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CONSULTATION DRAFT

INDIGENOUS RESEARCH

Australian and New Zealand Standard
Research Classification Review 2019

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Introduction

The parameters of the Review of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Research Classification (ANZSRC) 2008 are set out in the [Discussion Paper: Australian and New Zealand Standard Research Classification Review 2019](#), which was published in February 2019 for public consultation. One of the considerations for the Review is whether the current classification is sufficient and appropriate for users to classify and analyse Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples research. Consideration is also being given to creating new Field/Objective (6-digit), Group (4-digit) and Division (2-digit) level Fields of Research (FoR) and Socio-Economic Objective (SEO) codes to capture these research disciplines and Indigenous research more broadly.

Recognising the importance of Indigenous research for the ANZSRC Review, this paper has been developed to supplement the ANZSRC Review Consultation Draft. *Consultation Draft—Indigenous Research* presents the initial investigations and findings of the ANZSRC Review concerning Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples research in Australia and New Zealand. This supplementary paper should be read in conjunction with the [ANZSRC Review Consultation Draft](#), which details the proposed new structure for Indigenous research.

Key Findings Informed by Consultation

As part of its responsibility for managing consultation on the FoR in Australia, the Australian Research Council (ARC) investigated issues relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research, and worked with researchers in this field to identify key issues and develop options. The Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) conducted similar consultations in New Zealand for Māori and Pacific Peoples researchers to identify how ANZSRC could better reflect the important contribution of Indigenous research to the measurement and analysis of research and development (R&D) in Aotearoa New Zealand, while also meeting the New Zealand Government's obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi.

Key findings were:

- There is a lack of visibility, and therefore recognition, of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples research within the existing ANZSRC structure. This negatively affects the ability of government, universities and other users of the classification to report and analyse data.
- In Australia, this potentially impedes strategic, policy and funding decisions on the research. The lack of visibility also reduces the ability of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities to identify and therefore access the research and data that focuses on them.
- In Aotearoa New Zealand, lack of visibility means it is extremely difficult to measure and analyse:
 - the funding and participation of Māori and Pacific Peoples in research and development within New Zealand, and
 - the influence on the wellbeing and development aspirations of Māori and Pacific Peoples.

Furthermore, lack of visibility suggests to researchers, business and communities that Māori and Pacific Peoples research is neither recognised nor prioritised.

- Indigenous research should be considered its own knowledge domain as it uses shared methodologies and approaches to research, with discipline experts recommending a new Division (2-digit) be created. This knowledge domain recognises the diversity between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples research.

- There has been significant growth in Indigenous research and the current classification significantly under-represents the breadth and scope of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples research that is occurring and emerging.

The findings presented in this document are drawn from feedback received through extensive consultations in 2019 with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander discipline experts and peak bodies. This included:

- 50 submissions made as part of the initial ANZSRC public consultation
- a day long workshop attended by over 30 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders, and facilitated by Professor Marcia Langton, a leading Aboriginal researcher
- 30 participants across 5 different webinar sessions
- more than 20 email responses to draft papers.

More than 300 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research stakeholders were invited to participate in one or more of these avenues for feedback.

Similarly in New Zealand, consultations were undertaken with Māori and Pacific Peoples discipline experts and research organisations. Feedback received included:

- 5 submissions as part of the initial ANZSRC public consultation
- 7 email responses to the draft papers.

Over 75 researchers and research organisations were invited to participate in one or more of these avenues for feedback.

Structure of the Paper

This paper presents the investigations and findings in three parts:

1. **Current issues and trends** which discusses Indigenous research in the FoR and SEO classifications in terms of visibility and recognition, its shared methodology, and growth since the previous classification.
2. **Options** for addressing the above issues, including: creating new Groups for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples research or creating an Indigenous Division.
3. **New Groups and Fields** of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples research that were identified through the consultation processes.

Current Issues and Trends

Visibility of Indigenous Research

This section outlines how Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples research is currently classified in the ANZSRC FoR and SEO, and issues of visibility and recognition.

In the three-tiered hierarchy of the ANZSRC FoR, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples research is mostly captured at the most detailed Field (6-digit) level only. There are currently:

- 15 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Fields (6-digit) spread across 9 Divisions (2-digit), such as health, education and studies in human society
- one Māori Group (4-digit) and 21 Māori Fields (6-digit) and spread across 10 Divisions (2-digit), and
- 11 Fields (6-digit) for Pacific Peoples spread across 8 Divisions (2-digit).

A full list of FoR codes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples research is at Appendix 1.

Recognising the dispersal of the codes and the potential need to capture Indigenous research collectively, the current structure offers an alternative groupings list which pools the FoR codes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Māori Studies and Pacific Peoples Studies into separate groupings.

Similarly, in the three-tiered hierarchy of the ANZSRC SEO, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples research is captured at the most detailed Objective (6-digit) level only. There are currently 6 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Objectives (6-digit), 10 for Māori and 6 for Pacific Peoples spread across four Divisions (2-digit) including health, education and training, law and cultural understanding. A full list of SEO codes is at Appendix 2. The current classification structure offers an alternative groupings list which pools the SEO codes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples Outcomes in separate groupings.

In the Australian context, while this alternative grouping list approach acknowledges there are competing views of how to structure Indigenous research, it has led to poor outcomes in terms of the visibility for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research. Australian Government agencies and universities are the main users of ANZSRC in Australia. In particular, the FoR form the basis for important data collection, analysis and reporting activities which in turn are used to inform strategic, policy and funding decisions from organisational to national scales. However, the majority of data collection, analysis and reporting occurs at the Division (2-digit) and Group (4-digit) levels, and because the alternative groupings are formed only at the Field/Objective (6-digit) levels, the alternative groupings cannot be reported on for those data sources. There are similar difficulties surrounding data collection and reporting for Aotearoa New Zealand.

Key issues highlighted in the submissions to the ANZSRC review include:

- Coding Indigenous research at a Field (6-digit) level produces an inability to confidently measure and analyse the contribution of Indigenous research, to the nation and to Indigenous peoples.¹
- This lack of visibility also influences '*...reliability of equity reporting statistics and other quality assessments of research and development activity and investment.*'²
- The lack of visibility has a flow on effect to Indigenous peoples by negating their ability to exercise self-determination when it comes to maintaining and controlling data that is collected about them and how it is used³.

Indigenous Research as Shared Methodology

The current [FoR classification system](#) categorises research activity according to the methodology used in the research, rather than the activity of the unit performing the research or the purpose of the research. The categories in the classification include major fields of research and emerging areas of study.

¹ Submission 160 Maiam nayri Wingara Indigenous Sovereignty Collective (Australia) and the Te Mana Raraunga Māori Data Sovereignty Network submission to ANZSRC Review 2019

² Submission 83 Council of the Australian Law Deans submission to the ANZSRC Review 2019

³ Article 31, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Feedback provided through the various consultation activities outlined above indicates that Indigenous research should be considered a knowledge domain in its own right—it has its own research methodologies with major fields of research and emerging areas of study. In Australia, this view was consistently provided throughout consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander discipline experts. Researchers recognised themselves as being researchers in the field of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander research first, followed by the area they worked in, such as political science or health. Researchers also advised they would commonly have interactions and collaborations with others in the field of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research to conduct their research.

The concept of Indigenous knowledges being unique is also supported through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) which recognises that Indigenous knowledge systems are *'integral to a cultural complex that also encompasses language, systems of classification, resource use practices, social interactions, ritual and spirituality'*. UNESCO also recognises that *Indigenous knowledge systems present other approaches to the acquisition and construction of knowledge* which demonstrates unique research methodologies and approaches. Consultations in Australia and New Zealand further revealed, as with other broad knowledge domains in the ANZSRC, there is diversity within the domain. In the case of Indigenous research the knowledges and approaches of various groups of people can be quite distinct from each other, just as the methodologies and approaches of Fields (6-digit) and Groups (4-digit) under other Divisions (2-digit) across the ANZSRC can be quite distinct from each other.

In addition, during consultation there was repeated feedback on the importance of language. Not only do Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander researchers want to move away from deficit model language such as 'welfare' which has negative connotations, they want language that reflects their ways of knowing and understanding the world and research. Anecdotally, language and approach are also ongoing considerations for researchers in New Zealand.

Growth in Indigenous Research in Australia and New Zealand

In Australia, the landscape for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research has grown and evolved since 2008, with an increasing focus from government and universities on building Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research capacity and strategic policy. For example, there has been growth in the number of Indigenous Australian post graduate completions, targeted employment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander academics, scholarly works produced and presence of senior Indigenous Australian people in governance positions and decision making bodies⁴. According to the ARC's database of researchers, there are approximately 780 researchers nationally that claim expertise in at least one of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander FoR. This number compares in scale to other major disciplines where researchers claimed expertise in at least one FoR for that discipline such as 793 researchers for Economics, 636 researchers for Law and Legal Studies, and 826 researchers for Agricultural and Veterinary Sciences.

Growth in research publications is another change in the research landscape. A keyword search in Web of Science shows that Australian Aboriginal health research publications in the last 10 years (2009–2018) have more than doubled from 150 records in 2009 to 320 records in 2018. A similar

⁴ [Submission 142: Professor Gawaian Bodkin-Andrews, Professor Susan Page, Professor Michelle Trudgett, Distinguished Professor Larissa Behrendt, Associate Professor Sandra Phillips, Professor John Evans submission to ANZSRC Review 2019](#)

search for Australian Aboriginal history in the same period shows the number of research outputs increased from 41 publications in 2009 to 105 in 2018.

Discipline experts consistently advise the breadth of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research is much wider than the current set of Fields (6-digit) in the FoR. ARC grant data supports this view. ARC grants that are awarded funding are publicly reported with the primary area of research at the Group (4-digit) level. A keyword search was used to identify any research projects with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander that were awarded ARC funding in the last 10 years (2009-2018) and targeted grants for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research over the same period. It was found that, 660 grants were awarded across 12 funding schemes. The awarded grants reported 63 FoR Groups (4-digit) in total, of which 49 Groups (4-digit) did not include a Field (6-digit) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research. The analysis indicates that the current 15 Fields (6-digit) significantly under represent the breadth of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research in the FoR.

In addition, there have been significant changes in the types of Indigenous research undertaken since ANZSRC was established in 2008. As a consequence, the existing codes do not fully reflect current practices nor recent changes in the research landscape. For example, Indigenous scholars are increasingly engaged in Indigenous-related research that spans the natural sciences, technology, engineering and information and computing science—yet there are no FoRs that sufficiently classify such research. Equally, no current Divisions (2-digit) adequately cover the growing body of research in Indigenous-specific fields.⁵

For New Zealand, it is likely that Māori research has also experienced growth over the last decade in the number of researchers, grants and scope of research undertaken, particularly given the Māori relationship to Government through the Treaty of Waitangi. However, it is difficult to determine the situation for Pacific Peoples research as it is less visible in the classification.

Overall, the current provisions for Indigenous research in ANZSRC causes visibility issues to government, universities and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples and communities, and the range of codes does not reflect the current breadth of research that is occurring and emerging in this area. Because of these issues, two key review principles—that the classification is exhaustive and that the classification meets end-user needs—are not being met through current provisions.

Options for Revised ANZSRC

Given the strong feedback and evidence that Indigenous research is a unique knowledge domain and the current ANZSRC codes under represent the scope of research occurring and emerging, there are several options proposed for classifying Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples research. The three main options are:

- Option 1: Promotion of existing Fields (6-digit) to Groups (4-digit), additional codes at both levels and a list of alternative grouping of these new codes.
- Option 2: Creation of Division 23 Indigenous Research with cross referencing to other Divisions—Stats NZ and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) have determined that this is not feasible

⁵ [Submission 160 Maiam nayri Wingara Indigenous Sovereignty Collective \(Australia\) and the Te Mana Raraunga Māori Data Sovereignty Network submission to ANZSRC Review 2019](#)

- Option 3: Creation of Division 23 Indigenous Research

It should be noted the possibility of flagging against any existing FoR as a means of identifying Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research instead of using specific codes was raised during consultations. Following investigations and further consultation, the balance of feedback indicates a strong preference for other options.

While this paper focusses on the FoR classification, it is intended that the revised ANZSRC will adhere to the same option for both the FoR and SEO classifications.

Option 1: Promotion of Fields (6-digit) to Groups (4-digit) and alternative grouping list

Recognising that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples research touches on many areas of western research, Option 1 proposes to increase visibility by promoting all current Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Fields (6-digit) to Groups (4-digit) with some additional codes at both levels. This would entail the provision of a list of codes that can be specific to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and/or Pacific Peoples research, whilst leaving the codes within the existing divisional structure of the classification. While this goes part of the way to increasing the visibility of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research, it fails to recognise '*...Indigenous research is a meta-category, spanning across and beyond existing ANZSRC Divisions and Groups*'⁶ and continues to heavily under represent the breadth of research occurring in this area⁷.

The view most strongly presented throughout consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples discipline experts and peak bodies is that promotion to Group (4-digit) fails to recognise Indigenous research as a separate knowledge domain with its own methodologies. This view holds that there are inherent unique knowledges and methodologies which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples researchers apply to their research regardless of whether it is conducted in health, education, sciences or humanities. Feedback from discipline experts stated that Option 1 does not address this, and is therefore strongly opposed by those experts.

It should be noted that some government programs, such as the R&D expenditure reporting by the ABS and the Engagement and Impact Assessment by the ARC, only report at Division (2-digit) level⁸. For these programs Option 1 would not increase visibility of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research. Other programs administered by the ARC, including Excellence in Research for Australia (ERA) and the National Competitive Grants Program (NCGP) collect and report data at the Group (4-digit) level, and some data elements are collected at the Field (6-digit) level. For these programs, the provision of the grouping list would be possible, however evaluation by Division (2-digit) is still an integral part of ERA.

Option 2: Creation of Division 23 Indigenous Research with Cross Referencing to Other Divisions

Significant feedback from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander discipline experts recommends that a new Division (2-digit) be created for Indigenous Research with cross referencing to other Divisions (2-digit). Option 2 gives recognition to the unique research methodologies employed in Indigenous

⁶ [Submission 160: Maiam Nayri Wingara Indigenous Sovereignty Collective \(Australia\) and the Te Mana Raraunga Māori Data Sovereignty Network submission to ANZSRC Review 2019](#)

⁷ [Submission 142: Professor Gawaian Bodkin-Andrews, et al., submission to ANZSRC Review 2019](#)

⁸ Note: For the inaugural round of the Engagement and Impact assessment the ARC created an additional 2-digit division to capture and report on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research impacts.

research collectively at the broadest level of ANZSRC and incorporates the diversity in research amongst Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples at more detailed levels. Cross referencing would enable users flexibility to report data in different ways.

Although it may be considered a conceptual shift for some users of the classification, capturing data in a more structured and systematic way at the Division (2-digit) level would enable meaningful data analyses to more accurately inform strategic decision making, targeted funding decisions and policy development in the Indigenous research space. It would also enable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples to access data on research that is being undertaken about them.

A separate Division (2-digit) with cross referencing would enable a bringing together of the western approach of ANZSRC FoR with Indigenous ways of understanding classification and research using an appropriate language.

Option 2, creating a new Division (2-digit) with cross referencing to other Divisions, has received the strongest support from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander discipline experts as evident in the public and targeted consultations conducted in 2019.

It should be noted that the agencies responsible for ANZSRC—Stats NZ and the ABS—have considered this option but found it not to be feasible. ANZSRC is an international statistical classification and in continuing to endorse it as such, the ABS and Stats NZ must adhere to the United Nations Statistical Commission’s guiding principles for the development and revision of statistical classifications.

According to those principles, mutual exclusivity is mandatory for all statistical classifications. The outcome of cross referencing proposed in Option 2 will in effect cause categories that are not mutually exclusive. Further, the cross referencing could confuse some users and mean that the revised ANZSRC is not used accurately or consistently.

Option 3: Creation of Division 23 Indigenous Research

Option 3 is similar to Option 2 in that it proposes to create a new Division (2-digit) for Indigenous Research but does not include cross referencing.

This option would confer the same benefits of creating a new Division (2-digit) as outlined in Option 2 by increasing visibility for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples research for Government reporting activities as well as recognising Indigenous research as using a unique methodology and knowledge system.

Feedback from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples discipline experts indicates Option 3 is a supported option, given that Option 2 is not feasible. Further consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples discipline experts will be needed on the structure and implementation of this option.

Understanding that Option 3 has strong support from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples discipline experts, this option is considered feasible by the Review.

It should be noted that the volume of data available under this structure is not known and may not be sufficient for meaningful analysis or appropriate reporting for some Government programs. For example, while the ABS’s R&D surveys would include collection of the Division (2-digit) proposed by Option 3, this approach would affect health, education and other estimates where Indigenous research was previously included. Publication of the new Division 23 in the ABS surveys would be

dependent on a sufficient level of data, and it is not yet known whether this will be realised. The ARC's ERA program would also need to consider sufficient volume of data for evaluation and reporting purposes, particularly at Group (4-digit) level.

New Groups and Fields for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples Research

This section outlines draft changes to the ANZSRC FoR based on Option 3. The changes to Groups (4-digit) and Fields (6-digit) reflect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples research that are occurring and emerging in this knowledge domain. Groups (4-digit) and Fields (6-digit) have been informed by feedback through the consultation processes conducted in 2019.

The full revised structure for the Indigenous Research Division is available in the ANZSRC Review Consultation Draft which is published on the ARC website. Numbering for this Division (2-digit) is provisional only and may change.

Structure of Indigenous Research Division (2-digit)

The proposed new Division (2-digit) is provisionally coded and named '23 Indigenous Research' which allows flexibility for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori, Pacific Peoples and other indigenous to be included underneath, defining research areas by people and discipline. There are 22 Groups (4-digit) proposed each for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples and an additional Group (4-digit) to capture data on indigenous peoples research from other parts of the world. A total of 323 Fields (6-digit) are proposed which includes existing FoR although some existing FoR may have been renamed and/or moved.

Groups (4-digit)

Classifying Groups (4-digit) by peoples and discipline enables Australia and New Zealand to analyse information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples research separately from other indigenous research. Numbering for Indigenous Research disciplines at Group (4-digit) level have been based on the codes of other Divisions as far as possible (for example, 2305, 2335, 2365 correlate to 05 Environmental Sciences) followed by alphabetisation of names. This structure enables flexibility for users of the classification to combine Indigenous Research codes at Group (4-digit) level with other discipline codes to create various output views for their own analyses.

Fields (6-digit)

A much wider range of Fields (6-digit) are proposed to represent the breadth of Indigenous research. The Fields (6-digit) do not necessarily mirror Fields (6-digit) of other research disciplines. Instead the Field (6-digit) names are intended to reflect the unique methodologies and approaches of the Indigenous Research Division (2-digit). Consistent with other disciplines, Fields (6-digit) are arranged alphabetically within the Group (4-digit) and numbered in that order.

Providing Comment

This ANZSRC Consultation Draft is not final, and the ANZSRC Review Steering Committee is allowing time for changes before finalisation of the new ANZSRC classification. Feedback should be provided as per the guidance on the ANZSRC Consultation page on the ARC website.

In relation to the **Indigenous Research Division**, feedback is also sought on the following:

- Is the proposed new structure for Indigenous Research supported by you and your organisation?
 - Why or why not, and what do you see as the potential benefits and risks?
- Is the range of codes appropriate and are the codes represented at the right levels in the structure?
 - Is the language appropriate and does it reflect the language used by discipline experts?
 - Do you or your organisation think that there is opportunity to refine or consolidate the codes?
- Will any groupings result in too little or too much data for meaningful analysis?

Submissions will close on 10 February 2020.

Appendices



Appendix 1 – ANZSRC 2008 Fields of Research for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Fields of Research

- 050201 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Environmental Knowledge
- 080601 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Information and Knowledge Systems
- 080701 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Knowledge Management
- 110403 Traditional Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Medicine and Treatments
- 111701 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health
- 130301 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education
- 160501 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Policy
- 169902 Studies of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Society
- 180101 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Law
- 190401 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Performing Arts
- 200201 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Studies
- 200319 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Languages
- 200501 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Literature
- 210101 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Archaeology
- 210301 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander History

Māori Fields of Research

- 050208 Maori Environmental Knowledge
- 080613 Maori Information and Knowledge Systems
- 110405 Traditional Maori Medicine and Treatments
- 111713 Maori Health
- 130104 Kura Kaupapa Maori (Maori Primary Education)
- 130107 Te Whariki (Maori Early Childhood Education)
- 130206 Kohanga Reo (Maori Language Curriculum and Pedagogy)
- 130310 Maori Education (excl. Early Childhood and Primary Education)
- 169904 Studies of Maori Society
- 170108 Kaupapa Maori Psychology
- 1802 Maori Law

180201 Nga Tikanga Maori (Maori Customary Law)
180202 Te Maori Whakahaere Rauemi (Maori Resource Law)
180203 Te Tiriti o Waitangi (The Treaty of Waitangi)
180204 Te Ture Whenua (Maori Land Law)
180299 Maori Law not elsewhere classified
190405 Maori Performing Arts
200207 Maori Cultural Studies
200321 Te Reo Maori (Maori Language)
200504 Maori Literature
210109 Maori Archaeology
210309 Maori History

Pacific Peoples Fields of Research

050210 Pacific Peoples Environmental Knowledge
080614 Pacific Peoples Information and Knowledge Systems
111715 Pacific Peoples Health
130311 Pacific Peoples Education
169905 Studies of Pacific Peoples' Societies
190410 Pacific Peoples Performing Arts
200210 Pacific Cultural Studies
200320 Pacific Languages
200507 Pacific Literature
210106 Archaeology of New Guinea and Pacific Islands (excl. New Zealand)
210313 Pacific History (excl. New Zealand and Maori)

Appendix 2 – ANZSRC 2008 Socio-Economic Objectives for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Māori and Pacific Peoples

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Socio-Economic Objectives

- 920301 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health – Determinants of Health
- 920302 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health – Health Status and Outcomes
- 920303 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health – Health System Performance
- 939901 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education
- 940102 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Development and Welfare
- 950302 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage

Māori Socio-Economic Objectives

- 920304 Maori Health - Determinants of Health
- 920305 Maori Health - Health Status and Outcomes
- 920306 Maori Health - Health System Performance (incl. Effectiveness of Interventions)
- 939905 Maori Education
- 940114 Maori Development and Welfare
- 950301 Ahuatanga Maori (Maori Tradition)
- 950308 Matauranga Maori (Maori Knowledge)
- 950309 Taonga (Maori Artefacts)
- 950310 Tikanga Maori (Maori Customary Practices)
- 950311 Wahi Taonga (Maori Places of Significance)

Pacific Peoples Socio-Economic Objectives

- 920307 Pacific Peoples Health - Determinants Of Health
- 920308 Pacific Peoples Health - Health Status and Outcomes
- 920309 Pacific Peoples Health - Health System Performance (incl. Effectiveness of Interventions)
- 939906 Pacific Peoples Education
- 940115 Pacific Peoples Development and Welfare
- 950306 Conserving Pacific Peoples Heritage