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REALISTIC CONFLICT FOR JOBS, AND SELECTION BIAS AGAINST SKILLED IMMIGRANTS DURING A RECESSION:

DOES IT APPLY IN NEW ZEALAND?

A thesis presented as part of the course requirements for a

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ABSTRACT

Only a short time ago in New Zealand, there was a shortage of people rather than places. However with the country having encountered an official recession, the purpose of this study is to determine whether Realistic Conflict plays a role in the selection of candidates. Realistic Conflict Theory states that competitiveness between groups is rational and 'realistic' to expect whenever resources (like jobs), are scarce. Hence greater perceived threat from immigration may predict greater job selection biases against skilled immigrants, in 'high-churn' nations like New Zealand. Previous research has not been able to test a role for this theory in selection bias, because there were too many jobs and too few job applicants/ candidates (Coates 2003). Based on the UN principle of Alignment (of research with core stakeholder values), this project focuses on immigrants rather than employers' perceptions, surveying N = 100 skilled immigrant job seekers in New Zealand who had looked for a job at least once in the last five years (2005 - 2010). Control measures included ethnicity, qualifications, number of years of experience. Antecedent measures focused on perceived realistic conflict. The criterion measure was obtaining employment, i.e.; how long a candidate had looked for a job before successfully gaining employment, and whether their country of origin was a common denominator in the success rate. The most important point of Realistic Conflict theory is that intergroup enmity and competition will arise whenever economic resources are scarce (Brewer, 1968). Analytically, key questions assessed the perceived intercultural similarity to New Zealand based on the country of origin, examined whether candidates have experienced favouritism or bias towards based on country of origin, and also the recognized socio-economic dominance of the candidates' country-of-origin. Realistic Conflict theory and Social Identity theory are complementary, with Social Identity theory providing a cognitive explanation of how intergroup conflict can arise (perceived or otherwise), and RCT addressing the consequences of this conflict.

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Table of Contents

Abstract Page i
Acknowledgements Page ii
Tables of Contents
List of Tables and Figures Page vi
Chapter 1 Page 1
Introduction
The New Zealand Context Page 2
Chapter 2
Psychological Theories
Similarity Attraction
Social Identity Theory
Inverse Resonance
Social Dominance Theory
Realistic Conflict Theory Page 16
Chapter 3
Method
Participants
Measures Page 24
o Part A Page 24

0	Part B	Page 25
0	Part C	Page 25
0	Part D	Page 25
0	Qualitative Measures	Page 27
0	Part E/F/G	Page 27
0	Procedure	Page 27
Chap	ter 4	. Page 29
Evide	ence of Bias?	Page 29
Simi	larity Attraction	. Page 30
Socia	al Domianance	. Page 32
Real	istic Conflict	Page 34
Qual	itative Responses to Part A	. Page 38
Qua	itative Responses to Part C	. Page 41
Qua	litative Responses to Part D	. Page 42
Qua	litative Responses to Part D	. Page 44
Job	Seeking Activities	. Page 46
Feed	lback on Questionnaire	. Page 55
Cha	oter 5	. Page 56
Sun	nmary of Findings	Page 56
Link	s to theory	. Page 58
Simi	larity Attraction	. Page 58
Socia	al Dominance	Page 59
Reali	stic Con flict	. Page 60
Sun	nmary	. Page 61

Appendices	Page 64
Appendix I: Letter requesting permission of an Organisation	Page 64
Appendix II: Letter requesting Participation in the Research Project	Page 65
Appendix III: Information Sheet (Non-Student Category)	Page 66
Appendix IV: Information Sheet (Student Category)	Page 68
Appendix V: Questionnaire	Page 70
Appendix V: Questionnaire	Page 70
References	Page 80

List of Tables and Figures

Table 1
Table 2Page 29
Table 3Page 30
Table 4Page 3
Table 5Page 3
Table 6Page 33
Table 7
Table 8Page 3
Table 9 Page 3
Table 10 Page 3'
Table 11 Page 3'
Table 12 Page 40
Tale 13 Page 4
Table 14 Page 4.
Table 15 Page 4
Table 16 Page 5:
Table 17 Page 5:
Table 18 Page 5-
Table 19 Page 5
Figures:
Figure 1Page 2
Figure 2

Figure 3	Page 33
Figure 4	Page 36
Figure 5	Page 38
