

Development of a National Human Rights Survey using Equal Explanatory Power - Flipping the picture in the collection of national survey quantitative data honouring Indigenous populations

The New Zealand context of Public health and the Human Rights dimensions of a 'Treaty'

Aotearoa / New Zealand (NZ) operates on a treaty between the Crown or Tāngata Tiriti and the Indigenous people of our country, Māori or Tāngata Whenua, signed in 1840.

In NZ our Public Health practice requires us to be informed by the articles of te Tiriti, the concepts and values within those articles as defined by Māori and understood by like values in the settler population.

Organisations in NZ like the Human Rights Commission of New Zealand are committed to becoming Tiriti based = Aligned with the concepts and principles of te Tiriti in all aspects from relational to practical and organisational operations and strategy.

Te Tiriti as a Framework

Article 1

Kawanatanga = Who, how decisions are made = *Who holds the power*

Article 2

Tino Rangatiratanga & Self Determination = Individual and Collective Sovereignty = *Empowerment*

Article 3

Oritetanga = *Equity in all things*

Article 4

Religious and Spiritual Freedom, *including the right to Cultural practice and Language*

Elements of a Tiriti Approach

Collecting Quantitative data using a Tiriti based approach

- Equal partnership in all things
- Shared decision making
- Shared power

Methodology Development

- Using the idea of Equal Explanatory power to survey a population that reflects Tiriti partnership
- = 50% Māori / 50% All others = 'Tiriti Population Sample' valuing Indigenous populations as a true population not a minority.