

One week stands out in terms of race relations in New Zealand in 2006. It was the week in August in which 100,000 New Zealanders, Māori, Pākehā, Pasifika and those of many other ethnicities, paid their tributes at Tūranga-wae marae in Ngāruawahia to the Māori Queen, Te Arikinui Dame Te Atairangikaahu. A further 400,000 watched the live broadcast of her funeral on television. The Lady, as she was affectionately known, had led the Kīngitanga for 40 years, and she was a tireless advocate for Māori, New Zealand and Pacific unity. She touched the hearts of all peoples of New Zealand and the Pacific, and many beyond.

In the same week, 650 people from throughout New Zealand attended the third New Zealand Diversity Forum at Te Papa in Wellington, among them the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other community, local government and central government representatives. There was a moving tribute from leaders and spokespeople from many ethnic, cultural and religious communities to Te Arikinui, and practical actions were discussed to foster positive race relations and cultural diversity.

Later in the week, Hon Anand Satyanand, a retired Judge and Ombudsman, was sworn in as New Zealand's Governor-General. Born in New Zealand but tracing his origins to Fiji and India, his appointment symbolised the multicultural nature of contemporary New Zealand.

Our increasing diversity

Every five years, the New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings gives us an updated view of ourselves. When the 2006 census results were released in November, they confirmed that the ethnic diversity of our population had increased. Just over two-thirds identified as European, and just under a third identified as Māori, Asian and Pacific. A further 11.1% described themselves simply as "New Zealander"¹:

European:	2,609,592	(67.6%)
Māori:	565,329	(14%)
New Zealander:	429,429	(11.1%)
Asian	354,552	(9.2%)
Pacific	265,974	(6.6%)

¹ Note that because people can identify themselves as belonging to more than one ethnicity, the numbers add up to over 100%. The "New Zealander" category was used for the first time in the 2006 census.

The fastest growing group over the past five years was people who identified as Asian (which increased by almost 50%), followed by those who identified as Pacific (which grew by 14.7%) and those who identified as Māori (which grew by 7.4%). There was also an increase in the religious diversity of New Zealanders.

This degree of diversity is relatively recent. Thirty years ago, in the 1976 census, it was as follows:

European:	86%
Māori:	8.6%
Pacific:	1.96%
Other:	0.1%
Unspecified:	2.3%

The past three decades have been a period of adjustment to this major demographic and cultural change. Successively, there was public anxiety about the levels of Pacific migration (in the 1970s and early 1980s) and of Asian migration (in the 1990s and early 2000s). Over that entire period, there was a growing Māori voice, with claims for equality, historical justice and recognition of the rights of Māori as tangata whenua.

The 2006 census results serve to emphasise that when we talk of being a New Zealander, or of new migrants accepting the New Zealand way of life, our identity and way of life is very textured and varied. It includes elements of very different cultures – Māori, European, Pacific, Asian, African, Middle Eastern; and different religions – Christian, Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, and non-believer. Of the children “made in New Zealand” in the year to last September, 54% were to some degree of Māori, Pacific or Asian descent. New Zealand is not a mono-cultural country.

It is interesting to consider how we ourselves might expect to be treated in other countries. Do we want those of us who have migrated to Australia, for example – around half a million, including some 100,000 Māori – to simply become Australians, or do we want them to be seen as New Zealand Australians, committed to their country of residence but also maintaining an identity and culture from their country of origin? Te Puni Kōkiri last year conducted a survey of Māori in Australia, with results to be released in 2007, to see if they face any problems of identity and whether they are able to live in Australia as Māori. Perhaps it will tell us something as well about the maintenance of culture and identity by diverse communities in New Zealand.

The public mood

After the sometimes bitter race relations debate in 2004 and the political divide over race relations in the election campaign in 2005, the public mood appeared to settle in 2006. According to UMR’s *Mood of the Nation* report, optimists outnumbered pessimists on the future of race relations by 8%, with 35% of respondents saying things would get better and 27% saying they would get worse. That was about the same as in 2005, but much more positive than 2004. Public anxiety about race relations also reduced. When asked to identify the most important problem facing New Zealand, race relations rated sixth at 5.1% behind the economy (12.5%), health care (12.2%), crime and violence (10.6%), education and welfare (both 5.2%). This was the lowest level recorded since tracking began in 2001 (it was considered the most important problem of all in 2004). While there was extensive media coverage on race relations, only two stories were among the 21 most followed news stories for the year. One was the very positive coverage of

the Māori Queen's tangi, which was followed by 64% of respondents in August (the sixth most followed story). The other was the controversy over the publication of the anti-Muslim cartoons, followed by 58% in February (the 14th most followed story).

The public mood was also reflected in the policy shift on race relations by the opposition National Party, following the election of a new leader in November. In his first major address, John Key reiterated that the National Party would always believe in "one standard of citizenship", but he stressed the importance of New Zealand celebrating the cultural, religious and ethnic differences of its people and acknowledged the unique position of Māori as tangata whenua. All this seems to suggest that after the divisions and debates of the past three years, we are ready to move forward in a spirit of dialogue rather than confrontation.

Community action

This review of race relations in 2006 testifies to the myriad of initiatives and programmes undertaken by people and organisations in New Zealand to foster positive race relations and cultural diversity. Nearly 200 organisations registered projects with the New Zealand Diversity Action Programme, and this number will grow further in 2007. There are active networks of people and organisations working on interfaith dialogue and cooperation, language preservation and maintenance, and diversity in the media. There are innumerable non-government organisations involved in community development and community relations. Both central and local government agencies are increasingly focused on community cohesion and wellbeing, including harmonious relations and cultural diversity. Public libraries, museums and galleries are amongst those taking a lead. An area of focus for the future will be to bring together those in the business sector who recognise the benefits of diversity as an economic driver and who are successfully addressing the challenges and opportunities of a more diverse workforce and more diverse customers, to share best practice and to foster new initiatives.

A five yearly stocktake

New Zealand is a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and is required to report every five years on its compliance with the convention. In July, the Government submitted its 2000-05 report to the United Nations CERD Committee. The report covers a wide range of initiatives and developments. While recognising that there continue to be significant challenges in terms of social and economic inequality between different ethnic groups, the report is generally positive about actions being taken and expresses a government commitment to ongoing action.

The five-yearly reporting process provides an opportunity to consider both the main developments in race relations in the past five years in New Zealand and the most significant challenges for the future.

Developments in race relations since 2000

In summary, the major developments included:

- *An increase in the ethnic, cultural and religious diversity of New Zealand, as evidenced by the results of the 2006 census. Responses to this in the past five years have included the establishment of an Office of Ethnic Affairs, the adoption and implementation of the New Zealand Settlement Strategy, the development of the New Zealand Diversity Action*

Programme, new initiatives in interfaith dialogue, and increased public participation in cultural festivals and events.

- *The impact of global events.* These included 9/11, terrorism and counter-terrorism, conflicts in the Middle East and Afghanistan, and religious and racial tensions in Europe, Australia and the Pacific. While there were instances of racial and religious harassment in New Zealand following some of these events, they did not erupt into communal violence. Issues such as the publication of cartoons of the Prophet Mohammed were peacefully resolved. New Zealand did not retreat from a policy of multiculturalism, and counter-terrorism and security measures did not generally impinge on human rights.
- *A major public debate on race relations in 2003-05.* This was sparked first by the Court of Appeal's process decision and subsequent government legislation on the ownership of the foreshore and seabed, and second by the then Leader of the Opposition's critique of legislation and policy relating to Māori in a speech at Orewa in January 2004. The Foreshore and Seabed Act prompted the creation of the Māori Party which won four seats in the 2005 election. The heat went out of the public debate after the election and the new Leader of the National Party distanced himself from the policies of his predecessor in 2006.
- *Significant progress in the settlement of historical Treaty claims.* This included Waitangi Tribunal hearings and reports, the conclusion of a number of Crown-iwi settlement negotiations, the passage and implementation of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Settlement Acts and the allocation of \$357 million worth of fisheries assets to iwi. The Government funded a three year Treaty Information Programme.
- *Developments in government support for language diversity.* This included the establishment of the Māori Television Service, the Māori Language Information Programme, the national Pacific radio station Niu FM, support for an upgrade of iwi radio stations, a pilot programme to protect Pacific languages, and the establishment of the Language Line interpreter service.
- *Progress in the reduction of economic and social disparities.* There were dramatic positive changes in Māori and Pacific unemployment and average earnings, and improvements in Māori and Pacific educational attainment. Māori economic development was also significant. Efforts to reduce disparities in health, criminal offending and domestic violence have been less successful to date.
- *Implementation of human rights reforms.* The Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Race Relations Conciliator were merged, with new statutory functions, application of the unlawful discrimination provisions of the Human Rights Act to government departments, and new dispute resolution procedures. The new organisation has completed a major review of human rights in New Zealand, developed an Action Plan for Human Rights, introduced annual reviews of race relations, developed the Diversity Action Programme and conducted a community dialogue process on human rights and the Treaty of Waitangi.

Key challenges for the future

Five years is long enough to identify significant trends and developments. It is also a reasonable time frame for which to set new goals and targets. The challenges for the next period include:

- *Reducing ethnic disparities.* While progress in addressing economic and educational disparities needs to continue, there should be a strong focus on those areas where programmes to date have failed to achieve significant progress towards the desired outcomes. These relate

particularly to health, criminal offending (particularly youth offending) and rates of imprisonment, and domestic violence.

- *Strengthening the Crown-Māori relationship.* There is a need to strengthen the relationship between central and local government and organisations representative of Māori including iwi, hapu and whānau and other organisations. This involves the development of effective and accountable mechanisms for engagement on the part of both government and Māori. It also involves maintaining the momentum of the Treaty settlement process, recognising and protecting indigenous rights as expressed in the Treaty, further extending the use of reo Māori, and continuing a process of public education about the Treaty.
- *Providing for Migration and Settlement.* The review of immigration legislation, policy and practice needs to ensure that immigration processes recognise and provide for both the economic and social needs of New Zealand and the rights of migrant workers and their families. Care needs to be taken not to adopt migrant selection criteria and procedures that are racially discriminatory in their effect. Continued implementation of the New Zealand Settlement Strategy is important for the successful integration of new migrants, including their welcome and acceptance by the communities in which they settle.
- *Strengthening relationships between diverse communities.* The Government's proposed programme to strengthen relations between diverse ethnic, cultural and religious groups is vital for intercultural understanding and social cohesion in the context of an increasingly diverse society. The programme's emphases on strengthening intercultural relationships, addressing discrimination and promoting respect, improving connections with cultural identity, capacity building, community development and building the knowledge base are all important.
- *Determining government action on the New Zealand Action Plan for Human Rights.* The Human Rights Commission was required by legislation to prepare a New Zealand Action Plan for Human Rights, which was completed in March 2005. Although both government and community organisations are already engaged in the implementation of priority actions, the Government has yet to formally determine what actions it will take to implement the Plan.

The CERD Committee will consider the New Zealand report in August 2007. The Committee will review what has been achieved and make recommendations for future action to comply with the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. It is to be hoped that the Committee and the New Zealand Government will be able to find agreement on recommendations arising from consideration of the report and that the Government will therefore be able to accept and implement those recommendations. The report also provides a basis for a discussion within New Zealand on these issues.

Appreciation

The Human Rights Commission thanks all those who have contributed to this report, and the many individuals and organisations who have made their own contribution to positive race relations over the past year.

Joris de Bres
Race Relations Commissioner
Kaihautu Whakawhanaunga a Iwi

2. Chronology of Race Relations Events 2006

January

- Waitangi Tribunal releases report on 14 Kaipara treaty claims

February

- Festivals mark the Chinese New Year in a variety of centres, including major events in Auckland and Christchurch attended by 200,000 people
- Waitangi Day is observed at Waitangi and at events throughout the country
- News media and religious leaders reach accord facilitated by the Race Relations Commissioner following the publication of cartoons of the prophet Mohammed amidst international controversy
- National interfaith forum held in Wellington

March

- Human Rights Commission publishes annual review of race relations
- Auckland's Pasifika Festival attended by 200,000 people
- The United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples releases the report on his 2005 visit to New Zealand
- St Patrick's Day is marked by events and parades throughout New Zealand
- Race Relations Day is observed throughout the country, including multiethnic festivals organized by the NZ Federation of Ethnic Councils in many centres

- Five-yearly census of population and dwellings conducted

April

- Five-yearly Māori Electoral Option opens
- Mana Wāhine Week focuses on Māori women in business
- Inaugural Ngāi Tahu Aoraki Bound course takes place

May

- European Community ethnic groups mark the international Eurofest

June

- Waitangi Tribunal releases report on 56 Hauraki Treaty claims
- Events and programmes nationwide to celebrate Matariki, the Māori New Year
- World Refugee Day is marked around New Zealand
- Crown signs Agreement in Principle on Treaty claims with Ngāti Whātua o Orākei
- 2,000 people attend the opening of the Mō Tātou exhibition at Te Papa
- State Services Commission Treaty Information Unit disbanded on completion of three year Treaty Information Programme

July

- The Social Report 2006 notes some reductions in economic and social disparities but many significant disparities persist
- Māori Language Week on the theme of sport attracts widespread participation
- New Zealand lodges its 2000-05 periodic report on compliance with the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination with the United Nations
- Draft Education Curriculum released for public consultation

August

- Dame Te Atairangikaahu, the Māori Queen, dies. More than 100,000 people pay their respects to her at Ngaruawahia, and 400,000 watch the tangi on television
- More than 650 people attend the annual New Zealand Diversity Forum in Wellington
- The Hon Anand Satyanand becomes Governor-General, the first person of Indo-Fijian descent to hold the position
- NZ Chinese Association (Auckland Branch) conference on *Going Bananas: Multiple Identities* held in Auckland

September

- Māori Language Week Awards
- Te Arawa Lakes Claims Settlement Act passed
- Crown signs Deed of Settlement of Treaty claims with Te Arawa affiliate iwi and hapu

October

- Diwali Festival is celebrated by 120,000 people in Auckland and Wellington, and by many more at events throughout New Zealand
- Draft national statement on religious diversity released for public consultation by the Race Relations Commissioner

November

- The National Party elects a new leader who announces a significant shift from the race relations policies of his predecessor
- Protected Objects Act comes into force
- Inaugural Māori Language conference at Massey University
- Ngāti Mutunga Claims Settlement Act passed
- Conference on Asian Health and Wellbeing takes place in Auckland

December

- Initial census results show increased ethnic and cultural diversity
- Parliament passes the Māori Purposes Bill which specifies September 2008 as the deadline for the lodgment of historical Treaty claims
- Government announces decisions on Immigration Act review



3. Te Tiriti o Waitangi: The Treaty of Waitangi

What happened?

- *A three year government Treaty Information Programme concluded in June*
- *A 2008 deadline was established for the lodgment of historical Treaty claims*
- *A number of private members' Bills on Treaty related issues were introduced after being drawn from the ballot*
- *The Law Commission produced a report on post-settlement governance structures*
- *The Waitangi Tribunal issued reports on the Kaipara and Hauraki claims and conducted a number of hearings*
- *Legislation was enacted to implement the Te Arawa Lakes and Ngāti Mutunga Treaty settlements*
- *Te Ohu Kaimoana allocated fisheries assets to a further 29 iwi and recognised 30 iwi aquaculture organisations*
- *The five yearly Māori Electoral Option resulted in an increase of 15,000 electors registered on the Māori electoral roll*
- *The UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Rights released his report on New Zealand*

Information on the Treaty

Treaty of Waitangi Information Programme

The State Services Commission's Treaty Information Unit was disestablished in June, after completing a three-year programme to

increase the range, distribution, accessibility and provision of factual information on the Treaty. It created Māori and English language websites on the Treaty and produced five information booklets. It developed school resources including a bilingual Treaty resource kit for social studies teachers of Year 7-10 students and a bilingual book for Year 3-7 students. Funds were also provided to other organisations, including the Human Rights Commission, to undertake Treaty information and dialogue projects. In 2006, the Unit held 24 community discussion events, and funded a major touring exhibition, *Treaty 2U*, which traveled the length of New Zealand from January to May, visiting 34 locations and attracting over 36,000 visitors. The exhibition was developed by the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, the National Library of New Zealand and Archives New Zealand.

Ownership of the Treaty websites was transferred to the Ministry for Culture and Heritage in July which will integrate them into the NZ History website. The State Services Commission continued to distribute the information booklets and educational resources, and provided funding for Te Papa to undertake a second *Treaty 2U* touring exhibition to 27 locations in the first half of 2007.

Community dialogue

The Human Rights Commission completed the fourth year of its community dialogue programme, *Te Mana I Waitangi*, on the human rights dimensions of the Treaty, with 14 symposiums, 57 community dialogue sessions, and 43 presentations. Over the four years, the Commission has engaged directly with more than 16,000 people in symposiums, dialogue sessions and presentations. A review of the project in 2006 identified a number of issues arising out of the dialogue for further attention:

- the relevance of the Treaty to Pacific peoples and new migrants
- the health of the Crown – Rangatira relationship
- the relationship between the Treaty and the Constitution
- the contemporary exercise of Rangatiratanga
- the meaning of citizenship and tūrangawaewae for all New Zealanders
- the recognition of the indigenous rights of Māori.

The Auckland Workers' Education Association published *Tāngata Tiriti – Treaty People*, an interactive resource on the Treaty for use with and by migrant communities.

Knowledge about the Treaty

A study carried out by UMR Research in February indicated that public knowledge about the Treaty of Waitangi had increased since 2002. The survey found that 42% of New Zealanders said they knew a lot or a reasonable amount about the Treaty, compared with 36% in a similar survey in 2002. Those aged under 30 had higher levels of knowledge about the Treaty than other groups. Almost three quarters of Māori said they knew a lot or a reasonable amount about the Treaty, compared with 39% of non-Māori.

Bills and legislation impacting the Treaty and indigenous rights

A number of Government and private members' Bills were introduced into Parliament in relation to the Treaty of Waitangi and indigenous rights. These were:

Māori Purposes Bill

The Māori Purposes Bill was introduced in July, amending the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975, the Māori Fisheries Act 2004, and the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004. The changes were largely of a non-contentious administrative nature, but the Bill also established a closing date of 1 September 2008 for new historical Treaty claims to be submitted to the Waitangi Tribunal. This gave effect to a Government election policy. The Bill was passed in December.

Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi Deletion Bill

The Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi Deletion Bill was introduced as a Private Member's Bill by New Zealand First MP Doug Woollerton in July. The Bill seeks to eliminate all references to the expressions 'the principles of the Treaty', 'the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi' and the 'Treaty of Waitangi and its principles' from all New Zealand statutes and regulations. The Government supported the Bill being referred to a Select Committee for consideration as part of its post-election agreement with New Zealand First, but did not support the substance of the Bill.

Foreshore and Seabed Repeal Bill

The Foreshore and Seabed (Repeal) Bill, a Private Member's Bill in the name of Māori Party co-leader Tāriana Tūria was drawn from the legislative ballot in October. The Bill seeks to repeal the Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004 and the Resource Management (Foreshore

and Seabed) Amendment Act 2004 and to consequentially amend a number of other enactments. The stated aim of the Bill is to reform the law relating to ownership of the foreshore and seabed especially in the light of the Court of Appeal judgement in the case of *Ngāti Apa v. the Attorney General*, and to vest the foreshore in the Crown while allowing Māori and others to have certain rights recognised in relation to the foreshore. The Bill had yet to receive its first reading at year's end.

Treaty of Waitangi (Removal of Conflict of Interest) Bill

The Treaty of Waitangi (Removal of Conflict of Interest) Bill, a Private Member's Bill in the name of New Zealand First MP Pita Parāone, was introduced in August. The Bill seeks to amend the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1976 to prohibit serving Judges of the High Court and Māori Land Court from serving, in any capacity, as members of the Waitangi Tribunal. The Bill had yet to receive its first reading at year's end.

Local Electoral (Repeal of Race-Based Representation) Amendment Bill

The Local Electoral (Repeal of Race-Based Representation) Amendment Bill, a Private Member's Bill in the name of National MP Tony Ryall, was drawn from the legislative ballot in October. The purpose of the Bill is to repeal certain provisions of the Electoral Act 2001 and the Bay of Plenty Regional Council (Māori Constituency Empowering) Act which provide for the optional establishment of Māori wards and constituencies for local authorities. The Bill had yet to receive its first reading at year's end.

Law Commission report on Māori governance entities

In May, the Law Commission published *Waka Ūmanga A Proposed Law for Māori Governance Entities* on issues arising from Treaty of Waitangi settlements and the transfer of assets from the Crown to Iwi. The report notes that there is a lack of adequate frameworks to "manage the interests of tribes and other Māori collectives in a way suitable for both them and those with whom they deal". The report recommends the establishment of a legislative framework (under a *Waka Ūmanga Act*), which would:

- Establish a governance model called *waka ūmanga* (a vehicle for community undertaking) which could be adopted by Māori entities managing collectively-owned assets;
- Establish a process for forming entities and resolving disputes;
- Recognise tribal authorities;
- Establish good governance standards;
- Establish an oversight secretariat to promote and maintain best practice.

Te Puni Kōkiri, The Ministry of Māori Development, began community consultation hui on the Law Commission's proposal in October.

Crown Māori Relationship Instruments

The Ministry of Justice and Te Puni Kōkiri completed a report in November entitled *Crown-Māori Relationship Instruments: Guidelines and Advice for Government and State Sector Agencies*. The guidelines were developed to promote effective working relationships between the Crown and Māori. The guidelines provide advice on:

- negotiating and drafting Crown-Māori Relationship Instruments (CMRI),

- the process for finalising relationships, creating a consistent internal Crown process for the execution of CMRI, and
- mechanisms for evaluating and reporting on CMRI.

Waitangi Tribunal

The Waitangi Tribunal is a permanent Commission of Inquiry charged with making recommendations on claims brought by Māori relating to policies, practices, actions or omissions of the Crown that are alleged to breach the promises made in the Treaty of Waitangi. The Tribunal makes recommendations on claims relating to the practical application of the Treaty. Funding for the Tribunal increased from \$7.376 million in 2005/06 to \$7.883 million in 2006/07, to assist in meeting Treaty claim deadlines.

The Tribunal published two reports in 2006. The *Kaipara Report* in January covered 14 separate claims from Dargaville to Muriwai and from Mangawhai to Waitematā. The Tribunal identified a number of common issues arising from all of the claims, which included the administration of old land claims, Crown purchase policies before 1865 and 'take raupatu' - rights derived from conquest. Whilst rejecting some of the claims, the Tribunal concluded that the claimants had been prejudiced by "numerous breaches" and that several breaches of articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty of Waitangi had occurred.

The *Hauraki Report* in June covered 56 claims in respect of the southern part of Tikapa Mōana, the Hauraki Gulf and its Islands, the Coromandel Peninsula and the lower Waihou and Piako Valleys. The Tribunal found that most of the lands bought by the Crown were not acquired under pre-emptive right. It found that the Treaty principles of dealing fairly and with utmost good faith had been breached by the Crown and that substantial

restitution was due, which should be the subject of "prompt negotiation".

In August, the Tribunal published the *Waitangi Tribunal Bibliography, 1975-2005*, commemorating thirty years of Waitangi Tribunal inquiry into contemporary and historical Treaty claims. It provides a comprehensive listing and index of all of the Tribunal's finding reports, the large body of research placed on the Tribunal's official record of inquiry, and the Tribunal's research, educational, corporate and instructional publications.

Most of the Tribunal's effort is committed to district inquiries into historical and contemporary claims. As at 31 December 2006, the Tribunal was preparing or conducting 10 inquiries across 16 of its 37 districts nationwide. It had previously completed inquiries and issued reports on 11 districts, while one district had been settled without inquiry. To date, 30% of districts covering 62% of New Zealand's land area have completed Tribunal inquiries, while another 43% of districts covering 26% of New Zealand's land area are under Tribunal action.

The Tribunal's major inquiry into the Indigenous Flora and Fauna and Māori Intellectual Property (Wai 262) claim resumed hearings in August. Crown evidence scheduled for hearing in December and January 2007 addressed issues concerning the environment, conservation lands, intellectual property laws, health, contemporary policy and legislation on research, and science funding. The hearings are due to close in March 2007.

Treaty settlements

The Office of Treaty Settlements negotiates historical settlements with claimant groups. The government allocated an additional \$5.2 million over four years to the Office in

the 2006 budget. The funding was primarily to increase policy and negotiations capacity through the appointment of additional staff. Total funding for the Office is now \$28 million per year, including a significant proportion for the purchase and depreciation of properties.

The Treaty settlement process includes: recognition of the mandate of the claimant negotiating team; agreeing on terms of negotiation; substantive negotiations leading to an agreement in principle including a proposed financial quantum; detailed negotiations leading to a Deed of Settlement and, finally, legislation giving effect to the settlement.

Milestones for 2006 included:

- Terms of negotiation were signed with the Kurahaupō Trust in June.
- An agreement in principle was signed with Ngāti Whātua o Orākei in June.
- The Te Arawa Lakes Claims Settlement Act 2006 was passed in September.
- A deed of settlement was signed with Te Arawa affiliate iwi and hapu in September.
- The mandate of Tainui Taranaki ki te Tonga, comprising four Te Tau Ihu iwi (Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Rarua, Te Atiawa and Ngāti Tama), was recognised in October.
- The Ngāti Mutunga Claims Settlement Act 2006 was passed in November.

The total amount committed by the Crown to treaty settlements since 1992 rose from \$744,738 million in 2005 to \$791,948 million.

Fisheries and aquaculture

Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust (Te Ohu Kaimoana) holds fisheries assets and manages their transfer to iwi under the Māori Fisheries Act 2004, which established a framework for

the governance of fisheries assets. In the year ending September 2006, 29 iwi were approved as mandated iwi organisations (MIOs), bringing the total number of MIOs to 35. \$265 million in assets were allocated to those 29 MIOs, bringing the total value of allocated assets to \$357 million.

Assets can be transferred once a MIO has set up its asset holding company (AHC). The total amount of assets transferred to iwi as at 30 September 2006 was \$272 million.

Te Ohu Kaimoana also administers the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Settlement Trust (Takutai Trust). In the year to 30 September 2006, Takutai Trust directors confirmed 30 MIOs as iwi aquaculture organisations thus allowing iwi to enter into agreements about their shares of aquaculture settlement assets. The Takutai Trust also played an active role in working with the Northland Regional Council as it moves toward establishing the first aquaculture management area (AMA) in the country.

Further information about Te Ohu Kaimoana, the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 and the Māori Fisheries Settlement allocation can be found at www.teohu.maori.nz

Māori seats in Parliament

One of the issues in contention in 2004-05 was the existence of separate Māori seats in Parliament. The present electoral law provides for Māori themselves to decide whether to exercise their vote on the Māori or the General electoral roll. The number of Māori seats is determined by the number of voters on the Māori electoral roll in relation to the overall number of voters and seats. During 2006, Māori were able to exercise their five-yearly option. As a result, the Māori roll increased by 14,914 electors, with 10,280 Māori electors enrolling for the first time, 14,294 switching from the General Roll to the Māori roll, and

7,294 switching from the Māori roll to the General roll. As at the end of December there were 225,274 people enrolled to vote on the Māori electoral roll and 165,361 declared Māori enrolled to vote on the General roll. The percentage of registered Māori electors enrolled on the Māori roll increased by about 2.5% to 57.6%. No increase in the number of Māori seats resulted.

Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Rights

The report by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Rodolfo Stavenhagen, was tabled at the 61st session of the UN Commission on Human Rights in March. The report made a number of findings including that:

- Although inequities continue to plague the relationships between Māori and Pākehā, New Zealand has moved to a bicultural approach, but there is increasing public promotion of an assimilationist position;
- Despite social programmes to address them, disparities between Māori and non-Māori in employment, health, housing, education and the criminal justice system continue to exist;
- The controversy over the Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004 reflected the lack of constitutional recognition of the inherent rights of Māori;
- Responsible debate is needed on constitutional issues.

The report made a number of recommendations including:

- A constitutional convention to design a constitutional reform to regulate the relationship between the Government and Māori;

- Constitutional entrenchment of the Treaty of Waitangi, the MMP electoral system and the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990;
- Legally binding and enforceable powers for the Waitangi Tribunal, and increased resources;
- Repeal of the Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004;
- Amendment of the Legal Services Act to enable Māori iwi and hapu to access mechanisms for protecting human rights;
- Negotiation with Māori to establish a more fair and equitable Treaty settlement process;
- Increased resources for Māori education, reduced student fees and increased student allowances;
- Continued policy initiatives to reduce social disparities between Māori and non-Māori;
- Government support for the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ratification of ILO Convention No.169 concerning indigenous and tribal peoples;
- Establishment of an independent commission to monitor media reporting of Māori issues.

The Government tabled a brief response at the UN Human Rights Council in September and at the General Assembly in October. It stated that the Rapporteur did not give sufficient weight to New Zealand's unique mechanisms for addressing historical and contemporary Māori grievances and that the matters raised by the Rapporteur were best debated through the free and full exercise of democratic prerogatives by Māori and non-Māori alike.

4. Te Hekenga me te Whakatau: Migration and Settlement

What happened?

- *There were 51,000 migrants in the 2005-06 year, with the largest number coming from the United Kingdom, followed by China, South Africa and India*
- *A new seasonal work scheme was established for Pacific Island workers*
- *Refugees accepted under the refugee quota came predominantly from Myanmar, Iran, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq and Afghanistan*
- *There was a further reduction in the number of international students*
- *The government decided on changes to the Immigration Act after public consultation*
- *The national network of Settlement Support New Zealand Coordinators was increased to 19 locations*
- *The Auckland Regional Settlement Strategy and associated Auckland Settlement Action Plan were completed and approved by Cabinet*
- *A Settlement Senior Officials Group was established and 17 central government agencies met monthly to further develop the NZ Settlement Strategy and a Settlement National Action Plan*
- *A Strengthening Refugee Voices initiative began*
- *A number of "Settling In" projects were undertaken by communities supported by the Ministry of Social Development*

Migration trends

A total of 51,236 migrants were approved for residence in 2005-06. The largest group (29%) came from the United Kingdom, followed by China (13%), South Africa (8%), India (7%), Fiji (5%), South Korea (4%), Samoa and the USA (4% each), and the Philippines and Tonga (2% each). All others comprised 22%. The total number of permanent long term arrivals in 2005-06, including 24,000 returning New Zealand citizens, was 80,100, compared with 79,100 the previous year. Permanent long term departures, including 47,000 New Zealand citizens, totalled 69,400. Net permanent long term migration was thus 10,700, compared to 8,600 the previous year.

Migration to Australia

A significant proportion of permanent long term departures are to Australia, where the New Zealand population was estimated to be 460,000 in 2003. This included around 90,000 Māori (2001 Census), and in 2006 Te Puni Kokiri initiated a survey of Māori in Australia "to examine the Australian Māori community and describe the reasons for which they are living in Australia; any problems of identity they face; the factors involved in their success; and their ability to live in Australia as Māori." The results are expected to be released in 2007.

Asian migrants decrease

In a report on immigration policy in August, the Asia New Zealand Foundation expressed concern that:

- Migrant numbers from China, India, Korea and Asia generally have steadily declined since 2001 while migrant numbers from the United Kingdom and Europe have steadily increased since 2001.
- The percentages of those migrants from China or India approved under the skilled migrant category decreased in 2004-05 compared to 2000-03, while the percentage of migrants from the United Kingdom who were accepted under the category increased.
- There has been an apparent increase in Asian migrants leaving New Zealand.

The Department of Labour's *Migration Trends 2005-06* confirms that since the introduction of the Skilled Migrant Category in 2003-04, the proportion of approvals from the United Kingdom has increased. UK migrants comprised 21% of skilled migrants in 2003-04, 31% in 2004-05 and 29% in 2005-06. The percentages of migrants from China approved under the Skilled Business Category in 2005-06 increased from 10% to 13%, while the percentage from India remained the same at 7%.

Pacific migration

There were 1,330 people approved for residence through the Samoan quota in 2005-06, including 435 approvals for unfilled places in previous ballots. There were 1,114 approvals under the Pacific Access category, including 694 for unfilled places in previous ballots. Approvals comprised 127 from Fiji, 37 from Kiribati, 234 from Tonga, 22 from Tuvalu and 694 residual places.

Seasonal workers from the Pacific

In October the Government launched a seasonal worker scheme aimed at enabling Pacific workers to fill horticulture and viticulture jobs when no New Zealanders are available. Employers registered as Recognised Seasonal Employers who are unable to locate suitable New Zealand workers can seek to recruit firstly from the Pacific and then, if unsuccessful, from other countries. Registration depends on the employer's employment and health and safety practices, and evidence that their workers will be protected. Successful applicants are granted a limited work permit of six months.

Refugees

The Refugee Quota Programme accepted 791 people for resettlement in 2005-06. In the past five years, over 3,500 people have arrived through the quota. The main source countries over that period were Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia and Ethiopia. The main source countries in 2005-06 were Myanmar (39%), Iran (19%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (11%), Iraq and Afghanistan (9% each). There were 67 successful refugee status claimants (asylum seekers), and 162 successful refugee status claimants were approved for residence. The number of asylum seekers has continued to fall, from 247 in 2002-03, to 115 in 2003-04, 81 in 2004-05, to the 67 in the past year.

International students

Almost 70,000 students from over 165 nationalities were granted a permit to study in New Zealand in 2005-06, a drop of 11% from 2004-05. Permit numbers have decreased each year after peaking at over 87,000 people in 2002-03. The top ten source countries accounted for 80% of students. China was the largest source country (39%), followed

by South Korea (15%) and Japan (6%). Decreasing international student numbers have had the greatest impact on schools and English language providers, whereas enrolments in universities and polytechnics have grown steadily. Policy changes in 2005-06 eased work restrictions on international students and their partners. Almost 4,500 graduates were issued with a Graduate Job Search permit at the conclusion of their studies. Of these, 83% were Chinese, 4% Indian, and 2% each South Korean and Malaysian.

Immigration Act

The Department of Labour released a discussion paper in April outlining options for amending the Immigration Act 1987. Consultation on the discussion paper was followed in December by a further paper summarizing the submissions and identifying the approach that the new legislation – due to be introduced in 2007 – will take. The new law will be framework legislation but prescriptive where individual rights are involved. Among other things it will establish a clearer more efficient visa system and replace the existing review tribunals with a single tribunal which is accessible, affordable and provides robust decisions within a reasonable timeframe. The new tribunal will be administered by the Ministry of Justice. It is highly likely that the legislation will also include explicit recognition of the need to protect those protected by the Convention against Torture and the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights. The issues raised by Part 4A of the present Immigration Act which deals with security concerns such as those raised by the Ahmed Zaoui case, have not been addressed in the present review.

Immigrant Advisers Licensing Bill

The Immigration Advisers Licensing Bill was reported back from Select Committee in

September. The Bill, introduced in 2005, establishes a licensing framework for regulating immigration advisers. A number of new offences are set out including providing immigration advice without a licence. A new statutory body, the Immigration Advisers Authority, will be established to administer the regime and will maintain a register of licensed immigration advisers. The Bill is expected to be given its third reading in early 2007.

Settlement Strategy

The Department of Labour leads the implementation, further development and reporting across agencies for the New Zealand Settlement Strategy with the Office of Ethnic Affairs and the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs. The Strategy provides a long term, whole of government settlement framework for migrants, refugees and their families. Launched in 2004 with a budget package of \$62 million over four years, the initiatives include: career advice and support for unemployed migrants, English for children in schools and for adults, additional funding for the initial resettlement of refugees, and the creation of a national network of settlement support services (*Settlement Support New Zealand*) in 19 local areas.

The Department's strategy over the year included:

- establishing a new Settlement Division and a national Settlement Secretariat
- implementing a further nine *Settlement Support New Zealand* (SSNZ) initiatives to provide clear points of contact for new migrants and refugees, support responsive provision of services that support their settlement and joint local planning for settlement. Nineteen SSNZ Coordinators have been appointed by local lead agencies that have been contracted by the Department to deliver on the initiative's outcomes.

Auckland Regional Settlement Strategy

Following community engagement, the Auckland Regional Settlement Strategy (a project under the Auckland Sustainable Cities Programme) and its associated Auckland Settlement Action Plan were finalised. The Strategy, a joint central government, local government and NGO project, identified a settlement vision for Auckland and agreed ten goals and 90 opportunities to improve settlement outcomes in Auckland. Some of these opportunities were identified for action at central government level. The remaining opportunities have been incorporated into the Auckland Settlement Action Plan led by local and central Government agencies.

Settlement Support New Zealand (SSNZ)

The Department of Labour has established the Settlement Support New Zealand initiative in 19 regions to focus on better co-ordinated delivery of settlement advice, information and services at a local level. The initiatives are run in collaboration with city councils and settlement support agencies. SSNZ will make a significant difference to local collaboration and joint planning for settlement support by encouraging a joined-up approach that strengthens local input into national policy and service delivery for migrant and refugee newcomers.

Strengthening Refugee Voices

The *Strengthening Refugee Voices* initiative, a response to the need for more sustainable engagement with settled refugees, commenced implementation in Auckland, Hamilton and Wellington, and initial steps have been made in Christchurch. The *Strengthening Refugee Voices* groups, in key refugee resettlement regions, provide consistent reference points for refugee input into government consultations and refugee policy discussions. They also provide a useful reference point for individual agencies or service providers wishing to develop responsive services, and a vehicle for

local refugees to seek responsiveness from service providers.

***Settling In* programme**

The *Settling In* programme is administered by Family and Community Services (a service of the Ministry of Social Development). The programme works with refugee and migrant communities, local government and NGOs in seven regions across New Zealand: Auckland, Hamilton, Hawke's Bay, Wellington, Nelson/Tasman, Marlborough and Christchurch. Refugee and migrant communities are supported in identifying their needs, and a community development approach is used to develop their capacity and capability to address those needs. It enables refugee and migrant communities to form relationships with other New Zealanders and across tribal, religious and ethnic groups by working towards a variety of common causes.

A sample of the wide range of activities *Settling In* was involved in is:

Auckland:

- Assisting Muslim leaders from Afghani, Somali and Iraqi communities to develop a range of activities to strengthen their families and ease their settlement in New Zealand.
- Establishing a Muslim women's network to reduce isolation, increase connections between communities and share information.

Waikato:

- Working with the Somali community to support young people in integrating with local youth.
- Facilitating family capacity building workshops to provide information about parenting in New Zealand, nutrition for children, early childhood development, the New Zealand education system, mental health issues and budgeting advice.

Hawke's Bay:

- Completing a needs assessment process and sharing findings with key government agencies, NGOs and communities.
- Supporting collaborative groups to identify priorities for action.

Wellington:

- The Prime Minister launched the Wellington Refugee Health and Wellbeing Action Plan, incorporating more than 70 projects addressing refugee health, capacity building, safety and security, economic wellbeing, skills and knowledge.
- Facilitating meetings between Middle Eastern and African communities and Sport Wellington, Soccer Wellington and local authorities to identify ways to support and encourage inter-community soccer.

Nelson/Tasman:

- Supporting the Race Unity festivals in

Nelson and Marlborough for Race Relations Day.

- Supporting the Multi Ethnic council to undertake support and coordination on social issues for refugees and migrants in Nelson.

Marlborough:

- Supporting the establishment of a Marlborough Migrant Centre. It will act as a central place for migrants to obtain information regarding services in Marlborough.

Christchurch:

- Developing a project management programme for young people who will use the knowledge gained to develop initiatives and activities for the youth in their communities.
- Initiating an intersectoral Canterbury Refugee Youth group who are working to address the issues for refugee youth in Canterbury.

A SNAPSHOT OF NEW ZEALAND'S DIVERSITY

<p>General</p> <p>TOTAL POPULATION 2006 Percentage of New Zealanders who identify themselves as a particular ethnic group.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>European</td><td>67.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>Maori</td><td>14%</td></tr> <tr><td>New Zealander</td><td>11.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>Asian</td><td>9.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>Pacific</td><td>6.6%</td></tr> </table> <p>BIRTHS Live births in the year ending September 2006.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Number of births</td><td>59,120</td></tr> <tr><td>European</td><td>70%</td></tr> <tr><td>Maori</td><td>29%</td></tr> <tr><td>Pacific</td><td>15%</td></tr> <tr><td>Asian</td><td>10%</td></tr> </table>	European	67.6%	Maori	14%	New Zealander	11.1%	Asian	9.2%	Pacific	6.6%	Number of births	59,120	European	70%	Maori	29%	Pacific	15%	Asian	10%	<p>TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS 2006 Domestic students enrolled in tertiary education at 31 July 2004.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>European</td><td>64.5%</td><td>Maori</td><td>19.8%</td><td>Pacific</td><td>6.2%</td><td>Asian</td><td>12.2%</td><td>Other</td><td>4.4%</td></tr> </table>	European	64.5%	Maori	19.8%	Pacific	6.2%	Asian	12.2%	Other	4.4%	<p>2004:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>European</td><td>68.1%</td><td>Maori</td><td>27%</td><td>Pacific</td><td>2.9%</td><td>Asian</td><td>0.6%</td><td>Other</td><td>1.4%</td></tr> </table> <p>Place of birth</p> <p>More than one in five New Zealand residents were born overseas in 2006. Main countries of overseas birthplace in descending order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> England China Australia Samoa 	European	68.1%	Maori	27%	Pacific	2.9%	Asian	0.6%	Other	1.4%	<p>This represents 16.2% of Maori students.</p> <p>TE REO MAORI AT SCHOOLS School students learning Te Reo Maori</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Te Reo Maori</td><td>19,875</td></tr> <tr><td>Maori students</td><td>13,512</td></tr> </table> <p>This represents 8.3% of Maori students.</p> <p>PACIFIC MEDIUM EDUCATION Students receiving Pacific medium education</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Pacific medium education</td><td>3170</td></tr> </table> <p>Taught at 42 schools in July 2006 compared to 24 in July 2004.</p>	Te Reo Maori	19,875	Maori students	13,512	Pacific medium education	3170
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	<p>DISTRICT HEALTH BOARDS In the 2004 local government elections:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Total elected to DHBs</td><td>114</td></tr> <tr><td>Maori elected</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>Pacific elected</td><td>3</td></tr> </table> <p>Minister of Health appointed an additional 78 people to DHBs as at 30 April 2005. These included 39 Maori and 3 Pacific people.</p>	Total elected to DHBs	114	Maori elected	11	Pacific elected	3	<p>TE REO MAORI 23.7% of Maori stated they could hold a conversation in Maori about everyday things [2006].</p> <p>MAORI MEDIUM EDUCATION Students receiving Maori medium education</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Maori students</td><td>29,341</td></tr> <tr><td>Maori students</td><td>26,340</td></tr> </table>	Maori students	29,341	Maori students	26,340	<p>Immigration 2005/06</p> <p>MIGRANTS 51,236 approved for residence</p> <p>REFUGEES 791 approved for residence through Refugee Quota</p> <p>ASYLUM SEEKERS 162 approved for residence</p> <p>CITIZENS 27,780 applications recommended</p>																																				
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Sources: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2006; Statistics New Zealand, Births and Deaths, September 2006 Quarter; Ministry of Education, Early Childhood Education Statistics, 2006; Ministry of Education, School Statistics 2006; Ministry of Education: 2005 Tertiary Education Enrolments; Local Government New Zealand, Elected Members' Survey 2004; Ministry of Health Annual Report, 2005; Ministry of Education, New Zealand Schools 04, Table A24; Classification Counts 2006 Census; Ministry of Education, New Zealand Schools 2006; Department of Labour, Migrant Trends 2005-06; Department of Internal Affairs, Annual Report 2005-06.

5. Tīkanga Rerekētanga: Cultural Diversity

What happened?

- *The number of organisations participating in the New Zealand Diversity Action Programme more than tripled from 56 to 184*
- *Over 650 people participated in the third New Zealand Diversity Forum in August*
- *New books and resources were published on diversity themes*
- *The government adopted a programme to strengthen relationships between diverse communities*
- *Local government long term community plans were completed*
- *There were a number of outdoor focused cross-cultural exchange programmes*
- *The Protected Objects Act was passed to protect cultural heritage*
- *Creative New Zealand adopted a cultural diversity strategy*
- *Museums mounted a range of ethnic community exhibitions*
- *Two major public art works reflecting diversity were unveiled in Whangarei*

Diversity action

New Zealand Diversity Action Programme

The number of organisations participating in the New Zealand Diversity Action Programme grew from 56 to 184, with over 250 registered

projects to foster positive race relations and cultural diversity. The Diversity Action Programme is facilitated by the Human Rights Commission. Three programme networks, for National Language Policy (Te Waka Reo), Interfaith (Te Korowai Whakapono) and Media (Ngā Reo Tangata) also showed significant growth.

The annual New Zealand Diversity Forum held as part of the programme in August attracted over 650 participants. Besides the Human Rights Commission, key sponsors were the Office of Ethnic Affairs, Te Puni Kōkiri, Te Papa, UNESCO, the Wellington City Council, and the Ministry of Social Development. There was a national youth forum, and a series of professional forums for museums and galleries, public libraries, local government, and researchers. There were eight information forums on a wide range of race relations topics, and six half day workshops including an interfaith forum and a women's forum. Keynote papers from the forum are available at www.hrc.co.nz/forum

Organisations participating in the Diversity Action Programme included 50 education providers, 20 ethnic and multi-ethnic groups, 15 faith and interfaith groups, 15 local government organisations, 15 museums and galleries, 10 media and communications groups, 10 language groups, 10 research organisations, and eight central government agencies. The remaining participants came

from a wide range of sectors, including health, recreation, arts and cultural, community, business, human rights, and social service organisations.

The kinds of projects registered most frequently were:

Special Days and Weeks: Over 60 projects related to special days, weeks and festivals, including the Chinese New Year, Waitangi Day, Race Relations Day, International Women's Day, Mana Wahine Week, Matariki, World Refugee Day, Māori Language Week, Islam Awareness Week, Diwali, World Peace Day, the Week of Prayer for World Peace, and United Nations Day.

Conferences, workshops and forums: Over 25 projects related to conferences, workshops and forums, including in some cases a year-long programme of forums, such as the series of symposiums on human rights and the Treaty of Waitangi, or, in the case of the New Zealand Diversity Forum, a set of forums taking place together. Others were annual conferences where there was an emphasis on aspects of diversity.

Publications and Resources: Over 25 projects related to the publication of resources, including new or enhanced websites, newspapers in education and other school resources, books, journals, directories, research reports, migrant guides, and a multicultural recipe book.

Exhibitions: Around 15 projects related to exhibitions or exhibition programmes in art galleries, museums and other public spaces.

Cultural Performances: Around 15 projects, other than those marking particular days and events, related to cultural performances and festivals.

Education and training: Around 25 projects related to education and training, including public education, classes for young people and

new migrants, developing unit standards, and leadership training.

The remaining projects covered a wide variety of initiatives including research, partnerships, policy and strategy development, intercultural dialogue, sport, health, employment, policing, community development and migrant settlement support.

Diversity publications

The Victoria Institute of Policy Studies published *The Policy Implications of Diversity*, by Jonathan Boston, Paul Callister and Amanda Wolf, the product of three years of research and discussion about diversity and public policy prompted by a request from public sector chief executives. *Polynesian Panthers*, by Melani Anae, Lautofa Iuli and Leilani Burgoyne documented the history of the original Pacific rights and social activist movement formed in New Zealand in the 1970s. The Ministry for Culture and Heritage published two books reproducing sections of its online encyclopaedia, *Te Ara - Māori Peoples of New Zealand: Ngā Iwi o Aotearoa* and *Settler and Migrant Peoples of New Zealand* in November. The National ESOL Home Tutors published a history of their first 30 years, *Settlement through English*. A new online diversity journal, the *AEN Journal*, was launched by the Aotearoa Ethnic Network.

Fairfax Newspapers in Education produced classroom resources for Matariki and Māori Language Week in their Māori Focus month in June, on Asian communities in New Zealand (Our Asian Neighbours) in October and on different cultural festivals (Get Together) in November. The Global Education Centre produced editions of its school magazine *Global Issues* on refugees in February and on religious diversity in July, and an edition of *Global Bits* on identity in April. The DARE Foundation produced a new youth training resource *Dare to be You* including a unit on cultural diversity. The Ministry for Culture

and Heritage provided specific resources for Race Relations Day and Māori Language Week through the Classroom feature on its NZHistory.Net website; it also provided material on Māori leadership and race relations in the 19th century.

School curriculum

A new draft curriculum for schools was released in July. It comprises underlying principles, values, competencies and proposed learning areas. Diversity is included as one of the core principles, and there is a new learning area for languages, which envisages all students learning a second language. Public and professional responses were generally positive, although the omission of the Treaty of Waitangi from the guiding principles attracted considerable negative reaction. Submissions closed in November.

Strengthening relations between diverse communities

The Ministry of Social Development and the Office of Ethnic Affairs, together with other government agencies, started the development of a whole of government work programme to strengthen relations between diverse ethnic, cultural and religious groups and to improve social cohesion. The work programme consists of short and longer term initiatives within five broad areas:

- Strengthening intercultural relationships;
- Addressing discrimination and promoting respect;
- Improving connections with cultural identity;
- Capacity building and community development; and
- Building the knowledge base.

Twenty four initiatives have been identified around these five areas, including current work programmes, expanded programmes and new initiatives.

Intercultural Awareness and Communication Training

The Office of Ethnic Affairs launched a training programme to help the public service to respond positively to New Zealand's increasing ethnic and cultural diversity. Participants in the Intercultural Awareness and Communication (IAC) Training Programme focus on the implications of ethnic and cultural diversity in the workplace and communities, and on intercultural competencies such as cultural self-awareness, knowledge of other cultures and building bridges between cultures. The programme includes an interactive CD-ROM on 'Culture – Peeling Back the Layers' including information and practical suggestions for managing cultural differences and ethnic diversity in the workplace.

Local government

Local authorities were given increased statutory responsibilities for community wellbeing under the Local Government Act 2002, including the requirement to produce a Long Term Community Plan by June 2006. These plans are required to include:

- a statement of the community's long term goals and priorities (community outcomes)
- information about the activities provided by the council including the level of service the community can expect and their contribution towards each of the community outcomes
- a long term financial strategy explaining what the council's programme will cost over the next 10 years and how it will be paid for
- key performance targets so that citizens will know whether or not the plan has been achieved.

The Department of Internal Affairs published an analysis of all draft council long term community plans in July, which noted that

the most common themes in community outcomes were:

- Having a supportive, caring and/or welcoming community in general;
- Having a strong identity and/or positive community image;
- Valuing and/or recognising cultural diversity;
- Ensuring that people have the capacity/opportunity to participate;
- Recognising Māori; and
- Caring and providing opportunities for youth.

The New Zealand Diversity Forum in August included a national meeting of local government community development staff hosted by Local Government New Zealand to discuss issues around effective engagement with ethnic and cultural communities. A forum was also hosted by Waitakere City Libraries for public librarians to share knowledge, ideas and resources to improve services to ethnic communities. One of the follow-ups to the public libraries forum was the establishment of a national electronic discussion forum for multicultural librarians.

At the Local Government New Zealand conference in July, Australian Race Discrimination Commissioner Tom Calma led a workshop on *Cronulla, Could it Happen Here?* identifying factors that contributed to the riots at Cronulla Beach in Sydney in 2005.

Cross-cultural exchange in the outdoors

Outward Bound

The Outward Bound Trust has developed courses that promote intercultural understanding and community leadership. In February they ran their third annual four-week Southern Cross course for a multi-ethnic group of young Aucklanders in partnership with the

Human Rights Commission. In April, in a joint venture with Ngāi Tahu, they held their first Aoraki Bound course, a specially tailored three week course within a Ngāi Tahu cultural context. Participants included Ngāi Tahu, other Māori and Pākehā. The course started with 10 days at Outward Bound in Anakiwa, followed by 10 days on a hikoī from Anakiwa to the base of Aoraki. En route the students encountered significant Ngāi Tahu historical sites and followed ancient pounamu trails. The course content included te reo, mahika kai, rock art, karakia, waiata and whakatauki. The hikoī concluded with a welcoming feast at Aoraki, where participants described the course as a life-changing experience. The Trust plans to run a further multi-ethnic course for Christchurch youth in 2007.

Multi-ethnic soccer

Multi-ethnic soccer tournaments have been held annually in Hamilton and Christchurch. This year the newly formed Upper Hutt Ethnic Council organised a tournament in September, and the Wellington City Council organised a Culture Kicks Football Festival in October. The Hamilton tournament, held in December, also included food and arts & craft stalls, and has grown to 24 teams playing 66 games over two days since its inception five years ago. The Christchurch tournament was held in conjunction with the Culture Galore Festival as part of Race Relations Day activities in March.

Cultural exchange and bushcraft

11 young Somali and Iraqi Muslim women took part in a cultural exchange and bushcraft programme in January as part of the expedition component for their Young New Zealanders' Challenge course (formerly called the Duke of Edinburgh Award). Potiki Adventures, who ran the course, coordinated the course with the Wellington Somali Council. They were welcomed onto Tapu Te Ranga marae in Island Bay in Wellington, and

did an overnight exploration of Wellington's south coast. This was followed by a 20km bush expedition in March. Pōtiki Adventures is an Auckland company that offers outdoor adventures from a Māori perspective.

Waka Wairua journey

The Hamilton City Council and Auckland Venturer Scouts organised a four day river journey in February for 11 Māori and 11 non-Māori young people kayaking the Waikato River upstream from Port Waikato to Hamilton, culminating in a welcome from the Governor-General at the Hamilton City Waitangi Day celebrations at Innes Common. The Māori participants were all youth leaders from Hamilton South, and the non-Māori were Auckland Venturer Scouts who had previously kayaked the Whanganui River. They traveled in eleven kayaks, with one Māori and one non-Māori in each, and stayed at marae and riverbanks along the way. The organisers' vision was "the joining of two diverse groups coming together to share their knowledge, skills and culture".

Culture and heritage

Protection of cultural heritage

The Protected Objects Act 2006 came into effect in November. The Act amends the Antiquities Act 1975 and is designed to improve the framework for protecting New Zealand's unique cultural heritage. Among other things the Act:

- establishes a new administrative process to ensure that ownership can be more easily established over taonga tūturu (objects relating to Māori history, culture and society)
- makes the necessary amendments to give effect to and allow New Zealand's participation in the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export

and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970) and the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (1995).

Cultural diversity in the arts

Creative New Zealand presented its first Cultural Diversity Strategy at the New Zealand Diversity Forum in August. The goals are:

- To be an organisation with the cultural knowledge and understanding that enables us to engage with, and respond to, the ethnic diversity of New Zealand,
- To ensure that artists from diverse ethnic communities and backgrounds have a range of creative and artistic opportunities within New Zealand's art sector, and
- The arts of New Zealand reflect our country's ethnic diversity.

Creative New Zealand established a cultural diversity section on its website, alongside sections on Māori and Pacific arts, and commissioned independent audience research on Asian communities to be completed in 2007. The research will provide information on participation in the arts and evidence to develop ways to raise participation.

Measuring the health of the "cultural sector"

Cultural Indicators for New Zealand 2006 was released by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage and Statistics New Zealand as part of the Cultural Statistics Programme. The report outlines, for the first time, a number of 'cultural indicators' for gauging and monitoring the 'health' of the cultural sector, which underpin five broad themes and outcomes (engagement, identity, diversity, social cohesion and economic development). The indicators measure the extent to which the cultural sector is progressing towards (or regressing from) achieving the goals.

They include:

- Engagement: New Zealanders engage in arts, culture and heritage events and activities as participants, consumers, creators or providers
- Identity: New Zealanders have a strong sense of identity, based on their distinct heritage and cultures
- New Zealand's growing cultural diversity is freely expressed, respected and valued
- Social cohesion: Community relationships are enhanced by involvement in arts, culture and heritage events and activities
- Economic development: Arts, culture and heritage make a growing contribution to the economy.

Museums and galleries

Te Papa, the Museum of New Zealand, hosted a national forum for museums and galleries as part of the New Zealand Diversity Forum in August. The focus was on how community exhibitions can promote positive ethnic relations. Key points included:

- The community exhibition can be an important tool that nonetheless runs the risk of superficiality if not approached with rigour.
- The community exhibition can be a relationship building tool.
- The community exhibition can be a giver of voice and challenger of stereotypes.
- The community exhibition can be a rewarding experience, a chance for curators to learn, and a chance for the represented community to upskill.

Te Papa's iwi gallery exhibition, *Mō Tātou*, featuring South Island iwi Ngāi Tahu, was opened in July with a ceremony attended by more than 2,000 guests. The community gallery exhibition, *Qui Tutto Bene*, featuring the Italian community, continued with a range of Italian themed events throughout the year. Waikato

Museum's *Rare Views* exhibition explored Hamilton's Somali community through photographs by Mark Hamilton. The Petone Settlers Museum's exhibition, *Walk with Me, the Refugee Experience in New Zealand* included a nationwide essay competition on *Refugees Telling Their Stories*. Other exhibitions in Whāngarei, Auckland, Wanganui, Hawke's Bay, Porirua and Christchurch featured different communities and cultures. Central Auckland business group Heart of the City organised a major outdoor exhibition at Britomart as part of a worldwide art programme on the theme of Coexistence.

Whāngarei art works

Two significant public art works on a bicultural and multicultural theme were unveiled in Whāngarei. One was a series of pou ihi (carved poles) outside the new Whāngarei Public Library, carved by the Māori, Pacific, Korean and Celtic communities to represent the city's diversity. The other was the Waka and Wave sculpture, which was the result of the collaboration of two artists, Chris Booth and Te Wārihi Hetaraka, who created a bicultural sculptural statement that acknowledges the importance of the Whāngarei topography to the Māori and Pākehā of the region. The sculpture incorporates a spectacular ground-based cast stone-faced wakatete/fishing waka over 20 metres long, which symbolises the migratory traditions of both Treaty partners, and features monolithic stone wave forms in continuous suspension that transverse the land and sea. The sculpture is sited at Hihiaua Peninsula in the quayside town basin of Whāngarei City.

6. Te Reo: Language

What happened?

- The 2006 census showed that, after English, Māori, and Samoan were the languages most commonly spoken in New Zealand
- The new draft school curriculum included languages as a new learning area
- A national approach to translation and interpreting services was investigated, and existing translation and interpreting services were expanded
- A survey revealed increased positive public attitudes to reo Māori, and a new curriculum for Māori in mainstream schools was promoted
- The Government funded language preservation initiatives for Cook Island Māori and Tokelauan
- A national forum considered the preservation of community languages
- New Zealand Sign Language became an official language

Language in the 2006 census

The 2006 census figures show that after English, Māori is the most commonly spoken language in New Zealand, followed by Samoan, French, Hindi, Yue and Northern Chinese. The numbers of speakers are:

English	3,673,626
Māori	157,110
Samoan	85,428

French	53,757
Hindi	44,589
Yue	44,154
Northern Chinese	41,391
Other	509,358

The number of Māori who speak Te Reo increased from 130,485 in 2001 to 131,613 in 2006. However as a percentage the figure has fallen from 25.2% in 2001 to 23.7% in 2006. Census data also show that the majority of New Zealanders continue to be monolingual, with 76.6% speaking only one language. Slightly less Māori speak only one language at 72%.

Languages in the New Zealand curriculum

The draft new schools curriculum released in July proposed that learning languages be a separate learning area, and that students learn at least one language other than English. This was in response to a recommendation in the *Curriculum Stocktake Report* which highlighted international criticism about the place of second language learning within the New Zealand curriculum. The Office of Ethnic Affairs convened meetings of ethnic communities with Ministry of Education staff in Auckland and Wellington to provide feedback on the new curriculum provisions.

Interpreting and translation services

A project to look at the feasibility of establishing a national approach to interpreting and translation services in New Zealand was initiated by the Office of the Health and Disability Commissioner, the Office of Disability Issues and the Office of Ethnic Affairs. The project aims to address inequities arising from communication barriers faced by people living in New Zealand who speak limited or no English, wish to speak reo Māori, use New Zealand Sign Language, are blind, or who are both deaf and blind. The desired outcome of the project is to identify an appropriate national approach for the provision of interpreting and translation services that will be inclusive and equitable in addressing communication barriers.

Language Line

Language Line is a Government-funded telephone interpreting service available in 39 languages. In 2006, French and Portuguese were added to the pre-existing 37 languages available, in response to a growing need by refugees from central Africa. When a client phones a participating government agency they can request that their conversation with the agency be conducted through Language Line. Since 2003, the top ten languages required by service users have been: Chinese (Mandarin), Korean, Samoan, Cantonese, Tongan, Hindi, Arabic, Spanish, Farsi, and Japanese. During 2006 the service received between 500 and 650 calls per week.

Currently 26 agencies use Language Line. The government provided an additional \$551,000 for the 2005-06 year to assist with the expansion of the service to include more government agencies and to allow the languages offered to be reviewed on the basis of usage and need. Language Line

is managed by the Office of Ethnic Affairs, which offers a distance education package for participating agencies, a DVD for communities to inform them about the service, and NZQA accredited courses on working with telephone interpreters.

Multilingual Information Service

Citizens Advice Bureaux in Auckland provide a Multilingual Information Service with funding from the Department of Labour. In 2004-05, the service assisted 12,508 clients in 15 key languages in the Auckland region. In 2006 the number of languages available increased to 26, and the service became available nationally through Citizens Advice Bureaux.

Reo Māori

Survey on attitudes to reo Māori

A survey of attitudes to reo Māori conducted by Te Puni Kōkiri showed more positive public attitudes to reo Māori in 2006 than in previous surveys in 2000 and 2003. There was a marked increase in the number of both Māori and non-Māori who supported the use of reo Māori in public places or at work. There was strong support for government involvement in Māori language revitalisation among both Māori and non-Māori. A periodic survey on the usage of reo Māori was also conducted by Te Puni Kōkiri, and the results will be released in 2007.

Māori Language Week

Māori Language Week was held from 26-30 July 2006 with a sports theme. For the third year Te Taura Whiri i Te Reo Māori, the Human Rights Commission and Te Puni Kōkiri produced a Kōrero Māori booklet in keeping with the theme. The Māori Language Week Awards were held in Wellington on 14 September. The Raukawa Māori Trust Board

and the South Waikato District Council were the Supreme Winners for their initiative in correcting Māori street name signs in Tokoroa and placing bilingual signage on key buildings. There was significant growth in the number of daily newspapers that participated in the awards.

Māori in the mainstream

The Ministry of Education launched a promotional campaign for the introduction of a curriculum for Māori language in mainstream schools. The draft curriculum was revised after feedback from the trials in 2005. Copies of *Te Reo Māori in the New Zealand Curriculum* will be available electronically early in 2007 for teachers to incorporate into planning for the year, and by April 2007 printed copies will be distributed to all schools for use and consultation. Feedback will then be collated and analysed, and further amendments made to the curriculum. The final version is expected to be distributed to all schools by mid 2008.

Reo Māori on air

Māori language broadcasting funder Te Māngai Pāho provided over \$40 million in 2005-06 for television programmes on both Māori and mainstream television, and over \$11 million for radio programmes. It also funded the first stage of a two-year \$3.4 million upgrade of iwi radio stations. The 2006 annual report of Māori Television noted that 71% of its programmes were in reo Māori and that audience growth over the year was estimated at 20%. The station continued to be financially successful, reporting a surplus of \$1.5 million in 2005-06.

Road safety signage

When Māori immersion school Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o te Rotoiti purchased a new bus for its students, it placed a KURA sign on the back, unaware that this was against the school bus signage rules. When Land Transport NZ said the sign had to be in

English, the principal of the kura wanted to know why he could not use a name officially recognised by the Ministry of Education in a language that was an official language of New Zealand. After some media publicity, it was agreed at a meeting with Land Transport New Zealand that a revised sign, including the international symbol for school children, was acceptable, thus paving the way for the recognition of kura (and perhaps other Māori words) in New Zealand's road safety signage, which Land Transport New Zealand undertook to investigate further.

Pacific languages

The Mind Your Language project was launched by the Ministry of Pacific Affairs in 2005 following concern that only 12% of New Zealand-born Niueans over five years old could hold a conversation in their mother-tongue. Vagahau Niue and some other Pacific languages are at risk of falling into disuse in New Zealand. The first phase of the project developed three booklets and an audio CD to teach the fundamentals of Vagahau Niue.

In the 2006/07 budget, the Ministry received \$600,000 to continue the project and to develop similar resources for Cook Island Māori and Tokelauan.

Community languages

Following on from the discussion around the need for a national language policy at the NZ Diversity Forum in 2005, the Office of Ethnic Affairs hosted a Community Languages forum at the 2006 Diversity Forum in Wellington in August. The forum was successful in raising awareness of the issue of language maintenance, and facilitated dialogue between ethnic communities, NGOs and government agencies. The Multicultural Language and Support Service in Wellington and the Office of Ethnic Affairs established mother tongue

language classes under the umbrella of the Wellington Regional Action Plan for Refugee Health and Well-being launched in June. The discussion around heritage (or community or mother tongue) language maintenance was further developed at the Community Languages and ESOL Conference held in Napier in September. Stefan Romaniw, Executive Director of Community Languages Australia, was one of the keynote speakers and shared the way Australia has approached the issue.

NZ Sign Language

New Zealand Sign Language (NZSL) became New Zealand's third official language, joining English and Māori, when Parliament passed the New Zealand Sign Language Act in April. The purposes of the Act are to promote and maintain the use of NZSL by establishing it as an official language of New Zealand; to provide the right to use NZSL in legal proceedings and to establish the principles to guide government departments in the promotion and use of NZSL (including that government services and information should be made accessible to the Deaf community). The Office for Disability Issues will oversee the implementation of the Act. In the 2006 census, over 24,000 people said they could use sign language. The story of NZSL and the 20-year-campaign to get it recognised was the subject of a full feature length documentary, *Sign of the Times*, produced by Victoria Manning and Paul Wolfram. The first tri-lingual Māori, English and NZSL television programme, a gardening series called *Kiwi Maara*, screened on Māori Television.

7. Ngā Reo Tangata: The News Media

What happened?

- *Media and faith community representatives found common ground after controversy over the publication of cartoons of the Prophet Mohammed*
- *The Journalism Training Organisation found a lack of diversity in a national survey of journalists and undertook a number of diversity initiatives*
- *The Asia Knowledge Working Group challenged media to improve their reporting of Asia and Asian communities, and the Asia New Zealand Foundation supported journalists to become better informed*
- *Few complaints of racial denigration by the media were received by the Press Council, the Advertising Standards Authority, and the Broadcasting Standards Authority and only one was upheld*

Publication of cartoons

Cartoons published in a Danish newspaper depicting the Prophet Mohammed led to global protests by Muslims. A number of New Zealand media reproduced the cartoons to illustrate the international news story, although some major newspapers, such as the *NZ Herald*, made a decision not to do so. There were peaceful local protests as well as threats of international sanctions. The Race Relations Commissioner convened a meeting of the media and religious leaders to discuss

the issue. The resulting joint statement emphasised:

- The increasing diversity of cultures and faiths and the challenges this raises for the media and the New Zealand community.
- The importance of freedom of expression, noting that such freedom however is not absolute and should reflect sensitivity of diverse cultures and the responsibility to inform the community about diverse cultures and beliefs.
- The importance of establishing dialogue between the media and faith communities.

The editors of the newspapers concerned apologised for the offence caused and undertook not to further publish the cartoons, and this was accepted by the Federation of Islamic Associations. The Human Rights Commission was asked by the meeting to facilitate further discussion, in consultation with the media, faith communities and educators, and the NZ Journalists Training Organisation was asked to address training issues arising from the controversy.

National Survey of Journalists

The NZ Journalism Training Organisation's 2006 National Survey of Journalists concluded that "the typical New Zealand journalist is a European woman in her 30s who works as a reporter for a newspaper, holds a bachelor's degree, has less than five years

experience, is paid about \$40,000 a year, has no religious belief – and probably speaks French well enough to conduct an interview with Jacques Chirac”. Europeans made up 83% of the sample, with 8.5% identifying as Māori or Māori/Pākehā. The only other groups to register above 1% were Chinese and Australians (1.2% each). Two-thirds of respondents who answered a question about ethnic representation in newsrooms thought minorities were under-represented. Of those who commented further (345 people), most said ethnic communities need to be attracted into journalism through school and tertiary education. Many said more Māori and Pacific Island and Asian journalists were needed. The survey attracted few Pacific Island responses, so the JTO is doing a separate survey of Pacific Island journalists with the help of the Pacific Island Media Association, with results due early in 2007.

Journalism training

The NZ Journalism Training Organisation undertook a range of diversity initiatives, including:

- Publication of discussion papers on its website on Māori and Pacific representation in the media by Gary Wilson, and Asian communities and the media by Lincoln Tan.
- Establishment of a diversity section on the website, which carries a detailed list of contacts among ethnic minority groups to assist journalists looking for information and comments from community leaders.
- Revision of national journalism training standards for Māori and diversity reporting.

The NZJTO postponed a forum on reporting diversity because it was closely preceded by the death of the Māori Queen. This will now be held in May 2007 and will be aimed at news directors.

NZJTO Executive Director Jim Tucker was invited to attend a Global Inter-Media Dialogue in Bali in September where New Zealand initiatives in journalism training attracted considerable interest. He was subsequently appointed to the steering group for the 2007 global media forum in Norway, where these issues will be further discussed.

Fairfax Media, which owns the majority of New Zealand’s daily and weekend newspapers, launched a media journalism intern scheme to attract a wider range of journalism trainees. They received more than 230 applicants, of whom 17 were offered internships at 13 Fairfax publications or websites. Five of those selected listed their ethnicity as Māori; one as Asian and one is from a Pacific background.

The media and Asian communities

The final report of the Asia Knowledge Working Group facilitated by the Asia New Zealand Foundation, *Preparing for a Future with Asia: How New Zealand can benefit from Asia’s growing influence*, was released in July. The report highlighted areas where the media are failing to contribute to public knowledge of Asia. Despite Asia’s growing importance to New Zealand directly and in world affairs, mainstream media give the region a low priority in news selection and in staffing decisions. In news selection, they tend to regard Asia as less important than Australia, Europe and the United States. As a result New Zealand viewers and readers do not receive detailed and balanced information about events in Asian nations, and many Asian New Zealanders perceive mainstream news to be irrelevant or are turned off by stereotyping and negative coverage of immigration issues.

The Asia New Zealand Foundation continued to support internships for journalism students, graduates and journalists at newspapers in Asia. Three new annual internships began for AUT journalism students at newspapers in China and Indonesia. The work placements,

at the *China Daily* in Beijing and *The Jakarta Post*, tie in with a new Asia-Pacific Journalism course to be introduced by AUT next year. The initiative by AUT's School of Communications Studies has the support of the Foundation. The Foundation also supported Massey University School of Journalism scholarships for graduates at the *Phnom Penh Post* in Cambodia and the *Shanghai Daily* in China and helped to find work experience for three journalists in India with a view to making this an annual opportunity. The foundation has a pilot programme to place New Zealand journalists at a number of Indian news media organisations including The Hindu newspaper (Chennai), The Deccan Herald (Bangalore) and the Asian College of Journalism (Chennai).

Ethnic media

The number of ethnic media publishing in New Zealand has increased greatly over recent years. The Office of Ethnic Affairs organised a meeting of ethnic media to explore ways in which they could more effectively communicate general information to ethnic communities, highlight events and issues relevant to their communities, promote stories, issues and events that demonstrate the strength that diversity brings to New Zealand, and create better channels of communication with government.

Complaints about the media

Print

The New Zealand Press Council heard but did not uphold one complaint based on race. Tony Noble complained that the *Bay of Plenty Times* failed to meet the professional standards expected of newspapers when it published a letter critical of Māori leadership in April 25 2006, which, in his view, incited racial hatred and disharmony. *Bay of Plenty Times* editor Craig Nicholson defended his decision to publish the letter, writing that the

newspaper's role was not to censor opinions held by readers but to "encourage discussion and opinion on issues of the day".

North and South article: "Asian Angst"

The cover story of the November issue of *North and South* magazine was a source of controversy and debate. Critics found fault with many aspects of the article including the (mis)use of statistics, the objectifying language ("Asian menace"), the use of stereotypes, the absence of Asian perspectives within the piece and the apparent lack of basic journalistic principles of balance and accuracy. The article provoked letters of complaint to the editor and to the Press Council, including one from a range of prominent community figures and another from the Asia New Zealand Foundation. The complaint will be considered by the Press Council in March 2007.

Advertising

The Advertising Standards Authority considered five advertisements that raised complaints about the depiction or representation of an ethnic community. They were:

- A "Win a Russian Bride" promotion (on a bottle neck tag) from 42 Below Vodka – Upheld.
- A Sky TV radio ad promoting their coverage of the soccer world cup and a satirical reference to an "African no-hopers team" – Chairman's Ruling – No grounds to proceed.
- An advertisement for "Old El Paso Fajita" – complainant concerned with the use of the Mexican Flag and ridicule of an ethnic group. Chairman's Ruling – No grounds to proceed.
- A Sky TV radio ad referred to a boxing match between Mike Tyson and the Dalai Lama – complainant said that the reference was not appropriate and noted that in the Tibetan culture you do not fight your enemy. Not upheld.

- A Breakers Cafe TV commercial showed two surfers saying they could eat a whale and a young Japanese man saying “Whale? Me too, bro”. The Surfies said “Hey leave our whales alone, bro”. Chairman’s Ruling – No grounds to proceed.

Broadcasting

The Broadcasting Standards Authority considered two complaints about programmes where listeners felt the hosts had denigrated an ethnic group. Neither was upheld.

Radio Pacific host John Banks described Māori Television as ‘useless’ and ‘one of the most disgusting apartheid TV stations in the history of the world’ on his programme. Māori Television complained that the comments breached the prohibition against denigration contained in guideline 7(a) of the Radio Code of Broadcasting Practice.

The BSA acknowledged that the host’s comments were ill-informed and calculated to offend. It noted, however, that the protection of the denigration guideline extends only to a ‘section of the community’. In the present case, the host’s comments were directed primarily at the policy decision to create and fund Māori Television, and incidentally at Māori Television as a corporate entity. In the view of the BSA, Māori Television was not a ‘section of the community’, and thus the guideline did not apply.

Wanganui mayor Michael Laws was cleared by the Broadcasting Standards Authority in December, 2006 on the same grounds when it rejected complaints about remarks he made in his capacity as a radio talk back host on Radio Live, describing the late King of Tonga as a “fat brown slug”. The BSA ruling stated that the King was an individual not a “section of the community”. Nor did the ruling regard the comments as a breach of good taste and decency when viewed in the context of the robust nature of talkback.

Broadcasting Standards on Denigration and Discrimination

In December the BSA issued a practice note on denigration and discrimination as they apply to broadcasting standards. Practice notes provide interpretations of a particular standards issue to help both complainants and broadcasters. While they do not bind the BSA in regard to future decisions, they provide information on aspects likely to be important or relevant.

The BSA practice note begins as follows:

“The BSA has consistently defined denigration to mean the blackening of the reputation of a class of people. The use of this definition goes back at least as far as 1992, and has been followed in numerous subsequent decisions.

The BSA has also consistently stated that in light of the right to free expression contained in s14 of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act, a high threshold must be crossed before a breach of the standard will be found.

In practice, the BSA has found that a broadcast encourages denigration when it:

- contains a high level of invective directed against a section of the community
- portrays a section of the community as inherently inferior, or as having inherent negative characteristics
- portrays a section of the community in a highly offensive way
- encourages negative racist stereotypes
- amounts to hate speech or vitriol.

Comments will not breach the prohibition against denigration simply because they are critical of a particular group, because they offend people, or because they are rude; the BSA recognises that allowing the free and frank expression of a wide range of views is a necessary part of living in a democracy. It is only where the expression of these views goes too far that the guideline will be found to have been breached.”

8. Te Rerekētanga o nga Hāhi: Religious Diversity

What happened?

- *The 2006 census revealed an increase in religious diversity*
- *An interfaith directory and a guide to New Zealand religions were published*
- *Two national interfaith forums were held*
- *An Asia-Pacific regional dialogue on interfaith cooperation in the Philippines was attended by the Prime Minister and a New Zealand interfaith delegation*
- *The Muslim community participated in a Building Bridges programme*
- *A draft national statement on religious diversity was released for consultation*

The 2006 Census revealed that religious diversity in New Zealand had increased in the past five years. Those who identify themselves as Christians account for 53% of the population (2.1 million), but there have been significant increases in those who profess no religion (nearly 1.29 million, up from 1.02 million in 2001), Hindus (64,567, up from 39,798), Muslims (36,150, up from 23,631) and Buddhists (52,392, up from 41,634).

National Interfaith Forum

The third annual National Interfaith Forum was held at Parliament in February. The Forum brought together delegates from interfaith groups throughout New Zealand, as well as government officials, non-governmental organisations and members of the public.

The theme for the Forum was “strengthening spirituality – a shared path to peace”. The Prime Minister, Helen Clark, opened the Forum by highlighting interfaith and intercultural activities in New Zealand which have contributed to resolving conflicts.

The Forum discussions focused on:

- The role of spirituality in a secular society
- The role of religion in building peace
- The role of the media in peace building
- The role of interfaith activities in building peace.

The Forum was preceded by a national women’s interfaith conference.

Interfaith Directory and Guide to Religions in NZ

A Directory of Interfaith and Ecumenical Activity in New Zealand was published by the Victoria University Religious Studies Programme in February as a contribution to the New Zealand Diversity Action Programme, supported by Asia New Zealand and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Directory will be updated annually and is available at www.vuw.ac.nz/religion. Reed Books published *Religionz: a Guide to Religions in New Zealand* by Bronwyn Elsmore, containing summaries of 68 religions in New Zealand and brief summaries of 200 more.

Asia Pacific Dialogue on Interfaith Cooperation

A New Zealand interfaith delegation participated in the second Asia-Pacific Dialogue on Interfaith Cooperation in Cebu, the Philippines, in March. The New Zealand Government, along with Australia, Indonesia, and the Philippines, was one of the four sponsors of the event, which followed a similar dialogue in Yogyakarta, Indonesia in 2004. The New Zealand Prime Minister was one of the keynote speakers at the conference, which was attended by delegations from 15 South East Asian and Pacific countries. New Zealand led a workshop on the media and religious diversity, including a case study on the resolution of the controversy over the publication of the cartoons of the prophet Mohammed in February. Other issues addressed included interfaith co-operation for regional peace and security, human dignity, development and interfaith cooperation, and the part that education can play in promoting interfaith cooperation. The meeting adopted the Cebu Declaration on Regional Interfaith Cooperation for Peace, Development and Humanity, resolving to:

- hold further local, national and regional interfaith forums;
- promote the inclusion of values-based education and interfaith and intercultural understanding in educational curricula and charters;
- continue (initiate) a dialogue with the media; and
- promote pluralism, multiculturalism, peace education and interfaith understanding, cooperation and solidarity in faith communities.

New Zealand will host the next Asia-Pacific interfaith dialogue at Waitangi in May 2007.

Religious diversity forum

A religious diversity forum was held as part of the New Zealand Diversity Forum in August. The theme was cooperation between faith communities and government for understanding, peace and security. The forum, which was attended by Cabinet Ministers, senior government officials, local authorities and faith community representatives, considered the following topics:

- Education: Building tolerance, understanding and values in New Zealand's secular education framework, focusing particularly on the new draft school curriculum.
- Community: Building positive local religious diversity, including programmes run by the Office of Ethnic Affairs, Family and Community Services, Auckland City Council, and the Human Rights Commission's national interfaith network.
- The Nation: Developing a national statement on religious diversity, discussing the first draft of a statement prepared by Victoria University Religious Studies Professor Paul Morris.

Building Bridges

The Office of Ethnic Affairs conducted a Building Bridges programme to work with the Muslim community on a number of issues identified in consultation with the community.

These included:

- Building relationships between Muslim and other New Zealand communities
- Helping facilitate dialogue on critical issues
- Promoting positive awareness and visibility of Muslims in New Zealand; and
- Developing capacity within the community to address these issues.

Activities included media training workshops, interfaith activities, and a youth leadership programme.

National statement on religious diversity

A revised draft of a national statement on religious diversity was released by the Race Relations Commissioner for public discussion in October following reference to an advisory panel of faith community and human rights representatives. Meetings were organised by city and district councils, faith and interfaith groups and others in November and December to discuss the statement. The intent of the statement is to promote religious tolerance, to improve communication between government and faith communities, to affirm the right to freedom of religion, and to provide a framework for the development and maintenance of harmonious relationships within communities. A preamble recognises the tradition of religious diversity starting with an assurance given by Lieutenant Governor Hobson at the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840, the contribution of Christianity to the nation's identity, culture, beliefs, institutions and values, the development of international human rights standards on the freedom of religion and expression, and New Zealand's increasing religious diversity.

The draft contained eight brief statements on the state and religion, the right to religion, the right to safety, the right of freedom of expression, recognition and accommodation, education, religious differences and cooperation and understanding. A revised statement incorporating public feedback will be developed early in 2007.

Interfaith education centre

A proposal for an interfaith centre in Auckland to promote interfaith education and dialogue was launched by the Abdul Rasheed Trust to commemorate longtime interfaith advocate Abdul Rahim Rasheed who passed away in October.



9. Ngā Tika Oranga, Tikanga Tangata: Economic and Social Rights

What happened?

- *The Government's commitment to improving educational outcomes for Māori was reinforced at a national hui in October and the promise of a draft curriculum in 2007 which will better reflect a Māori world view and way of learning.*
- *Reduction of health inequalities between Māori and Pacific peoples and the rest of the community continued to be a major focus of the health sector and policy making generally and there was greater emphasis on Asian health.*
- *Reports by the Department of Labour on the labour market indicated that although there are still disparities between Māori and Pacific people and other New Zealanders, Māori and Pacific people on the whole benefited from the favourable labour market conditions.*
- *The Social Report 2006 indicated that since the mid-1990s outcomes for Māori have improved, many at a faster rate than for Europeans. However, despite the improvements, average outcomes for Māori still tend to be poorer than average outcomes for Europeans. The report also showed that, while most indicators for Pacific people have improved since the mid-1990s, outcomes are still relatively poor against the large majority of indicators.*

Following the 2005 *Review of Targeted Policies and Programmes* a number of measures which attracted ethnic funding were discontinued, others modified and yet others were investigated further (for full details of the review and its outcomes see the State Services Commission website: www.ssc.govt.nz). The Government reaffirmed its commitment to improving social outcomes across the population through work undertaken pursuant to one of its three strategic themes, *Families – Young and Old*. There is increasing emphasis on developing indicator frameworks to monitor social outcomes for all New Zealanders, including outcomes across different population groups. While there have been some gains in reducing inequalities between Māori and Pacific people and other New Zealanders, unacceptable gaps remain.

Education

In October the Ministry of Education published the *Student Outcomes Overview*. The composition of the student body has undergone a significant change over the past five years. There has been an increase in Māori, Pacific and Asian students (by 9%, 13% and 38%) and a corresponding decrease in the number of European students (3%). Although some Māori and Pacific students achieve at a very high level, on average they do less well than their European or Asian peers. The rate

of progress for Māori and Pacific students is broadly similar to that of European and Asian students but Māori and Pacific children and young people start at a lower level and it is difficult to close the gap.

Data from the census published in December 2006 revealed that nearly 40% of Māori aged over 15 have no formal qualifications compared to 25% of the general population and just fewer than 29% have post school qualifications – compared to 40% of the general population. While the proportion of Māori and Pacific students with higher qualifications is increasing, improving the educational outcomes for Māori and Pacific people continues to be a priority.

Hui Taumata Mātauranga

The initial Hui Taumata Mātauranga in 2001 identified a number of ways of improving educational outcomes for Māori. The themes identified were:

- Ōku rangi whakamataara – Striving for quality in education;
- Tōku reo Māori ohooho: Ōku tīkanga Māori – Māori language and custom;
- Kia toitu tōku mana Māori tōku ngākau ngātahi – Māori participation with authority and partnership;
- Tahia te ara ki te ao mārama – Education for What?; and
- Tōku pā harakeke: Tōku pū kurakura – The family: The education cornerstone.

A fifth national Hui was held in October in Taupo, hosted by Ngāti Tūwharetoa. The Hui focussed on the final theme: Tōku pā harakeke: Tōku pū kurakura – the family as the educational cornerstone. Four topics emerging from this theme were discussed:

- Identifying key whānau capabilities and capacities that contribute to high achievement for Māori learners

- Identifying best practice for successful whānau education partnerships
- Exploring the coherence of whānau policies across the government sector
- Exploring the whānau strategies of tribal authorities and other Māori organisations and agencies.

The discussions highlighted how effective teaching methods and encouraging family engagement are crucial in ensuring that Māori are strong in their identity and culture and committed to what is important to them. A number of themes and conclusions were drawn from the hui:

- Whānau continue to experience situations where their contribution is not valued, or is undervalued, or devalued, whether this be at schools or in consultation with government
- Relationships need to be honest and positive, to encourage meaningful communication and facilitate access to best practice from both sides
- Partnership needs to be equal and inclusive of differences
- Education is a pathway to the future and needs to be culturally appropriate to be effective
- Involvement is empowerment.

Health

Racial discrimination in health

Research published this year based on data from the 2002/2003 New Zealand Health Survey suggests that racism, both interpersonal and institutional, significantly affects health outcomes and inequalities (Tobias et al, 2006). Māori, Asian and Pacific people are more likely to report discrimination than Europeans, and Māori are almost ten times more likely to consider they experience discrimination in multiple settings. The study is consistent

with a growing body of international research which suggests that ethnic health inequalities are not only the result of socioeconomic factors but that discrimination also plays a significant role.

The final publication in a series on disparity, *Decades of Disparity III: Ethnic and Socioeconomic Inequalities in Mortality* (Ministry of Health & Otago University, 2006) analysed the roles that ethnicity and socioeconomic position play in shaping health inequalities. It found that health inequalities are not fully explained by socioeconomic position, and that ethnicity has an impact on health even after socioeconomic position is taken into account. The authors also suggest that discrimination can contribute to structural inequalities in society.

Māori health

On average Māori have the poorest health status of any ethnic group in New Zealand. In 2002 the Ministry of Health released a comprehensive Māori health strategy, *He Korowai Ōranga*, as one way of addressing this. The strategy is implemented through a number of action plans of which *Whakatataka Māori Health Action Plan 2006-2010* is the most recent.

Progress towards improving Māori health will be monitored and the results published in a series of three yearly reports. *Tatau Kahukura: the Māori Health Chart Book* published in April is the first to collect this information. It identifies selected indicators and highlights the areas in which Māori fare worse than non-Māori. The report reveals that:

- Māori were twice as likely to be hospitalised for cardiovascular disease as non-Māori and five-and-a-half times more likely to be hospitalised for heart failure.

- The Māori mortality rate for ischaemic heart disease was more than two and a half times the non-Māori rate.
- The prevalence of heart disease among Māori was one and a half times that in non-Māori.
- Māori women had a breast cancer registration rate 1.3 times that of non-Māori women, but a breast cancer mortality rate twice that of non-Māori women.
- Māori all-cancer mortality rates were twice those of non-Māori.

Pacific health

Tupu Ola Moui: the Pacific Health Chart Book published in 2004 provides a similar stocktake on the health of the Pacific population. Compared to New Zealand's total population, Pacific people have poorer health status, are more exposed to risk factors for poor health and experience barriers to accessing health services. The results of a national survey on the mental health and well being of Pacific people carried out in 2004 was published in September. *Te Rau Hinengaro* found that although Pacific people have more mental health issues than the general population (25% compared to 20.7%) only 25% of those with a serious mental disorder had visited a mental health facility in the previous 12 months.

Voyages, a magazine designed to record the efforts and initiatives of Pacific communities and health workers to improve health and health related inequalities, was launched in October.

Asian health

Asian health assumed a higher profile in 2006. A comprehensive review of Asian health that "systematically examine[s] inequalities between Asian ethnic groups and between migrant and established Asian communities" was published by the Ministry of Health in

July. The *Asian Health Chartbook* focuses on specific health issues affecting Asian peoples and identifies more than 80 indicators in four domains: health status, health risk profile, social determinants of health and patterns of utilisation of health services.

The *Second International Conference on Asian Health and Wellbeing* was held at the University of Auckland's School of Population Health in November. The conference was organised by the Centre for Asian Health Research and Evaluation in partnership with The Asian Network Inc., a community organisation working to improve the quality of life and wellbeing for Asian New Zealanders. Topics included consideration of how to preserve the relatively good health status of many Asian communities in the face of dietary change, preventable injuries, poor levels of physical activity, barriers to accessing health services, what contributed to good health status in some Asian communities and the lessons to be learnt for improving and promoting the health of other New Zealanders.

Housing

Human Rights in New Zealand Today: Ngā Tika Tangata o te Motu (Human Rights Commission, 2004) highlighted the inadequacy of housing for Māori and Pacific peoples. Pacific peoples and Māori in particular are far more likely to be living in crowded households, experience poor health and a negative impact on their children's education as a consequence.

The Centre for Housing Research Aotearoa New Zealand published a major study on Māori housing experiences, *Māori Housing Experiences: Emerging Trends and Issues*. The report examines the experiences, preferences and disparities in housing for Māori and identifies policies to reduce the inequalities. It indicates that home ownership rates for Māori were considerably lower than for the general

population. The major barriers to Māori owning their own homes are low incomes, high debt levels, poor access to finance, high property prices and the inability to get and use information about owning a home. Among the recommendations for addressing housing disparities are:

- That policies should be developed to increase secure employment, higher levels of educational achievement and higher incomes for Māori; and
- Research funded to determine the extent of housing discrimination.

The Centre is undertaking a similar study scheduled for completion in April 2007 on the housing experiences of Pacific peoples.

The Wellington School of Medicine's longitudinal study House Crowding and Health will run for five years and involve all Housing New Zealand Corporation tenants and applicants. The Housing, Heating and Health study over winter 2005 and 2006 examines the health problems in relation to different forms of heating.

Work

Māori Labour Market Outcomes

In October, the Department of Labour released its bi-annual report, *Māori Labour Market Outcomes*. The report analyses changes in the Māori labour market and provides information on future prospects. While inequalities continue to exist, Māori benefited from favourable labour market conditions. The report indicates that:

- the Māori labour force has grown due to an increase in the working-age population and the rate at which Māori participate in the labour force; and
- Unemployment for Māori continued to fall in the year to June 2006. At 8.5% the

rate was the lowest since 1986 but the number of Māori as a percentage of the total unemployed in the year to June 2006 (22%) was still out of proportion to their representation in the labour force.

The Department of Labour worked with Ngati Awa to investigate local labour market conditions and develop a labour market information 'tool' to support analysis and decision-making.

In November, at the annual conference of the Federation of Māori Authorities, the Chief Judge of the Māori Land Court, Joe Williams, signalled the importance of increasing the number of people trained in the administration of business assets given the potential leverage provided by the 26,000 Māori land trusts.

Pacific Labour Market Outcomes

In July, the Department of Labour published its first report on labour market outcomes for Pacific peoples in New Zealand. As with the Māori labour market report the focus is on changes in outcomes over the last six years and prospects for the next two years. While there were some significant improvements for Pacific peoples in specific areas, disparities continued to exist:

- employment growth for Pacific peoples in New Zealand has been high at 3.8% per annum on average since 2000;
- the Pacific labour force in New Zealand has grown as a result of the increase in the working-age population and the participation of Pacific peoples in the labour force;
- The unemployment rate for Pacific people fell in the year to March 2006 to 6.4%.

In June, the *Future of the Pacific Labour Market* conference took place at Te Papa. The conference focused on examining the state of the Pacific labour market in New Zealand and the Pacific region and covered issues such

as economic development, the economic and social impacts of labour mobility, and future labour needs of the Pacific Islands and New Zealand. A summary of the conference proceedings can be found at http://www.pcf.org.nz/events/labour_market

Social indicators

General Social Survey

In 2003 Statistics New Zealand began to develop a set of statistics for assessing progress towards agreed social goals. The key objectives of the *General Social Survey* are to:

- provide contemporaneous data in a range of social domains in relation to a particular cohort;
- enable analysis of the interrelationship of outcomes across domains, including the exploration of multiple disadvantage;
- provide a base for measuring changes in social outcomes over time and across population groups, using self assessed and objective measures; and
- provide data on social well-being not available from other sources.

During 2006, work was begun on identifying the statistical content for a provisional range of topics in 12 social outcome domains. The results will be published in October 2009.

Living Standards 2004

In July, the Ministry of Social Development published *Living Standards 2004*, the second of a series of four yearly reviews on living standards in New Zealand based on the Economic Living Standard Index. While approximately three quarters of New Zealanders had living standards that could be described as good, a quarter faced some degree of hardship. Living standards of Māori were lower on average than for New Zealanders overall but average living

standards of Māori in work were comparable to the national average. Pacific people on average had the lowest living standards of all ethnic groups with over half in some degree of hardship and a quarter in severe hardship.

Social Report 2006

In August, the Ministry of Social Development published its annual *Social Report*. The report monitors measures of wellbeing and quality of life in New Zealand.

Māori have made real gains in wellbeing since the mid-1990s. A number of these improvements have been greater for Māori than for non-Māori. The following indicators have improved for Māori: life expectancy, suicide, participation in tertiary education, school leavers with higher qualifications, employment, unemployment, the population with low incomes, and housing affordability.

However, there are still significant gaps in average outcomes, particularly in the areas of health, paid work, and economic standard of living.

While most indicators for Pacific people have improved since the mid-1990s, outcomes are still relatively poor when measured against the large majority of indicators.

Regional information about well-being across the country has again been published separately this year. Generally speaking, the main urban centres of Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch do well for a wide range of indicators, as does Nelson. Northland, Gisborne and the West Coast tend to have a greater number of poorer outcomes, although even these regions have less than half of the indicators in the bottom category.

RACIAL EQUALITY THE FACTS OF THE MATTER

Health	Education	Employment/Income	Housing																																																																																													
<p>LIFE EXPECTANCY 2000/02</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Non-Maori</th> <th>Maori</th> <th>Pacific</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>M</td> <td>77.2 years</td> <td>69</td> <td>71.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>81.9</td> <td>73.2</td> <td>76.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>HEALTH EXPECTANCY 2001 The probability of leading a healthy life [independent life expectancy]</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Non-Maori</th> <th>Maori</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>M</td> <td>65.2 years</td> <td>58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>68.2</td> <td>59</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>INFANT MORTALITY 2004</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total pop.</th> <th>5.6 deaths per 1000 births</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maori</td> <td>7.2 deaths per 1000 births</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>AVOIDABLE MORTALITY Deaths potentially preventable through health promotion and intervention for people under 75 years of age, per 100,000.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Maori</th> <th>Pacific</th> <th>Others</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>493</td> <td>364</td> <td>165</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Key areas of significant ethnic disparities contributing to these differences include diabetes, cardio-vascular disease, cancer, obesity and smoking.</p> <p>SUICIDE 2004 Age-standardised rates</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Maori M</th> <th>26.9 deaths per 100,000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maori F</td> <td>7.9 deaths per 100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Other M</th> <th>18.4 deaths per 100,000</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Other F</td> <td>5.9 deaths per 100,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Non-Maori	Maori	Pacific	M	77.2 years	69	71.5	F	81.9	73.2	76.7		Non-Maori	Maori	M	65.2 years	58	F	68.2	59	Total pop.	5.6 deaths per 1000 births	Maori	7.2 deaths per 1000 births	Maori	Pacific	Others	493	364	165	Maori M	26.9 deaths per 100,000	Maori F	7.9 deaths per 100,000	Other M	18.4 deaths per 100,000	Other F	5.9 deaths per 100,000	<p>SCHOOL LEAVERS' EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 2005 Attained National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) Level 1 or a higher qualification.</p> <p>89% of Asian school leavers 78% of European school leavers 63% of Pacific school leavers 51% of Maori school leavers</p> <p>ADULT EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT For adults aged between 25 to 64. 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10. Whakahāweatanga: Discrimination

What happened?

- A survey indicated that Asian New Zealanders continue to be perceived by the public as most likely to face discrimination
- The media reported a number of instances of racial harassment around New Zealand
- Police produced a resource to assist officers in the prosecution of racially motivated crimes
- The Human Rights Commission received 491 complaints of discrimination on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic or national origins.

Perceptions of discrimination

A UMR research poll in February again identified Asians as the group most likely to be seen as being discriminated against (72%). Opinion on the extent of discrimination against Māori was divided with 71% of Māori (compared to 49% of non-Māori) considering there was a great deal, or some, discrimination.

Media reports of race related incidents

There were a range of media reports of racial harassment:

- Teen national athletic hope Shafat Salad described frequent racial abuse and

how his family home's windows had been smashed in Hamilton. (*Sunday News*, 19 March)

- A Korean couple were racially abused and had eggs and stones thrown at them on a Hamilton street. (*Waikato Times*, 24 May)
- Several Pacific Island players were subject to racial taunts from the sideline at a senior club game in Taranaki. (*Taranaki Daily News*, 29 July)
- A Lower Hutt Islamic Centre was spray painted with swastikas and windows were smashed. (*Dominion Post*, 31 July)
- Vandals targeted a Christchurch synagogue with anti-Semitic graffiti. (*NZ Herald*, 2 August)
- Racial insults were described as "a fact of life" for Fiji Indian soccer players in Auckland. (*Manukau Courier*, 10 August)
- A website targeted NZ Jews. (*Sunday News*, 13 August)
- An Indian man had racial comments yelled at him and was kicked on the street in Motueka. (*The Nelson Mail*, 12 September)
- West Auckland Muslim women at a bus stop were shot at from a passing car. (*TV One News*, 5 December)
- A New Zealand-born Chinese man was taunted and attacked by eight people in Wellington. Members of the group yelled "bloody Asian". (*Dominion Post*, 5 December)

- Racist insults were spray-painted on a pre-European Māori rock art site at Raincliff Historic Reserve, South Canterbury. Permanent damage was feared. (*The Press*, 9 December)

Police resource on racially motivated crime

The Police produced an online resource to raise front line awareness and provide investigative tips to officers for dealing with racially motivated hate crime. The resource defines hate crime and the law under which hate crime charges can be laid. Hate crimes can occur across a range of offences from disorderly behaviour and criminal harassment through to intentional damage and assault. Eight case studies from the previous year show hate crimes that have been successfully prosecuted by police. Examples include a woman who spilled cold water over two Chinese women after telling them they couldn't speak in their own language while traveling on a train. Another tells of a man who told a woman to go home and accused her of being a terrorist for wearing a hijab (headwear) in public. Police said the resource reinforced the seriousness of hate crimes.

Complaints to the Human Rights Commission

In 2006 the Human Rights Commission received 1,886 complaints and enquiries about unlawful discrimination. Of these, 491 were classified as falling within the generic race area. This is significantly less than last year when the Commission recorded 597 complaints relating to race.

The complaints can be broken down as follows²:

- Colour 18
- Ethnic or national origin 144

- Racial disharmony 27
- Race 318
- Racial harassment 114

Early intervention

Of the 491 complaints received, 301 were resolved in the early stages of the dispute resolution process. Many involved racist comments that did not reach the point where the Commission could justify intervening, or where the information and advice provided by the Commission allowed the complainants to resolve the matter themselves.

The complaints ranged over most of the areas of public life covered by the Human Rights Act with a significant number involving employment related matters such as racial harassment by co-workers or reluctance of employers to employ people who were visibly different. Perhaps predictably – given New Zealand's changing demographic makeup – a comparatively large number of complaints were about the requirement to speak English only at work. There were also allegations of racial harassment between neighbours and of racial abuse in public places.

A number of complaints which raised systemic issues were considered under section 5 of the Human Rights Act which provides the Commission with a variety of options for addressing broader human rights matters. These matters ranged from the difficulty in raising bank loans against Māori land, to problems that some groups faced in having their cultural and dietary needs met in prison.

Complaints resolved through dispute resolution

A total of 190 complaints were resolved through interventions such as mediation,

2 Some complaints or enquiries were classified as falling within one or more grounds

provision of information or support in problem solving which are part of the Commission's formal dispute resolution service.

Employment

Of the 190, 30% were classified as employment related. This was higher than in the past two years. Last year 20% of complaints involved employment and the previous year, 16%.

As in previous years there were a number of complaints relating to allegations of racist remarks made in the workplace by co-workers, and employees who claimed they were not promoted or did not get a job because of racist attitudes of employers. Many of these complaints were unable to be pursued as there was insufficient evidence to link the behaviour with the alleged result. In one case a Russian teacher of English was turned down for a position on the grounds that she did not have enough local experience. There were complaints from overseas trained doctors who were having difficulty in getting New Zealand registration.

Racial harassment

The number of complaints about racial harassment continued to grow. In 2004 15% of the complaints received were classified as racial harassment. This increased to 19% last year and this year to 24%. Of these, 10 involved harassment between neighbours. Complaints of this type are difficult for the Commission to deal with as there is usually no relevant ground. The Commission refers them to the Police when the complainant's safety is likely to be an issue and they therefore have the potential to test the restorative policing approach being promoted by the new Police Commissioner.

Where a complaint does fall within jurisdiction, section 63 requires the harassment to be repeated, or of such significance that it has a

detrimental effect on the person complaining, in one of the areas of public life to which the Act applies. Many complaints made to the Commission, while upsetting to the complainant, do not reach this threshold. Those that do – for example, the Minister of religion who mimicked a recent immigrant's accent during an incident involving a parking space – are often resolved by an apology or in the case of workplace harassment, education on the Human Rights Act.

Goods and services

Although there was a drop in complaints about the provision of goods and services (from 22% to 18%) some raised significant issues. These included how banks approach the issue of lending against Māori freehold land as a result of group ownership and the additional conditions relating to alienation imposed by the Te Ture Whenua Act 1993, and the question of the abatement of New Zealand Superannuation when people are in receipt of pensions from other countries. Because of the potential impact of both these issues, the Commission has decided that they are better dealt with as policy matters under the Commission's broader powers.

The relationship of clubs to the provision of goods and services is an ongoing issue. The Human Rights Act allows certain types of club to discriminate in their membership under s.44(4) but it is questionable whether the Act was ever intended to allow clubs to restrict membership by race to achieve a "more balanced ethnic mix" (as was the case with one enquiry). The provision of goods and services also includes insurance. Unlike sex, age and disability there is no exception for race which meant that it was unlawful for an insurance company to refuse to accept an application from a non-English speaker on the assumption that the applicant would not understand the terms and conditions on which the product was offered.

Language

The level of complaints involving language was comparable to previous years (4.2% compared to 5% in 2005 and 4.3% in 2004). Most related to the requirement that people only speak English at work but others involved pre-employment situations and included enquiries from employers about when they could refuse to employ someone because of their accent.

Accommodation

Accommodation also attracted a similar percentage of complaints to the previous year (3.6% compared to 4% in 2005). While a number involved disputes that the Commission considered would be better handled by the Tenancy Tribunal, a small number involved situations where it could be demonstrated that the landlord was deliberately discriminating against potential tenants by reason of their race. For example, in one case, a Korean landlord was quite explicit that he would only accept Korean tenants and in another a landlord agreed to rent a property to a person over the phone but rescinded the offer when he discovered she was Māori.

Education

Complaints about educational facilities amounted to 3.2% of the total and, again, at least one involved a student who wanted to display taonga and several were from foreign students who felt that they had been discriminated against in the course of their studies on the ground of their ethnic or national origins.

Racial disharmony

There were a comparatively small number of complaints relating to exciting racial disharmony. Most were not progressed formally through the dispute resolution process. As in previous years, the Commission made it clear to complainants that while they

may find a race related comment offensive this is not enough to bring it within jurisdiction. The comment must also have the probable effect of exciting hostility against a group of people or bringing them into contempt on the grounds of their race. As with complaints of racial harassment most complaints do not reach the necessary threshold. One complaint, however, that had more serious implications involved a website which identified prominent members of the Jewish community and listed their addresses. The complaint was considered by the Police under section 131 of the Human Rights Act – the criminal equivalent of section 61. Ultimately they decided not to prosecute but they did give a warning under the Harassment Act.

Complaints about comments made in the media were usually referred to the Press Council or the Broadcasting Standards Authority as more appropriate avenues for complaint. Both the BSA and the Press Council adopt a similar approach to the Human Rights Commission in dealing with complaints, balancing the right to freedom of expression against racial disharmony. In 2006 the Press Council only considered one complaint based on race (which it did not uphold) and the BSA two – again neither was upheld.

Special measures

While in the past there have been a relatively low (but steady) number of complaints about special measures to ensure equality based on race, this is no longer the case. Only three complaints involving special measures were received this year. One was a complaint about what was described as a “free taxi service for Pacific people and Māori” when the reality was that the District Health Board provided the service to everyone with poor health. All the issues complained of could be justified.

Government agencies

Part 1A of the Human Rights Act applies to discrimination by agencies or persons acting pursuant to legislation as well as discriminatory legislation. There were less Part 1A complaints this year than in previous years: 14% compared to 23% last year and 21% the year before. A number involved allegations of poor treatment by the Police and Corrections and WINZ. There were also complaints from people with overseas qualifications about the need to be registered locally in order to practice and the process for doing so which a number considered discriminatory.

Human Rights Review Tribunal and Office of Human Rights Proceedings

No cases involving racial discrimination were heard by the Human Rights Review Tribunal. The Office of Human Rights Proceedings received six applications for legal representation relating to race discrimination or racial harassment. One of the applications was the second complaint received by the Office concerning the Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004. No decision has been made yet about whether to provide legal representation in respect of this application. Of four complaints concerning race discrimination under Part 2 of the Human Rights Act, one complaint related to access to housing, one to access to goods and services, one to employment and one to qualifying bodies. The one racial harassment complaint received related to accessing backpacker accommodation. One race discrimination complaint was settled before hearing. The settlement included the potential defendant offering an apology, a small amount of compensation for humiliation and injury to feelings and an assurance that the behaviour complained about would not be repeated.

Appendix 1. Mana kī te Tāngata: The New Zealand Action Plan for Human Rights

Mana Ki Te Tāngata: The New Zealand Action Plan for Human Rights was launched by the Human Rights Commission in March 2005 as part of its specific responsibilities under the Human Rights Act. The Action Plan includes a section on "Getting it Right in Race Relations", which is reproduced below, along with key actions taken in relation to the identified priorities. The Government has yet to formally indicate its response to the Action Plan as a whole, but a number of government agencies, as well as local government, community and private sector organisations are undertaking actions that are consistent with it.

Overall, action is being taken on most of the priorities.

1. Social and economic equality

Social and economic equalities arising from racial and ethnic discrimination are eliminated.

Note: Priority actions addressing specific issues of social and economic inequality are contained in other sections of the Action Plan. The priorities for action in this section focus on the legitimacy of special measures which aim to achieve equality.

Priority for Action	Key Actions taken by end 2006
Promote public understanding of the legitimacy of special measures to achieve equality under international and domestic law	Roundtable (March) and forum (August) on special measures organised by the Human Rights Commission and Victoria University Institute of Policy Studies, to be followed by a publication on the subject by the Institute of Policy Studies in 2007
Regularly review all special measures to achieve equality to ensure they are meeting their objectives	Government conducted a review of the effectiveness of "race-based" programmes in 2004-05 and developed guidelines for future programmes, including review

2. Indigenous rights

The particular rights of Māori as the indigenous people of New Zealand are respected and valued alongside the rights of all New Zealanders.

Priority for Action	Key Actions taken by end 2006
Promote public understanding of the rights of indigenous peoples and extend community dialogue on human rights and the Treaty of Waitangi	Human Rights Commission conducted community dialogue project on human rights and the Treaty 2003-06 State Services Commission Treaty Information Unit was established to run a three year Treaty Information Programme 2003-06
Contribute actively, with the participation of Māori, to the development of international human rights law relating to the rights of indigenous peoples	New Zealand supported a resolution tabled by African countries calling for further consultations on the text of the draft Declaration. UN resolved to defer consideration till 2007

3. Languages

By the bicentenary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 2040, New Zealand is well established as a bilingual nation, and communities are supported in the use of other languages.

Priority for Action	Key Actions taken by end 2006
Progressively provide opportunities for all New Zealanders to develop knowledge of tikanga Māori and the ability to communicate in both English and te reo Māori	Māori Language Week and awards Māori in the Mainstream curriculum development
Include te reo Māori and tikanga Māori in teacher education and professional development to ensure their effective use in teaching	No report
Ensure the continued survival and use of the Cook Island Māori, Niuean and Tokelauan languages in New Zealand and foster the retention and use of other Pacific languages	Government funding for Niuean language programme in 2005-06 and Cook Island and Tokelauan language programme in 2006-07. Curricula completed for Cook Is. Māori and Samoan
Develop a languages policy that encourages the learning of a range of languages and supports community efforts to teach heritage languages	Language Policy Network established Forums on language policy and on community languages at the 2005 and 2006 NZ Diversity Forums

Ensure all new migrants and refugees have access to appropriate English language tuition	Range of English language tuition programmes funded through the NZ Settlement Strategy and delivered through education institutions and voluntary groups such as ESOL Home Tutors
Extend the availability of the Language Line interpreter service to all public agencies	Government provided additional funding and by end of 2006, 39 public agencies were participating in Language Line

4. Migrants and refugees

The human rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees are protected at all stages of the migration process. Migrants and refugees are welcomed by their host communities and given the necessary assistance to settle and integrate in New Zealand.

Priority for Action	Key Actions taken by end 2006
Repeal section 149D of the Immigration Act which excludes the jurisdiction of the Human Rights Commission in respect of government immigration policy and individual decisions giving effect to immigration policy	Following a review of the Immigration Act the Government decided in December 2006 to retain an exclusion relating to individual immigration decisions
Work towards ratification of ILO Convention on Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) and the UN Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families	Government considers aspects of these conventions to be inconsistent with New Zealand policy and legislation, and therefore has no plans to ratify
Further develop and resource the New Zealand Settlement Strategy for migrants and refugees	Strategy reviewed and amended in 2006
Develop migrant and refugee settlement plans for each local authority	New Zealand Settlement Support has established settlement support programme coordinators in 19 regions Auckland regional settlement strategy completed 2006
Increase resources for non-governmental and community groups to support settlement of newcomers to New Zealand	Refugee and Migrant Service, ESOL Home Tutors, Auckland Regional Migrant Service and other NGOs supported through Settlement Strategy funding

5. Cultural diversity

New Zealanders value and celebrate their diversity

Priority for Action	Key Actions taken by end 2006
Strengthen the networks of people and organisations that contribute to harmonious race relations and cultural diversity	NZ Diversity Action Programme established, with 184 participating organisations by end of 2006
Establish a cultural diversity website and portal that provides access to information on New Zealand's diverse communities and facilitate communities to develop their own websites and resources	Ministry for Culture and Heritage has developed major resource on Māori and migrant communities in Te Ara, the online New Zealand encyclopaedia, and in 2006 launched NZLive.com, a cultural portal
Establish a diversity centre that is able to lead research, inform debate and connect researchers in different institutions and organisations	Victoria University Centre for Applied Cross-Cultural Studies has established a national network of diversity researchers and led discussion on research priorities together with the Office of Ethnic Affairs
Improve the reflection and promotion of cultural diversity in the media and communications industry	Media and Diversity network established A number of initiatives taken by the Journalism Training Organisation New intern scheme established by Fairfax Newspapers Ltd Asia NZ media programme developed
Provide increased central and local government support for the celebration of cultural diversity through the arts and through religious, cultural and national festivals and events	Cultural Diversity strategy developed by Creative NZ Growth in public support for major cultural festivals and events
Support the participation of ethnic communities in historic, cultural and environmental conservation	Chinese Heritage Trust established
Foster community dialogue between people of different views, cultures and faiths	National Interfaith Network established National Interfaith Forum (February) and Religious Diversity Forum (August) held annually Draft national statement on religious diversity developed 2006

Appendix 2. Te Rangahau Whānui o Ngā Rerekētanga o te Tāngata: An Overview of Diversity Research

Diversity research in New Zealand

Professor Colleen Ward, Director, Victoria University Centre for Cross-Cultural Studies (CACR)

Diversity research in New Zealand continued to grow in 2006 as government agencies and non-governmental organisations respond to the increasing ethnic and cultural diversity in New Zealand. The Department of Labour continues to invest in research on migration and settlement experiences, including its longitudinal survey of immigrants. The Ministry of Health launched the *Asian Health Chart Book* in 2006, and the Families Commission initiated a “blue skies” research fund, awarding a number of grants for the study of Māori, Pacific, Asian and migrant families. The Asia New Zealand Foundation has maintained its research tracking New Zealanders’ attitudes toward Asia and related issues, and Education New Zealand has contracted research on issues in international education, including the pastoral care of international students.

The New Zealand Federation of Ethnic Councils commissioned studies on migrant employment and informational needs for settlement. It also launched a report “Women supporting Women – making Connections” based on the Refugee and Migrant Women’s Forum. At the same time, RMS Refugee Resettlement produced an annotated bibliography of research on refugee

and migrant needs with the support of the Ministry of Social Development.

The Foundation for Research, Science and Technology continues to support research on immigration and immigrants with a view to enhancing social cohesion. Academics across a wide range of disciplines are engaging in research on Māori, Pasifika, and Asian peoples and New Zealand studies are making significant contributions to international projects. *Immigrant Youth in Transition* (2006) includes findings on New Zealand’s Asian and Pacific youth in a 13 nation comparative project, which has already been used to inform policy development on immigration matters in the United States and Canada.

Overall, the links between government and academia on diversity issues have been strengthening. A new development has been an initiative by the Office of Ethnic Affairs, bringing together leading researchers to set a national agenda for diversity research in New Zealand. The first meeting of the advisory panel was followed by a National Forum on Diversity Research, facilitated by the Centre for Applied Cross-cultural Research (CACR), at the New Zealand Diversity Forum in August, 2006. The forum brought together researchers and policy analysts to identify priority research areas to minimise risk and maximise benefits of cultural diversity in New Zealand. The participants identified a range of issues including inter-group relations, work,

education, health, identity, family, and critical assessment of research paradigms as areas meriting priority attention.

Arising from the national forum, CACR is developing programmes of research around these themes for 2007 and beyond. It is envisioned that researchers and community stakeholders will be brought together to join research clusters associated with each theme, working together to ensure that high quality research can be disseminated not only in academic outlets, but also returned to communities of interest in an appropriate form.

Overview of diversity research

The diversity research overview that follows is not a comprehensive list of research activities in 2006; nevertheless, it does demonstrate some trends. Research interests in Māori and Pacific peoples continue. Practical concerns, such as language and communication, intergroup relations, workplace issues and policy implications of diversity continue to attract attention and health, well-being and social inclusion research appears on the rise. Women and youth are also becoming more visible in the research literature. Newcomers to New Zealand, particularly new migrants and international students, are frequently the subject of research, but refugees still receive less attention. Some ethnic groups like the Chinese are highly visible in the research whereas Muslims remain relatively ignored. Given the attention that Muslim migrants seem to receive in the popular media, this omission is striking. Hopefully, this gap will be closed by future research.

The following material was compiled by Shiranthi Fonseka for the Centre for Applied Cross-cultural Research as part of the Centre's contribution to the New Zealand Diversity Action Programme. It is based on enquiries sent to associates of CACR and the search

of electronic databases. A list of projects (governmental and non-governmental research groups) and their descriptions are presented, followed by academic outputs sorted by their relevant research category. These outputs include research papers, conference items, books, and book chapters.

Emerging projects and papers on cultural diversity in New Zealand can be accessed on the Centre's web-site (www.vuw.ac.nz/cacr) which lists our associates, leading researchers on diversity in New Zealand and warehouses many of their publications.

Major projects

Victoria University Centre for Applied Cross Cultural Research

Identity, Acculturation and Intergroup Relations (2005-2007)

The research considers questions about cultural identity, acculturation, and intergroup relations in New Zealand and investigates the consequences of the answers. The project includes a national survey of 2000 households on attitudes toward immigrants and a study of over 1500 youth – Māori, Pākehā, Samoan, Chinese, Indian, Korean, British and South African. Finally the research compares New Zealand perspectives with findings from 12 other countries. Contact: Colleen Ward

Realistic Conflict and Chinese Identity Politics: Implications of Domestic and International Situations for Taiwan, Chiang Ching-Kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange

This research considers Taiwanese identity and the importance of maintaining identity flexibility when dealing with China, Japan and the United States. Social identity theory is integrated with research on social representations of history to refine a culturally grounded model of identity dynamics. Contact: James Liu

Connectedness in young New Zealanders: Social connectedness, transitions, and wellbeing, Foundation for Research Science and Technology (2004-9)

The project explores whether four domains of connectedness in adolescence (family, school, peers, and community) are positively predictive of wellbeing. Self-report data from about 2100 11-15 year-olds, and the initial data analyses reveal that all four domains are significantly and positively associated with wellbeing. Developmental trajectories of these variables will be tracked and causal relations will be determined. Contacts: Paul Jose and Jan Pryor

Identifying wellbeing indicators in New Zealand European, Māori, and Pacific Island young people, Health Research Council and Ministry of Youth Development (2005-7)

The intent of this grant is to determine the bases for wellbeing in young people aged 16-24 years of age. Extensive focus group and interview data has been collected from these three ethnic groups and have identified potential wellbeing indicators. The validity of these indicators will be verified by engaging in empirical verification. Contact: Paul Jose

Response styles and the validity of cross-cultural comparisons: what is style and what is bias? (2005-07)

This project will address a significant knowledge gap by investigating the validity of survey methods for comparisons across cultural groups and identifying methods for improving their validity. Contact: Ron Fischer

Facilitating Migrants' Entry and Integration into the Workplace, FRST-End Report, as part of Migrants' Settlement Research Project: Strangers in Town (led by R. Bedford)

The overall goal of the research is to gain insights into how to address diversity management at the New Zealand workplace for different ethnic groups. Moreover, this

research aims to improve communication and co-operation among local and foreign employees through increasing knowledge and providing information for migrants and employers. Contact: Astrid Podsiadlowski

Government Agencies

Department of Labour

Economic Impacts of Immigration (EII)

This research programme is undertaking a considerable volume of research on a range of topics regarding the economic impacts of immigration and the employment and settlement of migrants. Information generated by these individual studies will feed directly into the computable general equilibrium (CGE) modeling that is at the core of the EII research programme. The derived CGE model will allow different scenarios of immigration policies to be modelled and the economy-wide impact calculated.

Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ, 2005-2011)

This research aims to provide the government and agencies with information that identifies settlement strategies for future migrants. There will also be information that assesses the impact of immigration on New Zealand's social and economic cohesion.

Women, Skills and Global Mobility: A Study of Changing Patterns of Gendered Skilled Migration into New Zealand

This study shows that women are critical players in the migration process and are a significant component of skilled migrants in New Zealand. Contacts: Juthika Badkar and Vasantha Krishnan

Globalisation, gendered migration and labour markets. Contacts: Paul Callister, Richard Bedford and Robert Didham

Skilled Migrants in New Zealand: Employers' Perspectives

Contacts: Ruth Wallis & BRC Marketing and Social Research

Skilled Migrants in New Zealand: A Study of Settlement Outcomes

Contacts: Ruth Wallis

People on the Move: A Study of Migrant Movement Patterns To and From New Zealand

Contacts: Phillipa Shorland

International Trade negotiations and the Trans-Border Movement of People: A Review of the Literature (2006-2007)

Migration Trends

Settlement Experiences Feedback Survey (SEFS)

The Use of Public Hospital Services by Non-Residents in New Zealand

Families Commission

Pacific Islands Families Study: Factors associated with living in extended families one year on from the birth of a child.

Contacts: Michelle Poland, Janis Paterson, Sarnia Carter, Wanzhen Gao, Lana Perese and Steven Stillman

Blue Skies studies:

Korean Migrant Families in Christchurch: Expectations and Experiences.

Contacts: Suzana Chang, Carolyn Morris and Richard Vokes, Canterbury University

Les Familles et Whānau sans Frontières: New Zealand and Transnational Family Obligation.

Contacts: Neil Lunt, Mervyl McPherson and Julee Browning, School of Social and Cultural Studies, Massey University, Albany

New Spaces and Possibilities: the Adjustment to Parenthood for New Migrant Mothers.

Contacts: Ruth DeSouza, AUT University's Centre for Asian and Migrant Health Research

The Role of Whānau in the Lives of Māori with Physical Disabilities.

Contacts: Adelaide Collins and Huhana Hickey, Māori Development Research Centre

Whānau is Whānau.

Contacts: Tai Walker, Ngati Porou, Health Services Research Centre, Victoria University of Wellington

Ministry of Health

Asian Health Chart Book 2006

This is the first report to provide comprehensive information on the health of Asian New Zealanders and is one of a series of monitoring reports on the health of different ethnic groups.

Embodying Social Rank – How body fat varies with social status, gender and ethnicity in New Zealand

Ngā Kāwai: Implementing Whakatātaka 2002 - 2005

This report builds on He Korowai Oranga and Whakatātaka which have established a firm foundation for the health and disability sector to work towards improving Māori health outcomes, supporting whānau ora and reducing inequalities.

Tāonga Tuku Iho – Treasures of Our Heritage Rongoā Development Plan

The overall aim of this research was to provide a framework for strengthening the provision of quality rongoā services across the country. Rongoā Māori is informed by a body of knowledge that has as its core the enhancement of Māori well-being.

Tatau Kahukura: Māori Health Chart Book

This report provides a picture of the health status of the Māori population compared to

non-Māori. Key indicators relate to the socio-economic determinants of health, risk and protective factors for health, health status, and health service utilisation.

Review of Māori Child Oral Health Services

Contact: Mauri Ora Associates

Unequal Impact: Māori and Non-Māori Cancer Statistics 1996–2001

Contacts: B. Robson, G. Purdie and D. Cormack

Whakatātaka Tuarua 2006-2011

Ministry of Social Development

New Zealand Living Standards 2004 (2006)

This publication examines variations in living standards across different demographic and social groups in relation to characteristics such as age, ethnicity, region and education, among others.

Refugee and Migrant Needs: An Annotated Bibliography of Research and Consultations (February 2006)

This is a summary of research relating to refugee and migrant needs as identified by service providers, communities and researchers in New Zealand. It was prepared in conjunction with the Wellington Regional Action Plan for Refugee Health and Well-being with assistance from the Centre for Social Research and Evaluation and Family and Community Services, Ministry of Social Development. Contacts: Boutros Nam and Rachel Ward

Ministry of Women's Affairs

'Best Outcomes for Māori: Te Hoe Nuku Roa'

This is a longitudinal study of Māori households funded by the Foundation for Research, Science & Technology. Starting in 1994, the study has been designed in consultation with Statistics New Zealand to be a random survey of Māori

households in Manuwatu/Wanganui, Lower Hutt, South Auckland, Gisborne, Northland and Southland.

Pacific Women's Economic Well-Being Project

The overall aim of the project is to support the economic development of Pacific communities in an inclusive, innovative economy.

Non-Government Research

Asia New Zealand Foundation

Asia New Zealand Foundation Tracking Study No. 7

This is the seventh of a series of studies tracking New Zealanders' attitudes to Asia and related issues.

Immigration Policy: A contribution from the Asia New Zealand Foundation

This report outlines changes in policy and migrant flows since 2002. It discusses concerns such as changes in migrant flows, settlement issues, perceptions of New Zealand internationally and discussions concerning New Zealand's identity.

Motu Economic and Public Policy Research

Understanding Changes in Māori Incomes and Income Inequality 1997-2003

Contacts: Sylvia Dixon and David Maré

What Accounts for the Ethnic Differences in Student Test Scores in New Zealand?

Contact: Kelly Lock

Tertiary Education Institutions

Migration Research Group

Contacts: Dr. Elsie Ho and Professor Richard Bedford

Settlement and Circulation of New Zealanders Living in Australia: Patterns, Dynamics and Analysis, 2005-2007



Strangers in Town, 2002-2008

Demographic Forecasts for the Bay of Plenty Region, 2005-2006

Ethnic Communities' Perception of the New Zealand Police, 2005-2006

Experiences of Chinese International Students 2005-2006

Improving Access to Health and ACC Information and Services for Older Asians, 2005-2006

New Settlers Programme, Massey University

English Language Proficiency and the Recruitment and Employment of Professional Immigrants in New Zealand

Contacts: Anne Henderson, Andrew Trlin and Noel Watts

Immigrant Patients and Primary Health Care Services in Auckland and Wellington: A Survey of Service Providers

Contacts: Nicola North, Sarah Lovell and Andrew Trlin

Being Accepted: The Experience of Discrimination and Social Exclusion by Immigrants and Refugees in New Zealand

Contacts: Andrew Butcher, Paul Spoonley and Andrew Trlin

A Survey of Non-Government/Not for Profit Agencies and organisations Providing Social Services to Immigrants and Refugees in New Zealand.

Contacts: Mary Nash and Andrew Trlin

School of Linguistics and Applied Language Studies, Victoria University

Language in the Workplace

Language of leadership in Māori and Pākehā organizations

Contacts: Janet Holmes and Meredith Marra

Workplace Communication for Skilled Migrants

Contact: Angela Joe

Waikato University Management School

Immigrants Use of ICTs

Contacts: Prue Holmes, Annick Janson

Contributing to New Zealand's Cohesive Communities: Developing two-way networks between Asian Migrants and New Zealand employers

Designing online experiences to facilitate immigrants' social and economic inclusion

Academic output from researchers associated with the Centre for Applied Cross Cultural Research

Acculturation

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Van Oudenhoven, J.P., Ward, C., & Masgoret, A.-M. (2006). Patterns of relations between immigrants and host societies. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 30(6), 637-652.

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- Liu, J.H. (2006). *Chinese in New Zealand: Senses of belonging for Aotearoa/NZ*. Invited keynote address at Going Bananas Multiple Identities Forum, organized by the NZ Chinese Association, Auckland, August 12.

Cultural and social Integration

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- Ip, M. (2006). "Asian New Zealanders: Emergent Political Leadership and Politicised Communities". In R. Miller and M. Mintrom (Eds.) *Political Leadership and Participation in New Zealand*, (pp.153-175). Auckland University Press.
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