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Governance of New Zealand National Sport Organisations: Pasifika and Māori Voices

A thesis presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

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Glossary

Māori terminology

Ariki paramount chief, high chief

Aotearoa land of the long white cloud (Māori

name for New Zealand)

Aroha to love and show compassion for, care

for, and respect

Aroha ki te tangata show respect for people

E kore te kumara e korero mo tona ake rekathe kumara does not say how sweet it is

Hapū sub-tribe or pregnant

He kanohi kitea face-to-face contact is preferred

Hauora well-being

Iwi: refers to the larger tribal communities

and translates as 'bones'

Kanohi ki te kanohi face-to-face

Kapa haka performing cultural arts

Karakia prayer

Kaua e takahia te mana o te tangata do not intentionally trample on the mana

of people

Kaua e mahaki do not flaunt your knowledge

Kaupapa purpose, objectives

Kaupapa Māori focused research (research for

Māori by Māori)

Kaumatua old person who because of their status

and experience in a Māori community are respected and honoured and may

fulfil duties for their people

Kotahitanga unity

Kuia a female elder

Mana having status, influence or power,

authority or prestige

Mana atua power and authority of the gods

Mana tangatapower and authority ascribed to peopleMana Māoripower of Māori (often used to refer to

Māori empowerment)

Mana wāhine Māori power to Māori women, Māori feminist

perspective

Manaakitanga; manaaki supportive, support, caring

Manaaki ki te tangata be generous

Mahi Aroha unpaid activity performed out of

sympathy and caring for others in

accordance with Māori cultural values

Māori collective identity of the indigenous

peoples of Aotearoa/NZ

Marae meeting place for where Māori protocol

and customs are carried out

Marae kawamarae protocolMātamuaprimogeniture

Pākehā often used to refer to New Zealanders of

European (predominantly British)

descent

Rangatira chief

Tapu respect, sacred

Tautoko support

Te ao Māori world or Māori worldview

Te ao Pākehā Pākehā world (refers to mainstream in

New Zealand society)

Te reo the language

Te Puni Kōkiri Ministry of Māori Development

Tikanga culture, motives

Tino rangatiratanga; rangatiratanga self-determination

Treaty of Waitangi agreement between representatives of

the British Crown and Māori

Titiro, whakarongo . . . korero look, listen . . . then talk

Tohunga priest

Tuakana seniority

Waiata song

Waiho mate tangata e mihi let someone else acknowledge your

virtues

Wairua; wairuatanga spirit, spirituality
Whaea a motherly figure
Whakahiihii arrogant, conceited

Whakaiti modesty, humility

Whakapapa genealogy

Whakatauki proverb/saying

Whānaungatanga; whakawānaungatanga kinship, forming relationships

Whānau family unit (can be genealogical or based

on purpose for gathering)

Pasifika terminology

Aiga family

Aumuga untitled man

Faaaloalocourtesy and being respectfulFaasamoacultural practice and traditionMamaludignity, respect and honour

Matai titled man

Matai alii chief

Matai tulafale talking chief or an orator

Pule the authority, power, privileges and

responsibility

Talanoaga or talatalaga deep discussion, dialogue, and consensus

Talitonuina/faatuaina/faamoeina trust, having faith in someone

Tauhivaha'a having respect for others

Tautua service, commitment

Abstract

Pasifika and Maori New Zealanders have high player-participation rates in a number of national sports. However, there is scant research regarding ethno-cultural diversity in New Zealand sport organizations and none that accounts for Pasifika and Māori people's experiences as board members. This research is the first formal attempt to review the governance involvement of Pasifika peoples in New Zealand sport. Specifically, the research aims to determine the current status of Pasifika and Māori within New Zealand sport governance roles in National Sports Organisations (NSOs). It seeks evidence of how many Pasifika and Māori are on NSO boards, and insights into the lived experiences of those board members.

A mixed-method approach was carried out in two phases. Phase 1 (survey) sought to establish Pasifika and Māori people's participation at a national level in high-level, decision making (governance roles), and to gain 'outsider' (CEO and/or Chairperson) perspectives of Pasifika and Maori board membership. Phase 2 interviews with Pasifika and Māori directors sought insights into how NSO board members of Pasifika and Maori descent gained their governance positions; their motivations for pursuing these positions; challenges faced; and factors which facilitate their recruitment, retention and development in governance roles.

Analysis indicates that Pasifika and Māori representation on New Zealand NSO boards is low, and many sports organisations are without Pasifika and/or Māori directors. Pathways by which people of Pasifika and Māori descent gain and enter their governance positions are three-fold: family engagement; active participation in sport; and educational engagement. Pasifika and Māori board members also are found to face multiple challenges that are barriers to accepting governance roles. Challenges include ethno-cultural expectations concerning age, status and respect; not being fully integrated within the board; stereotyping and expectations; tokenistic appointments and a lack of Pasifika and Māori role models in sport governance roles. A case for board diversity in sport governance endorses the general case for more diverse boards. Sport New Zealand and NSOs need to establish policies and enact practices addressing the need for boards to reflect New Zealand society and/or participant profiles. Since the study's findings challenge institutionalised practices within NSOs, and also present challenges to

Pasifika and Māori families and communities, there are no simple, short term solutions as to how to gain greater Pasifika and Māori representation within New Zealand National Sporting Organisations boards.

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