Never the twain shall meet?
Bridging the Indigenous-Migration research divide

Associate Professor Tahu Kukutai
National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis
The University of Waikato
Separate spheres in the CANZSUS states

- Biculturalism
- Indigenous Affairs
- Integration
- Adaptation
- Closing Gaps
- Prevention
- Multiculturalism
- Diversity
The act (or art?) of forgetting ....

1907 cartoon

‘the nation-state to which an immigrant seeks membership relies tacitly on the dispossession of already existing populations” (Volpp 2015, p. 292).
## Research assumptions: ‘host’ society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Migrant focus</th>
<th>Indigenous focus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) <strong>Mode of Incorporation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open to migration</td>
<td>Closed to migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mostly voluntary minority</td>
<td>Involuntary minority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship</td>
<td>Colonisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) <strong>Process of change</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change occurs in 2nd gen.</td>
<td>Unclear what constitutes the 2nd gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assimilation voluntary and spontaneous</td>
<td>Group-level assimilation sponsored by state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) <strong>Rights claims</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settler pop. ‘mainstream’ is the host</td>
<td>Indigenous peoples are the host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic preservation a civil right</td>
<td>Ethno-cultural preservation a sovereign right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair representation</td>
<td>Self-determination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Maori see the Treaty of Waitangi as forming the first immigration policy, allowing in British citizens. Thereafter, no consultation with Maori regarding immigration policy diversification has occurred. This issue remains unresolved” (Cruickshank, 2014, p. 14).
‘Let the Auckland Harbour Bridge stand as a symbol of our nationhood by flying the Māori flag alongside the New Zealand flag every day of the year’. (Annabel Lee in *Metro*, 18/2/16)
Shortcomings of ‘separate spheres’

• at odds with changing demography

• maintains Anglocentric vision of national belonging

• no recognition of indigenous dispossession, indigenous rights, ongoing colonialism

• barrier to genuine indigenous-migrant engagement
Opportunities: Aotearoa as a living lab

- Indigenous ‘majority minority’
- High share of migrants (25% OS-born) vs traditional countries of migration (US 13%; Canada 21%)
- Very rapid migrant-driven diversification
- ‘Super diverse’ Auckland (40% OS-born)
- Regional segmentation in diversity, Maori %, human capital …
Ethnic futures in Aotearoa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level 1 major ethnic group</th>
<th>2013 % of total NZ pop.</th>
<th>Projected 2038 % of total NZ pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European or ‘Other’</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>65.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Māori</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific peoples</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELAA</td>
<td>(1.2)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>110.2</td>
<td>116.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regional variation in migrant diversity

High migrant share:
- Auckland: 39.1
- Qtown-Lakes: 32.3
- Wellington: 30.7
- Porirua: 24.8
- Hamilton: 24.0

Low migrant share:
- Wairoa: 6.1
- S. Taranaki: 7.7
- Gore: 7.8
- Opotiki: 7.9
- Tararua: 8.3

NZ: 25.2

Source: 2013 NZ Census of Population & Dwellings
Maori visibility

High per cent Maori:
- Wairoa 62.9
- Kawerau 61.7
- Opotiki 60.6
- Gisborne 48.9
- Far North 44.5

Low per cent Maori:
- Qtown-Lakes 5.4
- Waimate 6.3
- Waitaki 6.5
- Mackenzie 6.7
- Selwyn 7.0

NZ 14.9

Source: 2013 NZ Census of Population and Dwellings
Human capital (At least Bachelor’s)

High education:
- Wellington: 40.6
- Auckland: 24.7
- Qtown-Lakes: 24.6
- Dunedin: 22.7
- Hamilton: 22.6

Low education:
- Kawerau: 6.3
- Wairoa: 7.2
- Hauraki: 7.4
- S. Taranaki: 7.5
- Stratford: 8.0

NZ: 20.0

Source: 2013 NZ Census of Population and Dwellings
How accepting of diversity? Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acceptance of diversity</th>
<th>Ethnicity (Level 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feeling comfortable/very comfortable about a new neighbour who was ...</td>
<td>Euro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from a religious minority</td>
<td>75.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender</td>
<td>77.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a racial/ethnic minority</td>
<td>76.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>had a mental illness</td>
<td>53.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a new migrant</td>
<td>75.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NZ General Social Survey 2014
## How accepting of diversity? Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feeling comfortable/very comfortable about a new neighbour who was ...</th>
<th>Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Auck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from a religious minority</td>
<td>77.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender</td>
<td>73.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a racial/ethnic minority</td>
<td>75.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>had a mental illness</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a new migrant</td>
<td>77.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NZ General Social Survey 2014
### How accepting of diversity? Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feeling comfortable/very comfortable about a new neighbour who was ...</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>Level 1–4 cert.</th>
<th>Level 5–6 dip.</th>
<th>Level 7/At least Bach.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>from a religious minority</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>74.9</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>80.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a racial/ethnic minority</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>84.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>had a mental illness</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>53.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a new migrant</td>
<td>71.7</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>84.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NZ General Social Survey 2014
Inverting the ‘host’
What are we interested in?

• How do Māori understand diversity? How does this vary by social and ethnic context?
• How has colonialism and displacement influenced Māori attitudes about migration and migrants?
• What are Māori aspirations to manaaki?
• What sorts of relationships do Māori want with migrants? Does it matter *which* migrants?
• What does a Treaty-based approach to diversity look like?
• How can shared benefits be created at the Māori-migrant interface?
Exploring diversity from an Indigenous standpoint

Superdiverse
High Maori %
High NZDep(10)

‘2 peoples’
High Maori %
High NZDep(10)

‘2 peoples’
Med Maori %
Med NZDep(5)

Diverse
Low Maori %
Low NZDep(3)

2017 CaDDANZ research project
Kotahi te kohao o te ngira e kuhuna ai te miro ma, te miro pango, te miro whero

There is but one eye of the needle through which the white, red and black threads must pass

Nā Kīngi Potatau Te Wherowhero