



The Wellington Declaration

During her visit to New Zealand in the beginning of November, the US Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Murray McCully, signed the *Wellington Declaration*, which “establishes the framework of a new United States – New Zealand strategic partnership to shape future practical cooperation and political dialogue”.

Research New Zealand decided to find out whether New Zealanders generally saw the *Wellington Declaration* as a new beginning in the partnership between the two countries, and whether they felt that the United States or New Zealand would benefit more from the *Wellington Declaration*. We therefore included two questions about this in our monthly public opinion poll.

We found that 56 percent of respondents were of the opinion that the partnership would remain the way it has been in the last few years, while 25 percent felt it would be more of an equal partnership in the future. Males, at 29 percent, were more likely than females (22 percent), to believe the relationship would be more like a partnership between equals.

Those in the age group 35-54 years were more likely to take the view that the partnership would remain the way it had been in the last few years (63 percent), as against those in the 15-34 year age group at 47 percent. However, in that same age group, 20 percent had not heard of the *Wellington Declaration*.

Those living in the Upper North Island, at 62 percent, were also more likely to think the relationship would remain the way it has been in the last few years.

“There is obviously some way to go before New Zealanders will see the partnership as one among equals”, said Research New Zealand Director, Emanuel Kalafatelis.

When asked whether New Zealand or the United States would benefit most from the *Wellington Declaration*, 48 percent said that New Zealand would benefit more, while 31 percent said the United States would benefit more. Males in particular, at 56 percent, felt that New Zealand would benefit more. Interestingly, those earning \$80,000 or more per annum were also more likely to be of the view that New Zealand would benefit more (58 percent).

The Research New Zealand poll of 500 people aged 15 and over was conducted by telephone between 30 November and 7 December 2010. The maximum margin of error for the sample as a whole is +/- 4.7 % (at the 95% confidence level). The data has been weighted to ensure it is an accurate representation of New Zealand's general population. The poll was not taken on behalf of any organization, but as part of Research New Zealand's monthly survey of attitudes and opinions.



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Table 1:

Q6. In your view, does this mean the two countries will be more like equal partners? Or will the relationship remain the way it has been in the last few years?

	Total	Male	Female
Base =	500	220	280
	%	%	%
More like equal partners	25	29	22
Remain the way it has been in the past	56	56	57
Don't know if it will change the relationship	7	4	9
Don't know what the Wellington Declaration is	11	10	12
Refused	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100

Total may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 2:

Q6. In your view, does this mean the two countries will be more like equal partners? Or will the relationship remain the way it has been in the last few years?

	Total	15-34 years	35 to 54 years	55 years and over
Base =	500	103	175	222
	%	%	%	%
More like equal partners	25	25	20	33
Remain the way it has been in the past	56	47	63	58
Don't know if it will change the relationship	7	7	7	6
Don't know what the Wellington Declaration is	11	20	9	3
Refused	0	1	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100

Total may not sum to 100% due to rounding.



Table 3:

Q6. In your view, does this mean the two countries will be more like equal partners? Or will the relationship remain the way it has been in the last few years?

	Base =	Total	NZ		
			European/ Pakeha	Maori/Pacific	Other
		500	363	69	68
		%	%	%	%
More like equal partners		25	27	21	26
Remain the way it has been in the past		56	56	59	56
Don't know if it will change the relationship		7	7	7	4
Don't know what the Wellington Declaration is		11	10	12	11
Refused		0	0	0	2
Total		100	100	100	100

Total may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 4:

Q6. In your view, does this mean the two countries will be more like equal partners? Or will the relationship remain the way it has been in the last few years?

	Base =	Total	Upper North Lower/Central		
			Island	North Island	South Island
		500	218	117	165
		%	%	%	%
More like equal partners		25	24	26	27
Remain the way it has been in the past		56	62	50	54
Don't know if it will change the relationship		7	4	10	7
Don't know what the Wellington Declaration is		11	10	12	12
Refused		0	0	1	0
Total		100	100	100	100

Total may not sum to 100% due to rounding.



Table 5:

Q6. In your view, does this mean the two countries will be more like equal partners? Or will the relationship remain the way it has been in the last few years?

	Base =	Total	Under \$40,000	At least \$40,000 but less than \$80,000	\$80,000 or more	Don't know/refused
		500	182	135	146	37
		%	%	%	%	%
More like equal partners		25	29	22	25	21
Remain the way it has been in the past		56	54	59	59	46
Don't know if it will change the relationship		7	5	9	7	10
Don't know what the Wellington Declaration is		11	11	11	9	22
Refused		0	1	0	0	0
Total		100	100	100	100	100

Total may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 6:

Q7. And who will benefit more from the Wellington Declaration, New Zealand or the United States?

	Base =	Total	Male	Female
		456*	200	256
		%	%	%
New Zealand will benefit more		48	56	40
The United States will benefit more		31	27	35
Both will benefit more or less equally		7	7	7
Don't know		14	10	18
Total		100	100	100

Total may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Sub-sample excludes those who did not know about the Wellington Declaration or refused to provide an opinion on it.



Table 7:

Q7. And who will benefit more from the Wellington Declaration, New Zealand or the United States?

	Total	15-34 years	35 to 54 years	55 years and over
Base =	456*	82	159	215
	%	%	%	%
New Zealand will benefit more	48	50	49	45
The United States will benefit more	31	29	30	34
Both will benefit more or less equally	7	9	6	7
Don't know	14	12	15	13
Total	100	100	100	100

Total may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Sub-sample excludes those who did not know about the Wellington Declaration or refused to provide an opinion on it.

Table 8:

Q7. And who will benefit more from the Wellington Declaration, New Zealand or the United States?

	Total	NZ European/		
Base =	456*	Pakeha	Maori/Pacific	Other
	%	%	%	%
New Zealand will benefit more	48	49	44	49
The United States will benefit more	31	29	40	31
Both will benefit more or less equally	7	8	4	6
Don't know	14	14	12	14
Total	100	100	100	100

Total may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Sub-sample excludes those who did not know about the Wellington Declaration or refused to provide an opinion on it.



Table 9:

Q7. And who will benefit more from the Wellington Declaration, New Zealand or the United States?

	Total	Upper North Island	Lower/Central North Island	South Island
Base =	456*	202	104	150
	%	%	%	%
New Zealand will benefit more	48	46	55	45
The United States will benefit more	31	32	26	34
Both will benefit more or less equally	7	6	7	9
Don't know	14	16	13	12
Total	100	100	100	100

Total may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Sub-sample excludes those who did not know about the Wellington Declaration or refused to provide an opinion on it.

Table 10:

Q7. And who will benefit more from the Wellington Declaration, New Zealand or the United States?

	Total	Under \$40,000	At least \$40,000 but less than \$80,000	\$80,000 or more	Don't know/refused
Base =	456*	166	122	136	32
	%	%	%	%	%
New Zealand will benefit more	48	45	43	58	39
The United States will benefit more	31	36	34	21	38
Both will benefit more or less equally	7	6	5	9	9
Don't know	14	13	18	11	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Total may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Sub-sample excludes those who did not know about the Wellington Declaration or refused to provide an opinion on it.

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