

**The Attitudes of New Zealanders to
Immigrants and Immigration:
2003 and 2006 Compared**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of the New Settlers Research Programme, two surveys of New Zealanders' attitudes to immigrants and immigration were conducted, the first in 2003, the second in 2006. The purpose of the second survey, the results of which are reported here, was to examine whether these attitudes had changed in the three years since the first survey. This latter survey had 750 valid responses (from an initial sample of 1,260) and an effective response rate of 62 percent; the data were weighted to match the age-sex and Maori-non-Maori distributions of the first survey.

Key Findings

- Three years is a short time to expect any significant change in attitudes or opinions. Consequently, it is not surprising that there are few observed differences in the two sets of survey results. However, the fact that most of the results are virtually identical suggests that any large differences between the two surveys reflect real changes in public opinion and that they are not simply artefacts of the survey process.
- In 2006, more respondents reported hearing racist remarks about immigrants than in 2003 while more respondents considered that the number of immigrants to New Zealand should be increased or remain the same, and fewer that it should be reduced.
- There is some evidence, although weak, of a 'hardening' of attitudes on the matter of immigrants adopting New Zealand traditions and customs as part of a "common culture" and of a desire for some tightening of immigration policy with regard to asylum seekers and allowing only close family members of immigrants to come to New Zealand.
- There is stronger evidence of an increasing recognition of the value of immigrants to the New Zealand economy in terms of supplying skills that are in short supply, and support for the view that immigrants make New Zealanders more open to new ideas and cultures.
- Satisfaction with the Government's management of immigration applications and immigration policy remains low.
- Attitudes to immigrants and various aspects of immigration are usually (but not always) more negative among Aucklanders than among other New Zealanders,

though perhaps less so than might be expected given the greater impact immigration has had on Auckland compared to the rest of the country.

- Younger people tend to be less tolerant of immigrants and less supportive of immigration than older people.
- People with tertiary education generally have more liberal attitudes to immigrants and immigration than those with primary or secondary education only.
- However, the strongest demographic influence on attitudes to immigrants and immigration is ethnicity. Maori attitudes to immigrants and immigration are consistently less positive and more negative than those of non-Maori, and this tendency has increased since 2003.

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INTRODUCTION

New Zealand is one of the classic immigrant receiving countries but, historically, the immigrants were predominantly from the UK and Ireland until the shifts in immigration flows and policy that occurred in the second half of the twentieth century. During this more recent period, there have been two significant non-European immigrant flows. The first involved Pacific peoples from the late 1950s in response to the post-war expansion of the urban-located manufacturing sector. While this inflow was undoubtedly of benefit to New Zealand when unskilled and semi-skilled labour was in short supply, there was a strong negative political reaction to the phenomenon of 'overstayers' under conditions of economic recession and increasing unemployment in the mid-1970s (see Liava'a, 1998).

The second significant non-European immigrant flow followed the reform of immigration policy that was started in 1986-87, a notable feature of which was the move away from (racially) preferred source countries in order to attract the skilled migrants, entrepreneurs and business migrants needed for New Zealand's economic restructuring and development as it embraced the principles of free market economics and globalisation. Like Australia and Canada, about two-thirds of those granted residence are approved because they meet certain skill thresholds and are regarded as contributing to New Zealand's current and future skill requirements. This process of recruiting and approving permanent residents has been supplemented by a range of temporary schemes, including student visas, seasonal worker schemes and a number of talent and business categories which provide up to three years for the immigrant to establish themselves. In most of these temporary schemes, there is an opportunity to apply for permanent residence. One outcome of this immigration policy reform and recruitment since the late 1980s has been a very different immigrant flow composition, with a diverse range of source countries involved and a more significant number of immigrants arriving from Asia (Bedford and Lidgard, 1997; Bedford et al., 2005b). An initial negative public response, similar in terms of some of the concerns and sentiments expressed if not the details of the mid-1970s, was apparent in the 1993 "Inv-Asian" articles in Auckland community newspapers through to the 1996 election campaign (Munshi, 1998; Spoonley and Trlin, 2004; Spoonley, 2005; Liu, 2005).

The cumulative effect, over the last fifty years of change in the composition of New Zealand's immigrant flow from a situation of relative homogeneity to one of marked heterogeneity has produced a rapid increase in population

diversity. Indeed, it has produced superdiversity: not only has the range of ethnic and immigrant groups increased, but the numbers of overseas-born as a proportion of New Zealand's total population puts the country ahead of Canada and only just behind Australia. The effects of these changes are largely felt in the Auckland metropolitan area as the primary destination for immigrants, but the combined impact of permanent immigrants, temporary visa immigrants and tourists from diverse origins has also been felt in many other cities, particularly in the last decade.

Why Host Attitudes Matter

Given the changes noted above, the attitudes of various host communities are a critical factor in the acceptance of new arrivals and the subsequent social cohesion of those communities (see Spoonley et al., 2005). Although New Zealand still lacks a comprehensive multicultural policy framework of the sort adopted in Canada and Australia in the 1970s, there have been important developments led by agencies such as the Office of Ethnic Affairs and the Human Rights Commission (Trlin and Watts, 2004). In this context, the New Settlers Programme was funded to look at the attitudes and knowledge of New Zealanders with regard to immigration policy, immigrants and the benefits of immigration. To this end, a survey (see Spoonley et al., 2007) was carried out in 2003, and the present report concerns a follow-up survey carried out at the end of 2006 to examine whether attitudes have changed in the three years since. The first survey involved a larger sample (1,100 respondents) and more questions than the present survey which used key questions from that earlier survey as benchmarks to explore possible changes or continuities in attitudes and understanding.

In the process of settling new immigrants and capturing their human capital, local attitudes play a critical role. The key attitudes are those of gatekeepers, especially those who make decisions about matters such as access to employment, accommodation and healthcare. They act as brokers or key decision-makers in the relationships and experiences of new migrants as they encounter the various institutions of the host society. There is evidence that employer attitudes are problematic, especially in the tendency of some employers and/or recruitment agencies to discount overseas educational qualifications and work experience, and to discriminate on such minor matters as accent or surname (Henderson et al., 2006; Spoonley, 2006; Watts and Trlin, 2005). The attitudes of these gatekeepers, however, are not the subject of this survey; the material here reports on broad public attitudes and understanding. As Li (2003:177) notes in a Canadian context, immigrants are often seen as outsiders who are expected to adapt and conform to what are deemed to be acceptable local practices. In this situation, the expectation of

conformity or the distrust of others is one determinant in the successful adaptation of immigrants. It can limit the opportunities for immigrants and therefore their ability to settle successfully. Put simply, immigrant settlement is a two way process in which immigrants adjust to their new destination while host communities are required to adapt to immigrants, many of whom are culturally different to members of the host society and its various communities. Successful settlement depends on the adjustment of both immigrant and host. This report is focused on the attitudes and knowledge of New Zealanders towards immigration and immigrants as an important part of the equation.

In our analysis of the previous survey (Spoonley et al., 2007), educational levels, contact and knowledge were all seen to be factors impacting on attitudes towards immigrants. Although the correlation between education and attitudes was weak, it was found that the more educated the respondent was, the more tolerant the person was likely to be. Similarly, contact helped contribute to both positive attitudes and to knowledge about immigrants and immigration, with knowledge in turn also contributing to positive attitudes. According to Crawley (2005:24), those who lack knowledge “regularly overestimate the proportion of the population that consists of asylum seekers, refugees, migrants and ethnic minority populations”. One other factor that is seen in the international literature as an important consideration is the economic situation of those answering questions about immigrants; in particular, the less skilled (who are also generally less well educated and less knowledgeable) are more likely to favour restrictions on immigration and to hold negative attitudes about immigrants (see Hatton and Williamson, 2005:355).

Among other points of interest in the previous report it was found that: (a) the majority of respondents had heard people in New Zealand make racist remarks about immigrants; (b) most saw immigrants as communities that tend to stick together and not mix; (c) there was agreement that immigrants had a positive impact on cuisine and food; and (d) a little over half agreed that diversity is a positive product of immigration. On questions of immigration policy and how well the government is managing immigration, more than half of those responding thought that the number of immigrants coming to New Zealand should be reduced, while only 14 percent thought that the government was doing a good job of managing immigration.

This report analyses responses to some of the same questions and seeks to establish whether there have been any notable changes in attitudes on a range of issues. With only three years between the two surveys, large changes in

attitudes would not be expected. However, as the results indicate, there have been some important changes on certain issues.

METHODOLOGY

Two mail surveys of random samples of New Zealanders over the age of 18 were conducted in 2003 and 2006. The first survey had 1,118 valid responses (from an initial sample of 2,200) and an effective response rate of 60 percent; the second had 750 valid responses (from an initial sample of 1,260) and an effective response rate of 62 percent. As a rule of thumb, a response rate of at least 60 percent is considered “good” for analysis and reporting as compared to a response rate of at least 50 percent which is generally considered to be “adequate” (Babbie, 1990:182).

Both survey samples were randomly selected from the New Zealand electoral roll and the methodology was similar for each survey; namely, an initial contact followed by two reminders to non-respondents. The questionnaire used in the second survey was a shorter version of the original questionnaire and included approximately half of the questions asked in 2003. The questions omitted in 2006 were specific knowledge, opinion and demographic questions that were not expected to provide any useful trend data.

The data for the second survey were weighted so that the age-sex distribution matched that of the first survey and to ensure that the proportion of Maori and non-Maori was the same in both surveys. This was done to make sure that any observed differences in attitudes between 2003 and 2006 were not the result of age, sex or ethnicity differences between the two samples.

Generally, the results for the two surveys are very similar. Most values differ by two percentage points or less, and many by only one percentage point. This gives support to the assumption that differences larger than this, particularly differences of five or six percentage points between 2003 and 2006, reflect real changes in attitudes and are not simply artefacts of the research process. We highlight where this occurs below.

SURVEY RESULTS

The reporting of results adopts the format of the earlier report and is divided into sections which focus on the main themes that emerged from the survey responses. The major change between the earlier report and this one is that the experiences and knowledge of the respondents as influences on attitudes are dealt with towards the end of the survey reporting; they were discussed at the beginning of the earlier report.

Manifestations of Racism

One broad indicator of attitudes is the public expression of racist remarks which demean others in a way that focuses on their cultural and/or 'racial' differences (Spoonley, 1993). Such remarks typically signal beliefs about the inferiority of others and rely on negative stereotypes. In this survey, the question was again asked about whether the respondent had heard racist remarks about immigrants – a useful indicator of the level of racism apparent in New Zealand, as well as the willingness of respondents to report such comments.

The proportion of respondents who had "often" or "very often" heard racist remarks made about immigrants increased from 40.9 to 46.7 percent between 2003 and 2006 (see Table 1). This increase of 5.8 percent was matched by a decrease of 6 percent in the proportion who had only "sometimes" or "never" heard such remarks. Obviously this finding is a cause for concern, especially given the proportion of overseas-born in New Zealand as a whole, and is a matter that needs to be explored further given the serious implications for social cohesion.

Table 1: Have you personally heard people in New Zealand make racist remarks about immigrants? (percentages)

Responses	2003	2006
Never	4.6	2.5
Sometimes	52.4	48.5
Often	26.4	25.8
Very often	14.5	20.9
Not sure/Don't know	2.1	2.3

Impact of Immigrants on Society and Culture

As Table 2 shows, there has been little or no change in attitudes concerning the social behaviour of immigrants and their impact on some aspects of New Zealand society and culture. Essentially, three-quarters of the respondents remain convinced that immigrants stick to their own group and do not mix with others, while almost 60 percent agree that immigration adds to the cultural diversity of New Zealand, which is a good thing. About half still feel that immigration, if it continues at the present rate, will “overwhelm New Zealand culture”, although quite what these respondents understand by New Zealand culture is not clear. Overall, but with one notable exception, the remaining responses indicate the continuing ambivalence of respondents with regard to the benefits or otherwise of immigration. The exception is a stronger feeling (a rise from 59.8 to 71.3 percent) in the view that immigrants make New Zealanders more open to new ideas and cultures (see Table 2). This 11.5 percent increase is a favourable development that indicates a growing acceptance that immigration has positive outcomes, but it needs to be considered alongside the responses to other questions.

These responses (a mix of positive and negative views) suggest that New Zealanders are still struggling with the issues raised by immigration and immigrants and whether or not they are having positive outcomes for the country. Aside from a continuing appreciation of the diversity immigration adds to New Zealand culture, and especially its contribution to standards of cuisine and food, the responses to statements on other facets of New Zealand society and culture (such as the effect of the recent arrival of many Asian immigrants) remain less positive. Perhaps these varied responses are not surprising, given the extent and rapidity of changes to immigration policy since the early 1990s and the increase in the superdiversity of New Zealand communities. Bearing these changes in mind, it is pleasing to note the growing recognition of and support for some of the outcomes or benefits associated with immigration.

Immigration, Employment and the Economy

Between the 2003 and 2006 surveys, the proportion of respondents agreeing that immigrants provide skills that are in short supply in New Zealand increased from 39.0 to 45.8 percent. Responses to other statements concerning immigrants and their role in the economy were largely unchanged (see Table 3). These findings are not surprising given the thirty year high in skill shortages, the media coverage that these skill shortages have received and the growing emphasis placed on the need for suitably qualified immigrants to fill these shortages. Furthermore, since 2000, immigration policy has been more

obviously based on the recruitment of skilled immigrant workers (see Bedford et al., 2005a) so that the connection between local skill shortages and immigrants to filling these gaps is one that has received a lot of public attention.

Table 2 Attitudes toward immigrants and impact of immigration upon aspects of New Zealand society and culture (percentages)

Opinions about recent immigrants	<u>Percent agreement</u>	
	2003	2006
Many immigrants stick to their own and do not mix with others	76.7	75.4
The standard of New Zealand's cuisine and food has been improved by decades of immigration	73.7	74.6
Immigrants make New Zealanders more open to new ideas and cultures	59.8	71.3
The diversity immigration adds to New Zealand culture is a good thing	58.7	58.8
Other cultures threaten to overwhelm New Zealand culture if immigration continues at its present rate	47.7	51.4
The recent arrival of many Asian immigrants is changing New Zealand in undesirable ways	46.2	48.3
Immigration can help New Zealanders appreciate values such as hard work and family ties	45.2	45.9
Immigrants make a good contribution to many New Zealand sports	41.8	42.0

Table 3: Immigrants and the economy (percentages)

Opinions about recent immigrants	<u>Percent agreement</u>	
	2003	2006
New immigrants who have not contributed to the country are putting too much strain on our limited resources	71.1	67.6
Many immigrants are a burden on the New Zealand social welfare system	53.8	52.2
Attracting new immigrants...is vital if New Zealand is to prosper economically	51.0	47.5
Immigrants provide skills that are in short supply in New Zealand	39.0	45.8

This apparent increase in the perceived value of immigrants to the New Zealand economy was matched by more positive perceptions of the contribution made to the economy by immigrants from the Pacific Islands, India, Britain and elsewhere in Europe (see Table 4). It is not clear why perceptions of the positive contribution of other immigrant groups (i.e. South Africans, Chinese and other Asians) have **not** changed in the same period. In relation to whether immigrants take jobs away from people born in New Zealand, the attitudes of respondents have remained almost exactly the same; it seems that this issue was no more of a concern in 2006 than it was in 2003 (see Table 4).

Immigrants and Crime

In 2006 as in 2003, Pacific peoples were the clear frontrunners among the ethnic/immigrant groups perceived to contribute to increases in crime, a perception which played a key role (along with taking jobs away from New Zealanders and the decline of inner city urban areas) in the moral panic about Pacific immigrants in the mid-1970s. Given that many Pacific peoples are New Zealand-born, and that the Pacific Island-born (i.e. immigrant) population has significantly declined as a proportion of those who identify as Pacific peoples in New Zealand, it is not clear whether the respondents were referring to all Pacific peoples or to only those who have immigrated to New Zealand.

Nevertheless, the perception that they contribute to crime is a particularly powerful one according to this survey. Chinese and other Asian immigrants were also perceived to contribute to increases in crime by more than 40 percent of the respondents (see Table 4), perhaps reflecting media reports concerning the involvement of Asians in gangs, extortion, kidnapping, drugs and gambling (see Spoonley and Trlin, 2004:39-41; Spoonley, 2005).

Table 4: Which immigrants increase crime rates, take jobs away from people born in New Zealand, are good for New Zealand's economy? (percentages)

Country, region	Increase crime		Take jobs from NZers		Good for economy	
	2003	2006	2003	2006	2003	2006
Pacific Islanders	73.3	69.3	23.0	23.0	11.7	18.0
Chinese	43.4	47.4	28.2	29.7	48.0	48.5
Other Asians	48.8	44.2	30.4	29.1	35.7	36.8
Indians	8.7	8.0	26.5	26.3	29.4	42.3
Other Europeans	6.8	7.7	17.2	18.4	49.9	59.4
South Africans	3.3	3.7	17.0	19.4	48.7	52.8
British	3.6	2.9	20.5	20.0	55.4	65.6

Multiculturalism, Customs and Traditions

There has been little or no change in attitudes to multiculturalism between 2003 and 2006 (see Table 5). However, there is a suggestion of increasing support for the idea that we “should all be part of one common culture” and that immigrants should conform to this culture, rather than New Zealanders being more tolerant of immigrants’ customs and traditions.

The issue of what this “common culture” entails is unclear. One interpretation might be that there is a national culture which everyone should subscribe to in some way. But the very presence of culturally diverse immigrants, especially those from the Pacific or Asia, combined with political and cultural developments in terms of Maori, has made the idea of a national culture more problematic. Nevertheless, with over 40 percent indicating their support for the “common culture” statement, it is a matter of some concern that warrants careful attention. That said, it should also be noted that support for this statement was exceeded by agreement with two other statements concerning

the need for Pakeha (“the white majority”) to become more accustomed to a multicultural society, and for New Zealanders to be more tolerant of immigrants. In each case, more than half of the respondents agreed.

Table 5: Attitudes to multiculturalism (percentages)

Opinions about recent immigrants	<u>Percent agreement</u>	
	2003	2006
New Zealanders need to be more tolerant of immigrants who settle here	56.1	52.2
The white majority in New Zealand needs to get used to a more multicultural society	54.0	55.9
New Zealanders should all be part of one common culture	37.5	43.5
Maori interests will be overwhelmed as New Zealand becomes more multicultural	27.5	29.7
There should be more consultation with the general public about New Zealand’s immigration policy	78.5	77.7
Maori should be consulted about New Zealand’s immigration policy as a matter of right	20.7	22.4

Immigration Policy

Attitudes concerning the need for consultation on New Zealand’s immigration policy were fairly stable; around 78 percent of the respondents maintained that there “should be more consultation with the general public”, while only about one-fifth agreed that “Maori should be consulted...as a matter of right” (Table 5). At the very least, such responses appear to have important implications for Maori claims to rights under the Treaty of Waitangi and for the concept and practice of biculturalism.

Less stable were attitudes toward the number of immigrants coming to New Zealand. Although just under half of all of the respondents still thought the number of immigrants should be reduced, the shift in opinion on this issue is indicated by a gain of 3.3 percent for those favouring at least a little increase and a gain of 4.2 percent for those supporting the status quo (Table 6). This shift might be associated with the growing emphasis on the role of immigrants in contributing to the pool of skills available to the economy and the strong message concerning the importance of immigrant labour in filling skill shortages. However, the fact remains that the predominant view was still one favouring a reduction in the number of immigrants. This might indicate that there are two divergent opinions: those who want to see the current numbers maintained or even increased (34 percent in 2003 and 41.5 percent in 2006), and those who want to see them decreased a little or a lot (56 percent in 2003 and 48 percent in 2006).

Table 6: Do you think the total number of immigrants coming to New Zealand should be increased, decreased or stay the same? (percentages)

Response categories	2003	2006
Increased a lot	2.3	3.4
Increased a little	9.6	11.8
Remain the same as it is	22.1	26.3
Reduced a little	27.1	26.9
Reduced a lot	29.5	21.3
Can't choose	8.9	10.3

The question then is whether New Zealanders would argue that the number of arrivals for **certain** immigrant groups should be reduced as opposed to all immigrants. The likely answer to this question is provided in Table 7. China, the Pacific Islands and “other” Asian countries remain the leading countries or regions from which around 50 percent of respondents think there are too many immigrants in New Zealand. The arrival of Asian immigrants, especially post-1987, and the enduring negative perceptions about Pacific immigrants, are still a cause for concern for about half of those surveyed. There is also some evidence that support for reducing the number of Middle Eastern immigrants has increased since 2003; the percentage of respondents who thought there were too many immigrants from this region rose from 32.5 to 39 percent. The public interest and media debates concerning Islamic fundamentalism, the war in Iraq, terrorism, the case of asylum seeker Ahmed Zaoui, and even the wearing of the burqa in certain situations might well

have played a role in the growing negative perception of the acceptability of immigrants from this region (see Butcher et al, 2006:29-31; Manning et al., 2004; Smith, 2004).

Table 7: Do you think there are too many immigrants in New Zealand from each of the following countries or parts of the world? (percentages)

Country or region	<u>“Yes” (too many...in NZ)</u>	
	2003	2006
China	47.4	50.9
India	36.4	36.2
Other Asian countries	47.1	47.6
Pacific Islands	51.6	50.0
Middle East	32.5	39.0
South Africa	12.9	14.9
United Kingdom and Ireland	8.4	8.0
Other European countries	8.1	6.9

Immigration Policy Issues

Although there were small increases in agreement that the Government is doing a good job of both managing applications for immigration and of adjusting immigration policy to meet New Zealand’s needs (Table 8), these increases are too small to be regarded as evidence of a change in what are undoubtedly negative public perceptions. Indeed, a pattern of stability in attitudes distinguishes responses to a range of other issues. Opinion has remained firmly opposed to both government post-arrival settlement assistance for new immigrants and to allowing asylum seekers to remain in New Zealand. On the other hand, and perhaps predictably, support has remained strong for: the screening of immigrants for tuberculosis and hepatitis; prohibiting the entry of immigrants with HIV/AIDS; and for restricting family reunification to “close family members”. Finally, as in 2003, barely more than half of the respondents agreed that government should develop policies in support of multiculturalism. Overall, bearing in mind steps already taken in the development and implementation of the New Zealand Settlement Strategy (New Zealand Immigration Service, 2004), there is little if anything in these results to encourage Government to engage in the *further* development and implementation of a more liberal and/or innovative stance to aspects of both immigration policy and immigrant settlement.

Table 8: Attitudes to immigration policy issues (percentages)

Opinions about recent immigrants	<u>Percent agreement</u>	
	2003	2006
The government is doing a good job of managing applications for immigration to New Zealand	13.9	16.2
The government is doing a good job of adjusting immigration policy to meet New Zealand's needs	16.1	18.7
The government should be responsible for helping new immigrants for three to five years after their arrival	24.1	25.7
Asylum seekers who have suffered political oppression in their own country should be allowed to stay in New Zealand	33.6	30.6
The government should develop policies to support multiculturalism in New Zealand	52.3	51.8
Immigrants should only be allowed to bring their close family members to New Zealand	66.3	68.6
No immigrants with HIV/AIDS should be allowed into New Zealand	71.8	71.3
All immigrants should be screened or tested for tuberculosis and hepatitis before being allowed into New Zealand	89.6	90.5

Factors Affecting Attitudes

Attitudes on a host of topics concerning immigrants and immigration will vary from one section or group to another within the population of a society (see Crawley, 2005; Ward and Masgoret, 2005). In recognition of this fact, this section of the report focuses upon *variations* in attitudes according to the residential location (Auckland vs the rest of New Zealand), age, education and ethnicity of the respondents. The results presented here illustrate the complexity of attitudes towards immigration, immigrant settlement and multiculturalism.

Auckland vs the rest of New Zealand

It is often assumed that the effects of immigration are felt most strongly in Auckland since this is where very large numbers of recent immigrants, particularly Chinese and other Asians, have settled. The reality of this assumption appears to be reflected in more negative attitudes to immigrants and immigration among Aucklanders than among respondents in the rest of New Zealand. However, the differences, where they do occur, are generally relatively small and often statistically non-significant. (Note: the figures in Tables 9 - 12 are based on respondents who had an opinion, and consequently they may differ from those in earlier tables.).

As shown in Table 9, there are only three issues on which the differences in attitudes between Aucklanders and those of other respondents were found to be statistically significant ($p= 10$ or less). These are: (a) the belief that “New Zealanders should all be part of one common culture”; (b) the view that “the government is doing a good job of managing applications for immigration”; and (c) that “the government should be responsible for helping immigrants for three to five years after their arrival”. In other words, Aucklanders were less supportive of multiculturalism, and more supportive of both controls on immigration and post-arrival settlement assistance – attitudes that perhaps reflect their greater exposure to and/or experience of the issues and problems of immigration in New Zealand’s main destination for new arrivals.

In addition to the results presented in Table 9, Auckland respondents were slightly more likely to report hearing racist remarks about immigrants than were other respondents, but the difference was not statistically significant ($p= .484$). Similarly, though Aucklanders were slightly more in favour of increasing the number of immigrants coming to New Zealand than were other respondents, the difference was again not statistically significant ($p= .138$).

Finally, it was found that Aucklanders are somewhat more likely to agree that: Pacific peoples and Chinese immigrants increase crime rates; and that Chinese and other Asians take jobs away from people who were born in New Zealand. Aucklanders are also less likely to agree that no immigrant groups are responsible for these negative outcomes. Although these differences were not statistically significant, the general pattern of attitudes tends to support the conclusion that those living in Auckland are more negative about the consequences of immigration than those in other parts of the country.

Table 9: Attitudes to immigrants and immigration: Auckland vs. rest of New Zealand (percentages)

Opinions about recent immigrants	Percent agreement		Sig p
	Auckland	Rest of NZ	
<i>Impact on NZ society and culture</i>			
Immigrants make a good contribution to many New Zealand sports	37.6	46.4	.064
Other cultures threaten to overwhelm New Zealand culture if immigration continues at its present rate	60.1	50.2	.055
<i>Immigrants and the economy</i>			
Immigrants supply skills that are in short supply in New Zealand	41.0	49.6	.084
<i>Multiculturalism</i>			
New Zealanders should all be part of one common culture	47.1	43.8	.047
Maori interests will be overwhelmed as New Zealand becomes multicultural	33.7	28.2	.064
<i>Immigration policy issues</i>			
The government is doing a good job of managing applications for immigration to New Zealand	21.4	15.8	.016
The government should be responsible for helping new immigrants for three to five years after their arrival	32.7	23.8	.004

Age Effects

There appears to be a fairly consistent relationship between age and attitudes to immigrants and immigration. Younger people tend to be less tolerant of immigrants and less supportive of immigration than older people. This is illustrated by the differences in attitudes shown in Table 10, though the difference was statistically significant ($p= .05$ or less) only with respect to the contribution of immigrants to many New Zealand sports.

Table 10 Attitudes to immigrants and immigration: age effects

Opinions About Recent Immigrants	Percent agreement			Sig p
	Under 35	35-54	55 & over	
<i>Impact on NZ society and culture</i>				
Immigration can help New Zealanders appreciate values such as hard work and family ties	42.6	44.9	51.1	.065
Immigrants make a good contribution to many New Zealand sports	33.8	40.9	51.2	.012
<i>Immigrants and the economy</i>				
Attracting new immigrants is vital if New Zealand is to prosper economically	40.0	49.7	53.4	.108
Immigrants provide skills that are in short supply in New Zealand	41.5	43.8	53.0	.096
<i>Multiculturalism</i>				
Maori interests will be overwhelmed as New Zealand becomes multicultural	29.5	26.9	32.5	.088
<i>Immigration policy issues</i>				
There should be more consultation with the general public about New Zealand's immigration policy	81.1	75.6	81.9	.035

The general pattern of age-related differences is difficult to explain, especially as it is commonly assumed that older (and by implication more conservative) New Zealanders are more likely to see recent changes in immigration policy and the composition of immigration flows negatively. However, this assumption is not borne out by the results here, and this aspect requires further research to understand and explain why this difference in perception by age occurs. For example, there may be an ethnic element in this age effect. As we discuss later (see Table 12), Maori are much less positive about immigration than non-Maori, and the proportion of Maori among those under 35 years of age is higher than among those aged 55 and over.

In addition to the results presented in Table 10, it was found that young people (under 35) are more in favour of reducing the number of immigrants coming to New Zealand and less in favour of having the number remain the same than are older New Zealanders. By contrast, older people (55 and over) are more in favour of increasing the number of immigrants or having it stay the same ($p=0.60$). However, this general picture is different – but not to the point of being statistically significant (where $p=0.05$ or less) – for immigrants from particular countries or regions of origin. Older respondents are more likely than younger respondents to believe that both Chinese and other Asian immigrants increase crime, whereas for Pacific peoples the pattern is reversed. Younger respondents are less likely to see Pacific peoples as responsible for crime. Older respondents are more likely to believe Chinese immigrants take jobs from those born in New Zealand, whereas younger respondents believe this is more likely for Pacific peoples and other Asians. Finally, younger people are more likely to believe that no particular groups of immigrants are good for the economy, while older people are more likely to say that British and European immigrants, in particular, are good for the economy.

Education Effects

Generally, those with tertiary education have more liberal attitudes to immigrants and immigration than those with primary or secondary education only. This is shown in Table 11, where respondents with tertiary education have consistently higher levels of agreement with positive statements about immigration and lower levels of agreement with negative statements than do those with non-tertiary education. Moreover, for all but three of the statements, the differences in attitudes between the two groups are statistically significant ($p=0.05$ or less). In addition to the results in Table 11, it was found that those with tertiary education are more in favour of the

number of immigrants increasing or staying the same than those with less education – a difference that is also statistically significant ($p= 000$). Similarly (though the difference is not statistically significant), tertiary-educated respondents are more likely to agree that immigrants are good for New Zealand's economy, regardless of where they come from, whereas those with non-tertiary education are less likely to agree. Presumably this pattern reflects, in part, the fact that those with less education are more susceptible to the economic effects of immigration (e.g. on the cost of housing and especially competition for jobs).

Table 11: Attitudes to immigrants and immigration: education effects

Opinions about recent immigrants	Percent agreement		
	Non-Tertiary	Tertiary	Sig p
<i>Impact on NZ society and culture</i>			
Many immigrants stick with their own and do not mix with others	79.7	71.7	.009
The standard of NZ's food and cuisine has been improved by decades of immigration	72.4	80.2	.011
Immigrants make NZers more open to new ideas and cultures	68.7	76.7	.034
The diversity that immigration adds to NZ culture is a good thing	54.7	68.7	.001
The recent arrival of many Asian immigrants is changing NZ in undesirable ways	54.5	41.2	.001
Other cultures threaten to overwhelm NZ culture if immigration continues at its present rate	60.5	42.5	.000
Immigrants make a good contribution to many NZ sports	47.3	39.4	.026
<i>Immigrants and the economy</i>			
Many immigrants are a burden on the social welfare system	62.5	42.4	.000
New immigrants who have not contributed to the country are putting too much strain on our limited resources	76.7	57.5	.000

Table 11 (cont.): Attitudes to immigrants and immigration: education effects

Opinions about recent immigrants	Percent agreement		Sig p
	Non-tertiary	Tertiary	
<i>Multiculturalism</i>			
NZers need to be more tolerant of immigrants who settle here	50.8	56.2	.004
NZers should all be part of one common culture	48.6	38.8	.033
Maori interests will be overwhelmed as NZ becomes multicultural	33.3	25.0	.017
The government should be developing policies to support multiculturalism in NZ	49.3	59.5	.013
<i>Immigration policy issues</i>			
The government should be responsible for helping new immigrants for three to five years after their arrival	22.7	31.0	.002
Asylum seekers who have suffered political repression in their own country should be allowed to stay in NZ	27.3	40.0	.002
Immigrants should only be allowed to bring their close family members to NZ	73.4	66.3	.068
There should be more consultation with the general public about NZ's immigration policy	83.7	73.3	.003

Table 11 (cont.): Attitudes to immigrants and immigration: education effects

Opinions about recent immigrants	Percent agreement		
	Non-tertiary	Tertiary	Sig p
No immigrants with HIV/AIDS should be allowed into NZ	76.4	68.8	.055
All immigrants should be screened or tested for tuberculosis and hepatitis before being allowed into NZ	94.2	88.2	.004

Ethnicity Effects

The strongest factor influencing attitudes to immigrants and immigration is that of ethnicity; in this case, Maori versus non-Maori. Maori attitudes to immigrants and immigration are consistently less positive and more negative than those of non-Maori. The statements where this difference attained (or virtually attained) the required level of statistical significance ($p= .05$ or less) are shown in Table 12. In addition, it was also found that Maori are much less in favour of increasing the number of immigrants to New Zealand, and much more in favour of reducing it, than are non-Maori ($p=000$). Similar differences in attitudes between Maori and non-Maori existed in 2003, but many of these differences are more pronounced in the 2006 survey.

It is worth noting (despite the differences not being statistically significant) that Maori are more likely to agree than non-Maori that Chinese, other Asians and Pacific peoples take jobs away from people who were born in New Zealand. Despite this, they are no less likely to agree that these groups of immigrants are good for the economy, whereas they are less likely to agree that immigrants of British or European origin are good for the economy. By contrast, Maori are much less likely than non-Maori to agree that Chinese, other Asians or Pacific peoples increase crime rates.

Overall, these differences in attitudes between Maori and non-Maori might be anticipated. For Maori, the results in Table 12 appear to be consistent with: (a) their protection of interests in maintaining a bicultural society, and the assertion of their rights under the Treaty of Waitangi; and (b) their recognition of employment opportunities that might be compromised by ongoing migration. Their attitudes toward Chinese, other Asians and Pacific peoples,

however, suggest a curious mix of opposing economic competitors and empathy with other groups accused of increasing crime rates.

Table 12: Attitudes to immigrants and immigration: ethnicity effects

Opinions about recent immigrants	Percent agreement		Sig p
	Maori	Non-Maori	
<i>Impact on NZ society and culture</i>			
The diversity that immigration adds to NZ's culture is a good thing	43.3	63.2	.001
The recent arrival of many Asian immigrants is changing NZ in undesirable ways	61.4	47.0	.041
Other cultures threaten to overwhelm NZ culture if immigration continues at its present rate	74.7	49.8	.000
<i>Immigrants and the economy</i>			
Attracting new immigrants is vital if NZ is to prosper economically	33.7	51.6	.006
Immigrants provide skills that are in short supply in NZ	36.8	48.7	.007
<i>Multiculturalism</i>			
NZers should all be part of one common culture	38.6	45.6	.053
Maori interests will be overwhelmed as NZ becomes multicultural	55.7	26.1	.000
<i>Immigration policy issues</i>			
The government is doing a good job of managing applications for immigration	11.6	18.2	.044
Maori should be consulted about NZ's immigration policy as a matter of right	52.8	17.2	.000

CONCLUSION

While three years may be time enough for upheavals in the arena of politics and voter behaviour, it is perhaps too short a time in which to expect to see any substantial changes in attitudes or opinions on topics concerning immigration and immigrants. This certainly appears to be the case here given the few observed differences between the two sets of results for 2003 and 2006. However, the very fact that most of the results are virtually identical suggests that any large differences reflect real changes in public opinion and not just differences in the composition of the two samples.

The observed differences are somewhat contradictory. On the one hand, in 2006, more respondents reported hearing racist remarks about immigrants than in 2003, while on the other hand, more respondents in 2006 considered that the number of immigrants to New Zealand should be increased or remain the same and fewer that they should be reduced. It would be tempting to assume that these views signal the beginning of a more 'mature' and liberal stance in public attitudes, a position that comes with considered reflection on local experiences and the accrual of knowledge. Such an assumption has some obvious merit when comparisons are drawn between the present and previous decades, but it is also one that requires more rigorous examination than is possible in this report, especially in the light of some of the results noted below.

There is some evidence, though it is rather weak, of a 'hardening' of attitudes on the matter of immigrants adopting New Zealand traditions and customs as part of a "common culture". There is also evidence, again weak, of a desire for some tightening of immigration policy with regard to asylum seekers and for restricting family reunion (an important factor in the flow of new arrivals) to only close family members of immigrants already here. However, these are rather speculative conclusions that may do no more than mirror media attention to particular issues such as the case of Ahmed Zaoui or the pleas made by former refugees and others to be reunited with members of their family.

There is also some evidence of increasing recognition of the value of immigrants to the New Zealand economy in terms of supplying skills that are in short supply. With the economy buoyant, unemployment at a relatively low level, and the need for skilled labour widely featured in the media, such recognition is understandable. The question, of course, is whether or not a positive view of skilled immigrants and their role in the economy would

endure if New Zealand were to suffer a reversal of its fortunes in the global economy. It is interesting that satisfaction with the Government's management of immigration applications and immigration policy remains low. It could be argued that this view is related in part to the shortage of skilled workers, but it might also reflect respondent discomfort with the experience of numerous social, economic and cultural pressures associated with the arrival and settlement of large numbers of immigrants from diverse non-English speaking backgrounds who are often distinctive in terms of ethnicity and/or 'race'.

A useful indicator with regard to the latter argument is provided by the attitudes of respondents in Auckland compared with respondents elsewhere in New Zealand. The attitudes of Aucklanders proved to be somewhat more negative than those of other New Zealanders, though perhaps less so than might be expected (very few of the differences were statistically significant), given the greater impact immigration has had on Auckland.

When the effect on attitudes of age, education and ethnicity were examined, some interesting and sometimes surprising results emerged. In particular, younger people generally tended to be less tolerant of immigrants and less supportive of immigration than older people. This pattern of attitude differences runs contrary to what would be expected and (though the differences rarely attained a level of statistical significance) warrants further investigation in order to provide a satisfactory explanation. More straight forward (with often statistically significant differences) was the effect of higher education; those with tertiary education generally have more liberal attitudes to immigrants and immigration than those with non-tertiary education. Finally, with regard to ethnicity, it was found that Maori attitudes to immigrants and immigration were consistently less positive and more negative than those of non-Maori. These differences, often statistically significant, suggest that Maori respondents are committed to a bicultural New Zealand; assert a right (under the Treaty of Waitangi) to consultation on immigration policy; and recognise their vulnerability in competition with immigrants for employment opportunities.

The survey results on attitudes toward immigration and immigrants as presented in this report appear to have a number of possible policy implications, which include:

- A platform for a policy of increased immigration (particularly skilled migrants) geared to New Zealand's economic needs, provided Government more effectively manages applications for residence and aspects of policy in relation to changing needs, and avoids adding to a perceived pool of non-

contributing immigrants who represent a drain on the social welfare system.

- A platform for the promotion of a policy of social cohesion that tackles manifestations of racism in the host population, encourages social interaction and participation by immigrants and hosts, and that facilitates the benefits of diversity.
- A possible platform for the development of a policy of multiculturalism, provided it is compatible with both the notion of a common core culture for New Zealand society and the concept and practice of biculturalism supported by Maori.
- Scant support for the further development of a settlement strategy geared to the post-arrival needs of immigrants.

There is a mix of attitudes, perhaps strongest in Auckland, that given adverse economic conditions and associated negative socio-economic consequences, could again provide a platform for the type of anti-immigration politics and racism that occurred in the 1990s. The basis for a similar but uniquely 'ethnic' anti-immigration political platform can also be discerned in the attitudes of Maori respondents.

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APPENDIX 1 - QUESTIONNAIRE

EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION

1. There are different opinions about recent immigrants from other countries living in New Zealand. How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Can't choose
a. Many immigrants stick with their own and do not mix with others	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
b. Immigrants make New Zealanders more open to new ideas and cultures	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
c. The standard of new Zealand's cuisine and food has been improved by decades of immigration	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
d. The recent arrival of many Asian immigrants is changing New Zealand in undesirable ways	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
e. New immigrants who have not contributed to the country are putting too much strain on our limited resources	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
f. Immigrants provide skills that are in short supply in New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
g. Many immigrants are a burden on the social welfare system	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
h. Immigrants make a good contribution to many New Zealand sports	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8

2. Some people say that immigrants increase crime rates. Which of these groups of immigrants, if any, do you think this applies to?

PLEASE TICK AS MANY OR AS FEW AS APPLY

	(✓)
British	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Europeans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indians	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Asians	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islanders	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Africans	<input type="checkbox"/>
None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Some people say that immigrants are generally good for New Zealand's economy. Which of these groups of immigrants, if any, do you think this applies to?

PLEASE TICK AS MANY OR AS FEW AS APPLY

	(✓)
British	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Europeans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indians	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Asians	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islanders	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Africans	<input type="checkbox"/>
None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Some people say that immigrants take jobs away from people who were born in New Zealand. Which of these groups of immigrants, if any, do you think this applies to?

PLEASE TICK AS MANY OR AS FEW AS APPLY

(✓)

British	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Europeans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indians	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Asians	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islanders	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Africans	<input type="checkbox"/>
None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Can't choose
a. Other cultures threaten to overwhelm New Zealand culture if immigration continues at its present rate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The white majority in New Zealand needs to get used to a more multi-cultural society	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Maori interests will be overwhelmed as New Zealand becomes multicultural	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. New Zealanders need to be more tolerant of immigrants who settle here	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Immigration can help New Zealanders appreciate values such as hard work and	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

family ties

- f. The diversity that immigration adds to New Zealand's culture is a good thing 1 2 3 4 5 8
- g. New Zealanders should all be part of one common culture 1 2 3 4 5 8
- h. There should be more consultation with the general public about New Zealand's immigration policy 1 2 3 4 5 8
- i. Maori should be consulted about New Zealand's immigration policy as a matter of right 1 2 3 4 5 8
- j. Attracting new immigrants is vital if New Zealand is to prosper economically 1 2 3 4 5 8

SUPPORT FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

6. How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Can't choose
a. The Government is doing a good job of managing applications for immigration to New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
b. The Government is doing a good job of adjusting immigration policy to meet New Zealand's needs	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
c. The Government should be responsible for helping new immigrants for three to five years after their arrival	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
d. The Government should develop policies to support multiculturalism in New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
e. Immigrants should only be allowed to bring their close family members to New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
f. Asylum seekers who have suffered political repression in their own country should be allowed to stay in New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
g. No immigrants with HIV/AIDS should be allowed into New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
h. All immigrants should be screened or tested for tuberculosis and hepatitis before being allowed into New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 8

NEW ZEALAND'S IMMIGRATION POLICY

7. Do you think the total number of immigrants coming to New Zealand should be:

(✓)

- Increased a lot 1
- Increased a little 2
- Remain the same as it is 3
- Reduced a little 4
- Reduced a lot 5
- Can't choose 8

8. Do you think there are too many, about the right number, or not enough immigrants in New Zealand from the following countries or parts of the world?

	Too many	About right	Not enough	Don't know
China	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
India	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
Other Asian countries	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
Middle East	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
Pacific Islands	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
South Africa	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
United Kingdom and Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
Other European countries	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 8

9. Have you personally heard people in New Zealand make racist remarks about immigrants?

- Never 1
- Sometimes 2
- Often 3
- Very often 4
- Not sure/Don't know 8

ABOUT YOURSELF

So that we can be sure we have a good cross-section of people in our survey, would you please answer the following questions about yourself. Remember that all responses remain *STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL*.

10. In which year you were born: Year: 19_____

11. Are you? Male ₁ Female ₂

12. Which of the following categories describe your ethnic origin?

PLEASE TICK AS MANY AS YOU NEED TO SHOW WHICH ETHNIC GROUP(S) YOU BELONG TO

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | (✓) |
| N Z Maori | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ |
| N Z European or Pakeha | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ |
| Other European | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ |
| Samoan | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ |
| Cook Island Maori | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ |
| Tongan | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ |
| Niuean | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ |
| Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ |
| Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ |
| Other (such as Fijian, Korean) | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ |

13. Which one of these categories best describes the highest level of formal education you have had?

(✓)

No formal schooling

1

A few years of primary school

2

Primary/Intermediate up to Standard 6 or Form 2

3

Secondary school for up to 3 years

4

Secondary school for 4 years or more

5

University/polytechnic for up to 3 years

6

University/polytechnic for 4 years or more

7

14. Are you a citizen of New Zealand?

Yes 1

No 2

15. When did you come to New Zealand?

I was born here

(✓)

 1

Within the past 2 years

 2

Within the past 3-5 years

 3

6-10 years ago

 4

11-15 years ago

 5

More than 15 years ago

 6

16. Which area of New Zealand do you live in?

Northland	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Horowhenua	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	(✓)	(✓)
Auckland	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Wellington	<input type="checkbox"/>	13		
Thames Valley	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Wairarapa	<input type="checkbox"/>	14		
Bay of Plenty	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Nelson Bays	<input type="checkbox"/>	15		
Waikato	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Marlborough	<input type="checkbox"/>	16		
Tongariro	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	West Coast	<input type="checkbox"/>	17		
Gisborne-East Cape	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Canterbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	18		
Hawkes Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Aorangi	<input type="checkbox"/>	19		
Taranaki	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Clutha-Central Otago	<input type="checkbox"/>	20		
Wanganui	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Coastal-North Otago	<input type="checkbox"/>	21		
Manawatu-Rangitikei	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Southland	<input type="checkbox"/>	22		

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP

WE REALLY APPRECIATE IT.

AUTHORS

Phil Gendall

Philip Gendall is Professor of Marketing and Head of the Department of Marketing at Massey University. He has been head of New Zealand's involvement in the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) since 1992. The ISSP involves leading academic institutions in 40 countries in an annual survey of social and economic policy issues. The data from these surveys are deposited in a central archive in Cologne, where they are available to all members. Topics addressed in the ISSP surveys have included religion, the roles of men and women in society, social inequality, national identity, work orientation and the role of government. Professor Gendall was responsible for the fieldwork for the 1998 New Zealand Study of Values, and is also involved in a 15-country study of the stigmatisation of mental health, led by researchers at Indiana University and funded by the Fogarty International Center of the US National Institutes of Health.

Paul Spoonley

Paul Spoonley is Professor of Sociology at Massey University, and is Regional Director for the Albany campus and Research Director for the College of Humanities and Social Sciences. He has been involved with the New Settlers Research Programme in a number of capacities, and is the Leader for a Foundation for Research, Science and Technology-funded programme on the "Integration of Immigrants" (\$3.2 million for five years from 2007). He is currently writing a biography of Ranganui Walker and has recently completed reports on immigrants and social cohesion (Ministry of Social Development) and ethnic diversity (Office of Ethnic Affairs). He is Chair of the Asia-Pacific Migration Research Network, which involves researchers and those involved in policy in sixteen countries in the region, and is a member of the Metropolis International Steering Group.

Andrew Trlin

The former Leader for the New Settlers Programme (1997-2006), Andrew is an Honorary Research Fellow in the School of Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work, Massey University, Palmerston North. His main interests are in the

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