

of ethnic identity and well-being. Parallels are drawn between psychological and Pacific schools of thought to provide a Pacific perspective on the psychological constructs of identity and well-being. An Exploratory Factor Analysis (n = 143) identified five factors relating to Pacific identity and well-being (Study 1). These were: (1) Perceived Familial Well-Being, (2) Perceived Societal Well-Being, (3) Pacific Connectedness and Belonging, (4) Religious Centrality and Embeddedness, and (5) Group Membership Evaluation. Confirmatory Factor Analysis validated this factor structure in an independent sample (Study 2, n = 443). The scale provides a culturally appropriate assessment tool from a Pacific perspective that can be used for within-cultural research for Pacific people.

SANDEEP DEO

My name is Sandeep Deo. I was born in Fiji but moved to New Zealand with my family at a young age. I am currently completing my MSc in Health psychology and hope to go on and work as a health psychologist. I attribute a lot of where I have come to God, my family and friends. I am blessed to be surrounded by great people, including those involved with the Tuakana programme.

MAORI, PACIFIC AND EUROPEAN DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSE TO PAIN AND WORRY

This presentation will involve a brief discussion of the key points of the background and direction of the experimental study I am conducting for my MSc in Health Psychology, titled: Maori, Pacific and European differences in response to pain and worry. Catastrophic thinking about pain is one of the most powerful predictors of negative outcomes for those that experience pain. Negative outcomes not only include increased reports of pain itself, but also physiological outcomes such as increased cardiovascular stress. Heart rate variability (HRV) is an index of the autonomic nervous systems control of the heart, and is influenced by factors such as worry, as well as physical stressors such as pain. The current study aims to explore the relationship between ones physiological response to a painful stimulus (HRV), the way one thinks about pain, and if this is mediated by their levels of daily worry. Ethnicity is also found to influence the way a person responds to pain. Therefore, I will also investigate any differences in the above

mentioned variables between Maori, Pacific and European people. Adult participants will be recruited from the University of Auckland on a volunteer basis. They will go through a phasic design experimental protocol, involving a worry task, and a pain task (cold pressor). HRV data will be collected throughout the experimental protocol. A mixed design ANOVA will be used to assess the outcome variables. If relationships between these variables are found, they have the potential to contribute to further personalization of treatment for those suffering chronic pain conditions, particularly for Maori and Pacific people, and help to prevent further physiological complications.

JADE LE GRICE

No Motukaraka me Pakanae nga marae.
Hokianga Whakapau Karakia te awa.
I te taha o toku whaea o Ngai Tupoto,
Motukaraka me Te Mahurehure.
I te taha o toku matua he Pakeha, Devonport.
Ko Ngatokimatawhaorua te waka oku tupuna ko
Mate Sarich me Connie Morgan.
Ko oku maunga karangaranga ko Rakautapu me
Whiria.

HE PEPI HE TAONGA: MAORI PERSPECTIVES ON FERTILITY, REPRODUCTION, AND PREGNANCY

Māori perspectives on fertility and reproduction tend to be absent from academic and media accounts of fertility. What has been written tends to be from an essentialist, non-Māori perspective, and often pathologises difference and diversity from mainstream western norms. This presentation will address this gap, and present preliminary findings from a Māori-centred qualitative interview study with Māori who have children. Participants spoke about their personal experiences having children, and shared the joys and challenges they have faced. The presentation will outline the various ways societal and whanau influences on, and cultural and personal values manifest in, participants experiences, providing a rich, Māori-centred account of reproduction and parenting.

KARAKIA WHAKAMUTUNGA



FONO RANGAHAU

SYMPOSIUM OF MAORI AND PACIFIC RESEARCH IN THE PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

HOSTED BY THE MAORI AND PACIFIC PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH GROUP

FRIDAY 23RD
OF SEPTEMBER

KARAKIA TIMATANGA

MORNING SESSION
10.00AM – 11.30AM
OGGB 260-215

JULIE WHAREWERA-MIKA

Ko Putauaki te maunga
Ko Ohinemataroa te awa
Ko Ngati Hokopu te hapu
Ko Te Hokowhitu a Tu te marae
Ko Ngati Awa te iwi
Ko Mataatua te waka
Ko Julie Wharewera-Mika tooku ingoa, aa,
he uri au no nga kaawai rangatira o nga iwi o
Ngati Awa, Tuhoe me Te Whanau a Apanui.

"AHAKOA TE MOMO MATE, WHAKANUIA TANGATA"MENTAL HEALTH INPATIENT SERVICES: MAORI NEEDS WHEN EXTREMELY DISTRESSED

There are many possible explanations for the pattern of Māori over-representation in mental health inpatient services. High Māori admission (Baxter, 2007; Edmonds, Williams & Walsh, 2000; Fitzgerald, 2004) and readmission rates (Te Puni Kokiri, 1996) suggest probable conflict in the ability of inpatient services to optimally meet the needs of Māori. This study aimed to contribute to improved outcomes for Māori by gaining a better understanding of the factors that contribute to and inhibit Recovery and Whānau Ora. Utilising qualitative interviews, within a kaupapa Māori framework, and quantitative methods, this study focused on the process of Tangata Whaiora Māori and Whanau experiences when extremely distressed. An overview of the extent and nature of the mental health needs amongst Tangata Whaiora Māori and Whānau who have accessed inpatient mental health services will be presented along with findings, offering recommendations and potential resolution to improve the effectiveness of existing service and Māori mental health wellbeing overall.

MICHELLE ONG

Michelle G. Ong is a faculty member of the University of the Philippines Dept. of Psychology. She is on her first year of doctorate studies, and is supervised by Virginia Braun and Nicola Gavey. Mitch is interested in embodiment and body image studies, sexuality studies, and children's rights and issues.

FILIPINA MIGRANTS' EMBODIMENT OF AGEING IN NEW ZEALAND

The nearly 30,000 Filipino migrants to New Zealand is but a small number compared to the 8 million estimated to be working and living outside of the Philippines. Yet this group is interesting for its peculiarity: migrants to New Zealand were overwhelmingly female from the 70s, typically married to non-Filipinos, and, as a group, are highly skilled. In recent years, with the introduction of the Skilled Migrant Category in 2003, the gap between Filipino migrant men and women has grown smaller with the influx of individuals migrating as families.

This study aims to explore how older Filipina migrants in New Zealand make sense of their experiences as a woman, older person, and migrant, as mediated by their bodies. The study rests on the assumption that larger social, economic, political and cultural realities make themselves felt at the individual level through our bodies.

The project is situated at the intersection of indigenous Filipino psychology (sikolohiyang Pilipino) and western critical feminist psychology. It will attempt to fill in the gaps in research on aging women and Filipina migrants, and utilize theories, concepts and methodologies from Filipino Psychology and critical feminist psychology.

The study will use an indigenous method for data gathering (pakikipagkwentuhan, similar to an unstructured interview) in concert with creative methods (photo-elicitation interviews and a collage) to facilitate women's stories of their bodies in relation to adjusting to life in New Zealand and growing older in New Zealand.

KAREN MCLELLAN

Supervised by Dr Clare McCann and Dr Sue Crengle (The University of Auckland) and Prof Linda Worrall (The University of Queensland)
Ko Tauranga te moana
Ko Mauao te maunga
Ko Ngaiterangi te iwi
Ko Tauwhao te hapū

I grew up in Napier, then enjoyed living in Wellington for several years before moving to Auckland to train as a speech language therapist. After two years working at Waikato Hospital I returned to The University of Auckland in 2010 to begin fulltime PhD study.

UNDERTAKING RESEARCH WITH MAORI WITH APHASIA AND THEIR WHANAU

"Aphasia" refers to a collection of language disorders that affect oral and written communication and are caused by damage to the brain, most commonly through stroke. The prevalence of aphasia in the Māori population is currently unknown. However, because Māori have a higher incidence of stroke than non-Māori it is likely that the prevalence of aphasia is higher among Māori compared with non-Māori. To date there is no published research about aphasia in Māori (McLellan, McCann and Worrall, 2011). This PhD research aims to understand the experiences of Māori with aphasia and their whānau. This presentation will focus on the process of undertaking kaupapa Maori research with Māori with aphasia and their whānau. It outlines the steps taken so far in planning the research, recruiting participants and conducting interviews, and plans for data analysis. Particular consideration is given to what is required for research to be tika, rather than just meeting the requirements of an ethics committee, and what has been helpful and unhelpful throughout the process.

LUNCH 11.30AM – 2.00PM
PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT STAFFROOM
HSB 604

AFTERNOON SESSION
2.00PM – 3.30PM
OGGB 260-215

HINEKURA SIMMONDS

Ko Takitimu te waka, ko Haumie te maunga, ko Waipaoa te awa, ko Te Aitanga-a-Mahaki te iwi. He uri au no te Tai Rawhiti, ara, ko Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairoa, ko Ngati Porou, ko Rongowhakaata, ko Whakatoohia etahi atu o oku iwi. Ko Hinekura Simmonds toku ingoa, tena koutou katoa.

'YOUNG MAORI PERSPECTIVES OF A YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Project K is a youth development programme that targets young people aged approximately 14-15 years with low self-efficacy. It is run by the Foundation for Youth Development and operates in eleven regions across New Zealand. Story-telling style interviews that asked participants to imagine themselves in a reality television show with different "episodes" were conducted with six Maori Project K participants on the effectiveness of the programme and if and how it works with Maori youth "as Maori". Results suggest the programme uses graded mastery, team work and fun to produce positive outcomes. The programme also had high expectations of participants, coupled with intense support. Participants described the programme as not particularly attending to them "as Maori", which they generally viewed positively, but they did note incidents of cultural insensitivity.

SAM MANUELA

My name is Sam Manuela and I am a 25 year-old NZ-Born Cook Island/Palagi. I have completed my Master's Degree in Psychology and am currently preparing to pursue a PhD. I have an interest in Social Psychology, with a particular focus on Pacific issues, identity, well-being and contributing towards developing a Pacific cultural perspective within Psychology.

THE PACIFIC IDENTITY AND WELL-BEING SCALE

This presentation is about the Pacific Identity and Well-Being Scale. The scale is proposed as a culturally appropriate tool for use specifically for Pacific people in New Zealand. The scale is a self-report tool that assesses five factors related to ethnic identity and well-being that have been identified as important for Pacific people. Items for the scale were developed through a review of psychological theories, scales and Pacific concepts