

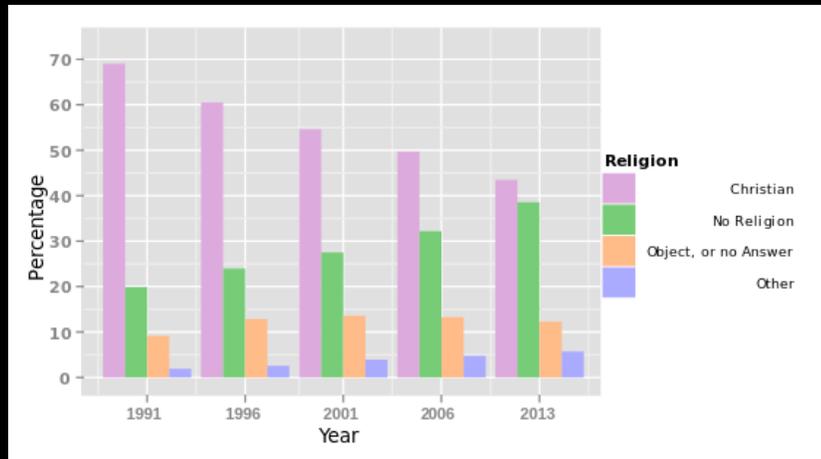
VICTORIA  
UNIVERSITY  
WELLINGTON

TE WHARE WĀNANGA  
O TE ŪPOKO O TE IKA A MĀUI

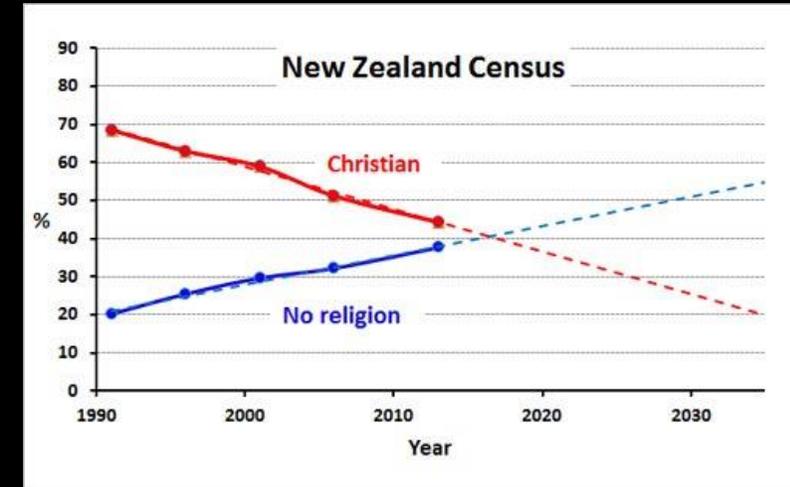


## Religious Leadership: Creating Cohesion

# Religious Diversity in New Zealand



Paul Morris



Pathways, Circuits, and Crossroads Conference

Ka Awatea: Diversity and Inclusion

8-9 February 2018





The **Religious Diversity Index** is a version of the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, which is commonly used in environmental and business studies to measure the degree of ecological diversity or market concentration. The main difference is that Religious Diversity Index scores are inverted so that higher scores indicate higher diversity.

The 10-point **Religious Diversity Index** is divided into four ranges:

- (1) Countries of 7.0 and up (top 5%) are categorized as “very high” religious diversity.
- (2) Countries with scores from 5.3 to 6.9 (the next 15%) have “high” religious diversity.
- (3) Countries 3.1 to 5.2 (the next 20%) have “moderate” religious diversity.
- (4) the rest have “low” religious diversity.

1	Country	RDI
2	Singapore	9.0
3	Taiwan	8.2
4	Vietnam	7.7
5	Suriname	7.6
6	Togo	7.5
7	Guinea Bissau	7.5
8	Ivory Coast	7.4
9	South Korea	7.4
10	China	7.3
11	Benin	7.2
12	Hong Kong	7.2
13	Mozambique	7.0
14	Macau	6.8
15	Mauritius	6.7
16	Cuba	6.5
17	Mongolia	6.5
18	Netherlands	6.4
19	Malaysia	6.3
20	Japan	6.2
21	Burkina Faso	6.2
22	New Zealand	6.2
23	Bosnia-Herzegovina	6.0
24	Chad	6.0
25	South Sudan	6.0
26	France	5.9
27	Nigeria	5.9
28	Fiji	5.8
29	Trinidad and Tobago	5.8
30	Latvia	5.7
31	Qatar	5.7
32	Belgium	5.7
33	Guyana	5.7
34	Tanzania	5.7
35	Uruguay	5.7
36	Sri Lanka	5.6
37	Republic of Macedonia	5.6
38	Australia	5.6
39	Ethiopia	5.6

40	Lebanon	5.5
41	Estonia	5.5
42	Eritrea	5.4
43	Bahrain	5.4
44	Laos	5.4
45	Sweden	5.4
46	Germany	5.3
47	North Korea	5.3
48	Cameroon	5.3
49	Canada	5.3
50	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	5.1
51	United Kingdom	5.1
52	Kazakhstan	5.0
53	Botswana	5.0
54	Russia	4.9
55	Luxembourg	4.9
56	Brunei	4.8
57	Kuwait	4.8
58	Belarus	4.7
59	Ghana	4.7
60	Bermuda	4.6
61	Cyprus	4.6
62	Bhutan	4.5
63	Gabon	4.5
64	Israel	4.5
65	United Arab Emirates	4.4
66	Jamaica	4.3
67	Czech Republic	4.1
68	Nauru	4.1
69	United States	4.1
70	Burma (Myanmar)	4.0
71	India	4.0
72	Montenegro	4.0
73	Sierra Leone	4.0
74	Slovenia	4.0
75	Spain	3.9
76	Austria	3.8

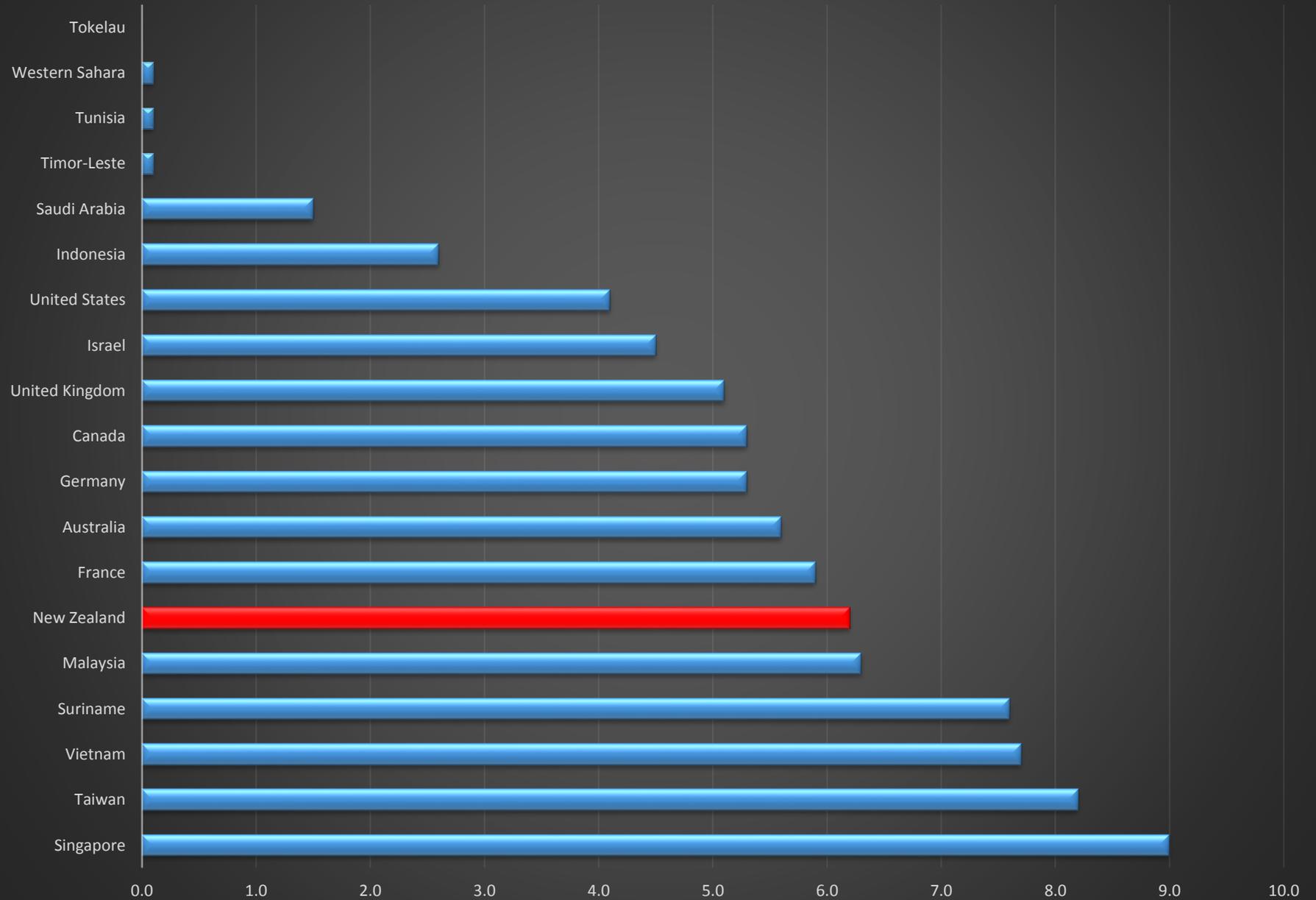
77	Nepal		3.8
78	Albania		3.7
79	Northern Mariana Islands		3.7
80	Switzerland		3.7
81	South Africa		3.6
82	Bulgaria		3.5
83	Finland		3.5
84	Hungary		3.5
85	Sao Tome and Principe		3.5
86	Malawi		3.4
87	Cayman Islands		3.3
88	Denmark		3.3
89	Italy		3.3
90	French Guiana		3.2
91	British Virgin Islands		3.2
92	Norway		3.1
93	Guinea		3.1
94	Isle of Man		3.1
95	Kenya		3.1
96	Ukraine		3.1
97	Argentina		3.0
98	Madagascar		3.0
99	New Caledonia		3.0
100	Oman		2.9
101	Channel Islands		2.9
102	Republic of the Congo		2.9
103	Slovakia		2.9
104	Nicaragua		2.8
105	Monaco		2.8
106	Liberia		2.8
107	Uganda		2.7
108	Haiti		2.7
109	Palau		2.7
110	Zimbabwe		2.7
111	Belize		2.6
112	Indonesia		2.6
113	Kosovo		2.6
114	Reunion		2.6
115	Honduras		2.5

116	Greece		2.5
117	Kyrgyzstan		2.4
118	Dominican Republic		2.4
119	El Salvador		2.4
120	Equatorial Guinea		2.4
121	Swaziland		2.4
122	Gibraltar		2.4
123	St. Vincent and the Grenadines		2.4
124	Brazil		2.3
125	Cape Verde		2.3
126	Georgia		2.3
127	Andorra		2.2
128	Central African Republic		2.2
129	Chile		2.2
130	Venezuela		2.2
131	Bangladesh		2.1
132	Lithuania		2.1
133	Angola		2.0
134	Anguilla		2.0
135	Sudan		2.0
136	Costa Rica		1.9
137	St. Lucia		1.9
138	Burundi		1.8
139	San Marino		1.8
140	Aruba		1.7
141	Ireland		1.7
142	Liechtenstein		1.7
143	Turks and Caicos Islands		1.7
144	Colombia		1.6
145	Mali		1.6
146	Syria		1.6
147	Philippines		1.6
148	Serbia		1.6
149	Antigua and Barbuda		1.5
150	Panama		1.5
151	Saudi Arabia		1.5
152	Thailand		1.5
153	Turkmenistan		1.5
154	Vanuatu		1.5

155	Croatia	1.4
156	Montserrat	1.4
157	Portugal	1.4
158	Rwanda	1.4
159	Bolivia	1.3
160	Ecuador	1.3
161	French Polynesia	1.3
162	Guam	1.3
163	Netherlands Antilles	1.3
164	Seychelles	1.3
165	Dominica	1.2
166	Poland	1.2
167	St. Kitts and Nevis	1.2
168	St. Pierre and Miquelon	1.2
169	Gambia	1.1
170	Egypt	1.1
171	Barbados	1.1
172	Guatemala	1.1
173	Iceland	1.1
174	Mexico	1.1
175	U.S. Virgin Islands	1.1
176	Federated States of Micronesia	1.0
177	Peru	1.0
178	Cook Islands	0.9
179	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.9
180	Bahamas	0.9
181	Greenland	0.9
182	Guadeloupe	0.9
183	Grenada	0.8
184	Martinique	0.8
185	Niue	0.8
186	Pakistan	0.8
187	Senegal	0.8
188	St. Helena	0.8
189	Azerbaijan	0.7
190	Cambodia	0.7
191	Djibouti	0.7
192	Kiribati	0.7
193	Lesotho	0.7

194	Libya	0.7
195	Malta	0.7
196	Puerto Rico	0.7
197	Paraguay	0.7
198	Samoa	0.7
199	Tajikistan	0.7
200	Tuvalu	0.7
201	Uzbekistan	0.7
202	Solomon Islands	0.6
203	Jordan	0.6
204	Moldova	0.6
205	Marshall Islands	0.6
206	Namibia	0.6
207	Wallis and Futuna	0.6
208	Palestinian territories	0.5
209	Algeria	0.5
210	Zambia	0.5
211	American Samoa	0.4
212	Comoros	0.4
213	Faeroe Islands	0.4
214	Maldives	0.4
215	Niger	0.4
216	Turkey	0.4
217	Armenia	0.3
218	Mayotte	0.3
219	Tonga	0.3
220	Iraq	0.2
221	Mauritania	0.2
222	Papua New Guinea	0.2
223	Yemen	0.2
224	Afghanistan	0.1
225	Iran	0.1
226	Romania	0.1
227	Somalia	0.1
228	Timor-Leste	0.1
229	Tunisia	0.1
230	Western Sahara	0.1
231	Tokelau	0.0
232	Vatican City	0.0

# Global Religious Diversity



*Come to your Census*

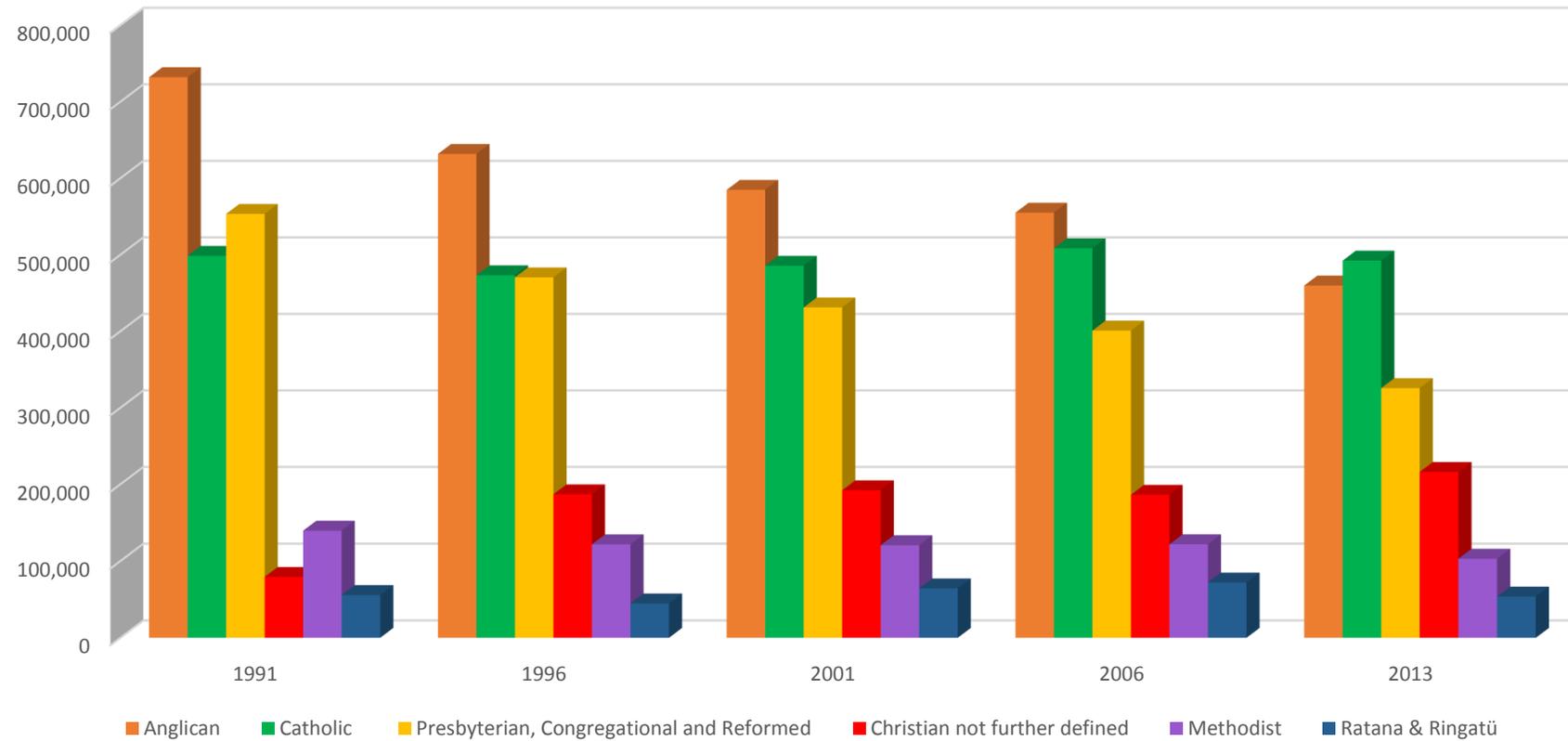


No Religion

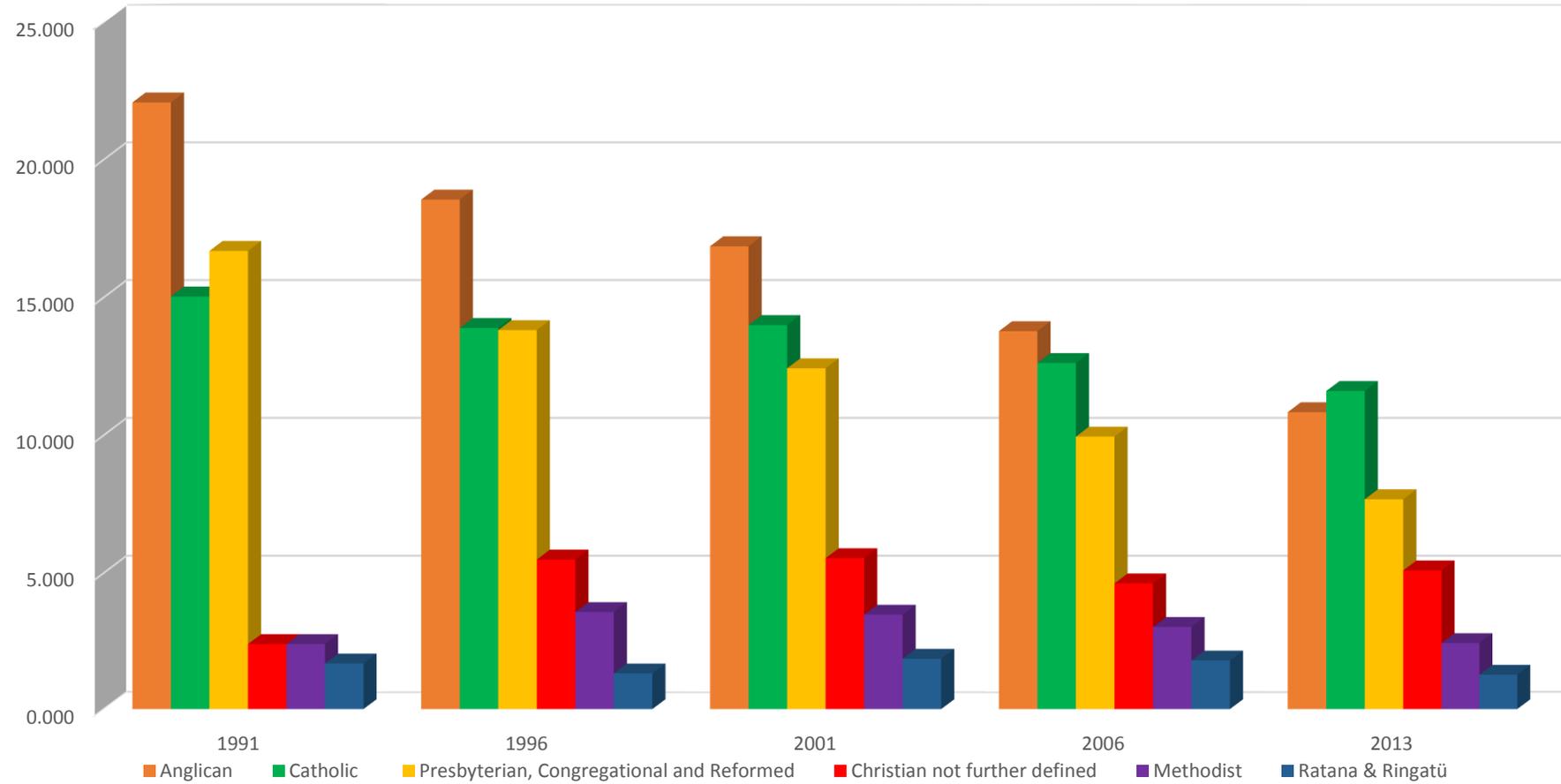
# Religious affiliation in New Zealand (2013)

Affiliation	% of New Zealand population
<b>Religion</b>	<b>55.00</b>
Roman Catholic	<b>12.61</b>
Anglican	<b>11.79</b>
Presbyterian	<b>8.47</b>
Other Christian	<b>15.14</b>
Hindu	<b>2.11</b>
Buddhist	<b>1.50</b>
Muslim	<b>1.18</b>
Other religions	<b>1.53</b>
No religion	<b>41.91</b>
Object to answering	<b>4.44</b>

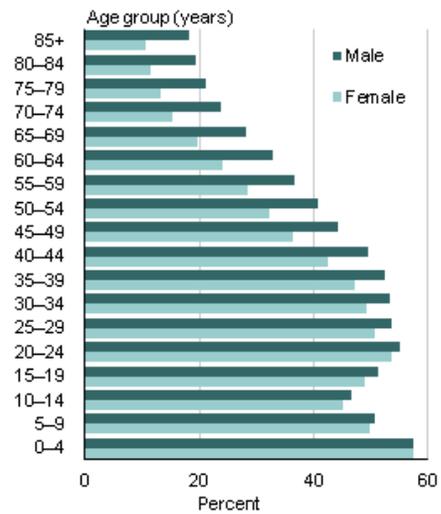
## Christians in New Zealand 1991 - 2013



## Christians as % of population 1991-2013

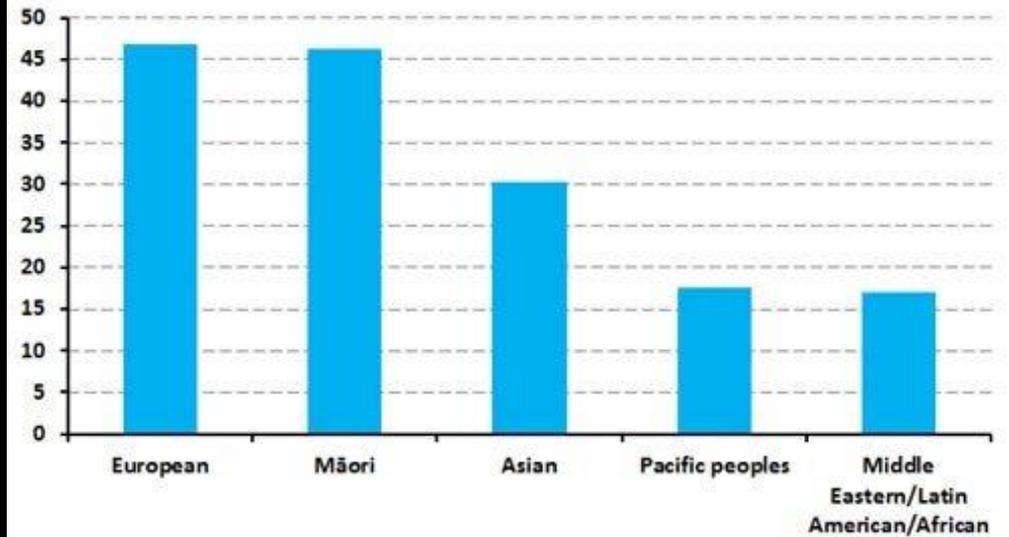


**People stating no religion**  
By sex  
2013 Census



Source: Statistics New Zealand

**No religion 2013 census (%)**



## STATEMENT ON RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY

New Zealand is a country of many faiths, with a significant minority who profess no religion. Increasing religious diversity is a significant feature of public life.

At the signing of the **Treaty of Waitangi** in 1840, Governor Hobson affirmed, in response to a question from Catholic Bishop Pompallier, “the several faiths (beliefs) of England, of the Wesleyans, of Rome, and also Māori custom shall alike be protected”. This foundation creates the opportunity to reaffirm an acknowledgment of the diversity of beliefs in New Zealand.

**Christianity** has played and continues to play a formative role in the development of New Zealand, in terms of the nation’s identity, culture, beliefs, institutions and values.

New settlers have always been religiously diverse, but only recently have the numbers of some of their faith communities grown significantly as a result of migration from Asia, Africa and the Middle East. These communities have a positive role to play in our society. It is in this context that we recognise the right to religion and the responsibilities of religious communities.

International treaties, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, uphold the right to freedom of religion and belief: the right to hold a belief; the right to change one’s religion or belief; the right to express one’s religion or belief; and the right not to hold a belief. These rights are reflected in the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act and Human Rights Act. The right to religion entails affording this right to others and not infringing their human rights.

## **1. THE STATE AND RELIGION.**

The State seeks to treat all faith communities and those who profess no religion equally before the law. New Zealand has no official or established religion.

## **2. THE RIGHT TO RELIGION.**

New Zealand upholds the right to freedom of religion and belief and the right to freedom from discrimination on the grounds of religious or other belief.

## **3. THE RIGHT TO SAFETY.**

Faith communities and their members have a right to safety and security.

**4. THE RIGHT OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION.**

The right to freedom of expression and freedom of the media are vital for democracy but should be exercised with responsibility.

**5. RECOGNITION AND ACCOMMODATION.**

Reasonable steps should be taken in educational and work environments and in the delivery of public services to recognise and accommodate diverse religious beliefs and practices.

**6. EDUCATION.**

Schools should teach an understanding of different religious and spiritual traditions in a manner that reflects the diversity of their national and local community.

## **7. RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES.**

Debate and disagreement about religious beliefs will occur but must be exercised within the rule of law and without resort to violence.

## **8. COOPERATION AND UNDERSTANDING.**

Government and faith communities have a responsibility to build and maintain positive relationships with each other, and to promote mutual respect and understanding.

Proposal

Statement Review

HRC/PM

Feedback

Revisions?

March 2018

