

Tātai Tāngata ki te Whenua

Wāhanga Tuarua: Te Heke, te Noho Tāone, te Kanorau me te Tuakiri o te Ira Tāngata

Future Demographic Trends for Māori

Part Two: Migration, Urbanisation, Diversity, Identity



He mihi

Tātai whetū ki te rangi, mau tonu mau tonu; tātai tāngata ki te whenua, ngaro noa, ngaro noa. E rere ana ngā roimata ki a koutou kua ngaro atu i te tirohanga kanohi, koutou i whakarite i te huarahi mā mātou o tēnei reanga. E moe. Ki a tātou ngā kanohi ora a rātou mā, kia kaha tātou ki te tutuki i a rātou wawata, hei orangea mō ngā whakatupuranga e haere ake nei. Tēnā tātou.

Stars adorn the heavens, standing eternally; humanity adorns the land, bound to perish. We lament those who have disappeared from sight – those who paved the way for the present generation. Be at rest. To us, the living faces of those now gone, may we be strong in pursuing their hopes for our descendants. Greetings to all.

Summary

Future Demographic Trends for Māori – Part Two is the second in a series of three reports by Te Puni Kōkiri which collate a range of baseline population statistics, trends and projections for Māori. The series draws together data about the Māori population, the national population and the global population, in order to provide a wider (and at times overlooked) context to the future challenges facing Māori.

The reports are designed to assist Māori, Te Puni Kōkiri, and the wider Government in efforts to advance Māori interests at home and abroad. Equally, the intention is to support the wider Government in upholding its ongoing Treaty obligations to Māori.

Ko te pae tawhiti whāia kia tata, ko te pae tata whakamaia kia tīna.

Mauri ora ki a tātou.

Contents

Background	3
Introduction.....	3
Purpose.....	4
Key findings	4
Context.....	7
Migration.....	9
Māori migration trends.....	9
National migration trends.....	11
Global migration trends	15
Urbanisation.....	19
Māori urbanisation trends	19
National urbanisation trends	23
Global urbanisation trends	26
Diversity	29
Māori diversity trends.....	29
National diversity trends.....	30
Global diversity trends	34
Identity	35
Māori identity trends.....	35
National identity trends	41
Global identity trends.....	46
Summary.....	51
For the Māori population.....	51
For the New Zealand population	52
For the world population.....	54





Background

Introduction

Future Demographic Trends For Māori: Part Two is the second in a series of three reports by Te Puni Kōkiri which collate a range of baseline population statistics, trends and projections for Māori. Together the reports cover ten demographic issues:

- population size, growth and age structure (report one)
- migration, urbanisation, diversity and identity (this report)
- households and families, work and education (report three).

While the primary focus is the Māori population, the reports also seek to understand the wider national and global demographic contexts in which Māori will live. Accordingly, each demographic issue is examined in terms of its bearing on the Māori population, on the national population, and on the global population. The benefit of this approach is highlighted by Ian Pool:

In the past, common misconceptions over New Zealand's population patterns and trends have come from a failure to place them in a broader context. It is to this more global perspective that one must return, so that purely local phenomena may be better appreciated.¹

¹ Pool, I. (1991). *Te Iwi Māori: A New Zealand Population: Past, Present and Projected*. p241



Purpose

In recent decades, partly due to the resolution of historic injustices through the Treaty settlements process, Māori focus has shifted more intently to the future, and to the opportunities and challenges presented by an increasingly interconnected world. By shedding light on future demographic challenges, these reports aim to assist Māori strategic planning efforts both at home and globally.² Equally, the reports are directed toward Government public policy makers, to assist the Government to strengthen its ongoing Treaty of Waitangi partnership with Māori and to advance Māori interests at home and abroad.³

Apart from demographic trends, there are a number of other factors that will impact Māori in the future. These include major global transitions such as climate change, economic, social, political and technological change. The reason that demographic projections are the primary focus in these reports is not because they are necessarily the most important of these transitions, but because they carry a greater level of certainty than other future forecasting methods.

The overarching purpose of this series of reports is to assist both Māori and Government to anticipate change, in order to foster Māori success in the decades ahead. As noted by Durie:

...if we take whānau survival for granted, and simply allow ourselves to go with the flow, we are neglecting the lessons of history and placing future generations at the mercy of whatever comes along. We must be more deliberate than that... a long-term planning capacity is needed.⁴

Key findings

For the Māori population

Migration:

- Approximately one sixth of Māori reside outside New Zealand, the majority in Australia.
- In 2016, about 140,000 people with Māori ancestry lived in Australia.
- Around two-thirds of Māori living in Australia consider it a place to settle in permanently.

² Te Puni Kōkiri. (2017, March 28). *Vision and values*. Retrieved from <https://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/mo-te-puni-kokiri/who-we-are/vision-and-values/>

³ Te Puni Kōkiri. (2017, March 28). *Vision and values*. Retrieved from <https://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/mo-te-puni-kokiri/who-we-are/vision-and-values/>

⁴ Durie, M.H. (2003). *Ngā Kahui Pou: Launching Māori Futures*. Wellington, New Zealand: Huia Publishers.



Urbanisation:

- Between now and 2038, the greatest numerical increases in the Māori population are projected for the urban centres of Auckland, Waikato and Canterbury.
- The largest Māori populations are expected for the urban centres of Auckland, Waikato and Bay of Plenty.

Diversity:

- Parental ethnic diversity is projected to continue to make a significant contribution to Māori population growth.
- In 2013 two-thirds of babies born in New Zealand with Māori ethnicity were also registered with at least one other ethnicity.

Identity:

- Both the proportion and total number of Māori who can hold a “conversation about everyday things” in Māori have decreased since 2001.
- The small proportion of Māori adults who can speak at least “very well” has remained at a similar level over this time period.
- A majority of Māori adults consider that it is at least “somewhat important” for them to be involved in things to do with Māori culture, while ten per cent consider it is “not important”.

For the New Zealand population**Migration:**

- There are approximately a million New Zealanders living overseas, most of whom are in Australia.
- Since 1979 the net loss of New Zealand citizens has been offset by a net gain of non-New Zealand citizens.
- New Zealand is poised to receive increased numbers of Asian migrants (most from China and India) – a pattern which is projected to continue well into the 21st century.

Urbanisation:

- Auckland is projected to reach two million by 2033, and will account for close to 40 per cent of New Zealand’s total population by 2043.
- More than half of New Zealand’s population growth between 2013 and 2043 will be in Auckland.
- The vast majority of New Zealanders live in urban settings. Of these, about one third live in the Auckland urban region alone. Auckland’s population growth has outstripped all other regions.
- Auckland, Hamilton and Tauranga have accounted for most of New Zealand’s population growth since 2001.



Diversity:

- Over the past two decades, New Zealand has become one of a small number of culturally and linguistically ‘superdiverse’ countries. One in every four residents in New Zealand was born overseas, and two in five Auckland residents are born overseas.
- Since 2011 the number of immigrants from the United Kingdom and Ireland have been matched by the number of immigrants from Asia.
- The British-born population in New Zealand remains by far the largest group of overseas born residents.
- Due to New Zealand’s historically high rates of ethnic intermarriage there has been a shift towards a pattern of identification with multiple ethnicities.

Identity:

- Of the small proportion of New Zealanders who can hold a conversation about everyday things in Māori (3.7 per cent), the vast majority of these are Māori.
- 160 different languages were spoken by New Zealand residents as at 2013, however, English is by far the dominant language.
- The number of people reporting “New Zealander” as their ethnic group has, overall, been on the rise since 1986.
- Although New Zealand has become more secular in recent decades, immigration has brought with it growing religious diversity.

For the world population**Migration:**

- International migration is set to grow even faster than it did in the past quarter-century, with the factors promoting international migration projected to remain strong or intensify.
- In 2013, internal migration (migration within borders) accounted for significantly more of the world’s total number of migrants.
- Both internal and international migration will continue to be driven primarily by economic opportunities.
- In recent years the number of refugees worldwide has reached record levels, far superseding numbers at the time of World War II – and the trend is upwards.
- By 2030, environmental factors, including climate change, are projected to have also become key drivers of migration.



Urbanisation:

- The world's urban population has grown dramatically in the last half century and is projected to reach six billion by the midpoint of the century.
- The urban population of the Asia-Pacific more than doubled between 1950 and 1975 and again between 1975 and 2000. It is projected to almost double once more between 2000 and 2025.

Identity:

- In 2016, nearly one in two people saw themselves more as “global citizens” than as “citizens of their country” – a sentiment largely driven by citizens from emerging economies. Conversely, seven OECD countries exhibited a primarily nationalistic pattern of self-identification.
- A trend towards “national-naming” (citing a national identity in response to census ethnicity questions) has been evident in Australia, Canada, and New Zealand in recent decades.
- Since 1970 there has been a 20 per cent decline in global linguistic diversity.
- In terms of religious identity, if current trends continue, by 2050:
 - the number of Muslims will nearly equal the number of Christians
 - and atheists, agnostics and other people who do not affiliate with any religion will make up a declining proportion of the world's total population.

Context

The Māori population from 1800 to 2016

Since 1840, when Māori were the dominant ethnic group in New Zealand, the size of the Māori population has dropped dramatically, recuperated, and from the 1950s, grown steadily.⁵

The depopulation phase was the result of a range of factors associated with European colonisation including new diseases for which there was no immunity, muskets, changes in diet, relative poverty, and dispossession of land and culture. The population fell from an estimated 150,000 in 1800 to a low of around 42,000 by the turn of the century.⁶ It was widely predicted at that time that Māori would become extinct; non-Māori already outnumbered Māori by more than 16 to one.⁷

5 Cook, L.W. (2001). *Looking Past the 20th Century*. Statistics New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.

6 Durie, M.H. (2005). *Ngā Tāi Matatā: Tides of Māori Endurance*. Melbourne, Australia: Oxford University Press. p30

7 Durie, M.H. (2005). *Ngā Tāi Matatā: Tides of Māori Endurance*. Melbourne, Australia: Oxford University Press. p31



But Māori survived and reversed the population decline, gradually until around 1945, and at a significantly higher rate subsequently. The population boost from the 1950s was a result of high birth rates, improved life expectancy and reductions in mortality. After the mid-1960s, fertility rates declined but population increases continued, now augmented by increased life expectancy.⁸ By 1991 the estimated resident population of people of Māori ethnicity was close to 440,000;⁹ and by June 2016 had increased to an estimated 723,400.¹⁰

Identifying who is Māori

The right of Māori to determine individual and collective identities is endorsed by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.¹¹ In that respect the concept of whakapapa (ancestry or descent) is central to Māori notions of identity.

The Government's approach to classifying Māori (through the census) has changed over time¹² from one based on blood quantum to one which is now based on ethnic self-identification.¹³ The blood quantum approach (used until 1986)¹⁴ required at least 50 per cent Māori 'blood' to claim Māori affiliation. Since 1986, however, Census respondents have been able to identify their own ethnicity, and to identify with up to six ethnicities if they so choose. Self-identification is more in line with Māori social realities, and more in keeping with world-wide approaches.¹⁵

Statistics New Zealand defines ethnicity as:

the ethnic group or groups that people identify with or feel they belong to. Ethnicity is a measure of cultural affiliation, as opposed to race, ancestry, nationality or citizenship. Ethnicity is self-perceived and people can belong to more than one ethnic group.¹⁶

By this definition, Census respondents could potentially identify as being Māori while at the same time not being of Māori descent.

The Census also allows us to distinguish between the significant number of New Zealanders who acknowledge descent from a Māori ancestor, but do not necessarily identify with the Māori ethnic group.

Since 1991, the Census has also collected information on Māori respondents' tribal affiliations.

8 Durie, M.H. (personal communication, June 28, 2016).

9 Statistics New Zealand.(February 16, 2016). *Historical population estimates tables*. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/historical-population-tables.aspx

10 Statistics New Zealand. (2017). *Māori Population Estimates: At 30 June 2016 – tables*. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/MaoriPopulationEstimates_HOTPAJun16.aspx

11 Robson, B., Reid, P., Te Rōpū Rangahau Hauora a Eru Pōmare. (2001). *Review of the Measurement of Ethnicity: Māori Perspectives*, for Statistics New Zealand

12 Jackson, N. (2011). Māori and the [potential] Demographic Dividend. *New Zealand Population Review*, 37: 65-88 <http://www.population.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/NZPR-Vol-37-Jackson.pdf>

13 Robson, B., Reid, P., Te Rōpū Rangahau Hauora a Eru Pōmare. (2001). *Review of the Measurement of Ethnicity: Māori Perspectives*, for Statistics New Zealand. p17

14 Pool, I. (1991). *Te Iwi Māori: A New Zealand Population: Past, Present and Projected*. p14

15 Robson, B., Reid, P., Te Rōpū Rangahau Hauora a Eru Pōmare. (2001). *Review of the Measurement of Ethnicity: Māori Perspectives*, for Statistics New Zealand

16 Statistics New Zealand. (2005). *Statistical standard for ethnicity*. p1



Māori migration trends

Māori in Australia

A significant proportion of Māori live overseas, the vast majority of these in Australia. According to the latest Australian census, 142,098 people with Māori ancestry resided in Australia in 2016.¹⁷ The number of people with Māori ancestry at the time of the latest New Zealand census (in 2013) was 668,721.¹⁸

Of the Māori population now resident in Australia, 89,621 (approximately two thirds) were born in New Zealand, 49,137 were born in Australia, and 3,340 were born in other countries.

Birthplace of Māori in Australia, 2001 – 2016

Population size and per cent

	2001		2006		2011		2016	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Population with Māori Ancestry	72,970	100	92,917	100	128,430	100	142,098	100
NZ-born Māori	2,096	67.5	59,157	63.7	82,579	64.3	89,621	63.1
Australian-born Māori	1,170	28.2	30,939	33.3	42,837	33.4	49,137	34.6
Māori born elsewhere	3,133	4.3	1,041	1.1	1,316	1.0	1,283	0.9
Birth place not stated			1,780	1.9	1,698	1.3	2,057	1.4%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2017). 2016 Census; and Te Puni Kōkiri. (2014). Ngā Māori i te Ao Moemoeā: Māori in Australia. Retrieved from <https://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/a-matou-mohiotanga/demographics/maori-in-australia-fact-sheet>

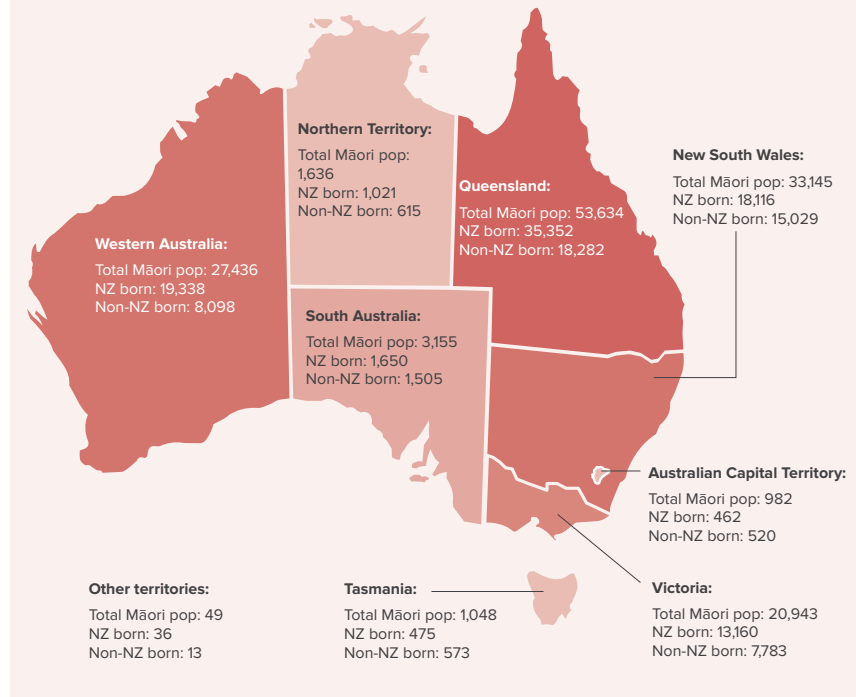
Queensland had the highest number of non-NZ born Māori (18,282), followed by New South Wales (15,029) and Western Australia (8,098).

¹⁷ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2017). 2016 Census

¹⁸ Statistics New Zealand. (2013). 2013 Census QuickStats about Māori. Retrieved from <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-about-maori-english.aspx>



Birthplace of Māori in Australia, 2016, by state



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2017). 2016 Census

Māori remigration

It is difficult to know how many Māori return from overseas to live permanently in New Zealand as the Government does not record the ethnicity of people as they enter and exit the country.¹⁹ Nevertheless, some insight can be gained from Kea New Zealand's *Every Kiwi Counts* survey (2011). The survey found that 62 per cent of Māori living overseas considered their overseas location as a place for permanent settlement. For Māori in Australia the rate was even higher, 77 per cent viewing Australia as a country to live.²⁰

¹⁹ Statistics New Zealand. (2013). *New Zealand arrival and departure information: Final report on consultation*. Retrieved from <http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/survey-design-data-collection/nz-arrival-departure-report.aspx>

²⁰ Te Puni Kōkiri. (2012). *Ko te tatau i a Ngāi Māori: Every Māori Counts*. Retrieved from <https://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/a-matou-mohiotanga/demographics/every-Māori-counts>



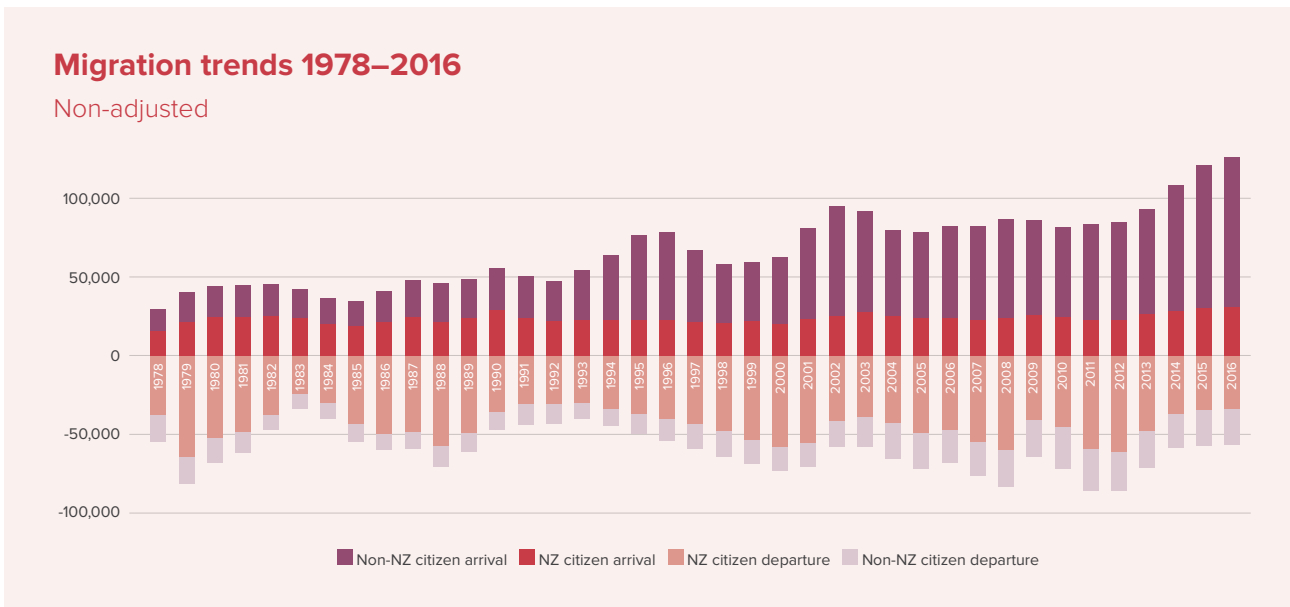
National migration trends

Permanent and long-term (PLT) migration

In the August 2017 year New Zealand received 132,200 permanent arrivals²¹ – the highest number of permanent arrivals recorded since the colonial era.²² The net PLT migrant figure for the year of 72,400 (total arrivals minus total departures) surpassed the previous annual record, set in July 2017. Permanent departures in the July 2017 year were 59,700. Of the 132,100 migrant arrivals, three out of four were non-New Zealand citizens.

The historical net migration gain figure was due to a significant drop in the number of New Zealanders leaving New Zealand for Australia (a trend seen since 2012)²³ accompanied by an increase in net migration gain of non-New Zealand citizens from the rest of the world.

The graph below shows New Zealand’s PLT migration trends for the calendar year, going back to 1979:



Source: Statistics New Zealand. (2017). Permanent & long-term migration key series (Qrtly-Mar/Jun/Sep/Dec). *Infoshare*. Table reference ITM310AA. Retrieved from <http://www.stats.govt.nz/infoshare/>

21 Statistics New Zealand. (2017, August 21). *International Travel and Migration: July 2017 – Media Release*. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/Migration/IntTravelAndMigration_MRJul17.aspx

22 Chen, M. (2015). *Superdiversity Stocktake: Implications for Business, Government & New Zealand*. Retrieved from www.chenpalmer.com/wp-content/uploads/Superdiversity_Stocktake.pdf

23 Chen, M. (2015). *Superdiversity Stocktake: Implications for Business, Government & New Zealand*. Retrieved from www.chenpalmer.com/wp-content/uploads/Superdiversity_Stocktake.pdf



As the graph above illustrates, the total number of people migrating to and from New Zealand fluctuates greatly from year to year. Nevertheless, certain patterns can be discerned. For instance, since 1979:

- the number of New Zealand citizens returning after being away for 12 months or more has been fairly consistent, but PLT departures of New Zealand citizens have fluctuated with changes in economic conditions (in New Zealand, Australia and the rest of the world)
- approximately 1.7 million New Zealanders left New Zealand, and over 900,000 of them have returned
- approximately 1.6 million non-New Zealand citizens have arrived, and over 600,000 have left New Zealand
- the net loss of New Zealand citizens (791,815) was offset by a net gain (1,011,447) of non-New Zealand citizens.²⁴

The early 1990s marks the point at which permanent long term arrivals of non-New Zealand citizens began to outnumber the permanent long term return of New Zealand citizens.²⁵

The year to August 2015 was significant in that it was the first time immigration has overtaken natural increase (that is, births outnumbering deaths) as the most significant factor in population growth for the annual reporting period.²⁶

Trans-Tasman flows

The movement of New Zealanders to and from Australia is highly correlated to economic conditions in both countries.²⁷ The free movement of New Zealand citizens and Australian citizens and permanent residents between the two countries makes it relatively easy for citizens of each country to seek opportunities in the other country.²⁸ The potential for significant future migration of Australian citizens to New Zealand is also a possibility, with 23 million Australians having unrestricted access to the New Zealand jobs and welfare entitlements.²⁹

24 Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. *MBIE Migration Trends and Outlook 2014/2015*. Retrieved from <http://www.mbie.govt.nz/publications-research/research/migrants---monitoring/migration-trends-and-outlook-2014-15.pdf>

25 Statistics New Zealand. (2017). Table: Permanent & long-term migration key series (Qrtly-Mar/Jun/Sep/Dec). *Stats NZ Infoshare*. Retrieved from <http://www.stats.govt.nz/infoshare/ViewTable.aspx?pxID=e8f8c33a-1db2-4dbc-a396-64574156b783>. Table reference ITM310AA

26 Chen, M. (2015). *Superdiversity Stocktake: Implications for Business, Government & New Zealand*. Retrieved from www.chenpalmer.com/wp-content/uploads/Superdiversity_Stocktake.pdf

27 Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. *MBIE Migration Trends and Outlook 2014/2015*. Retrieved from <http://www.mbie.govt.nz/publications-research/research/migrants---monitoring/migration-trends-and-outlook-2014-15.pdf>

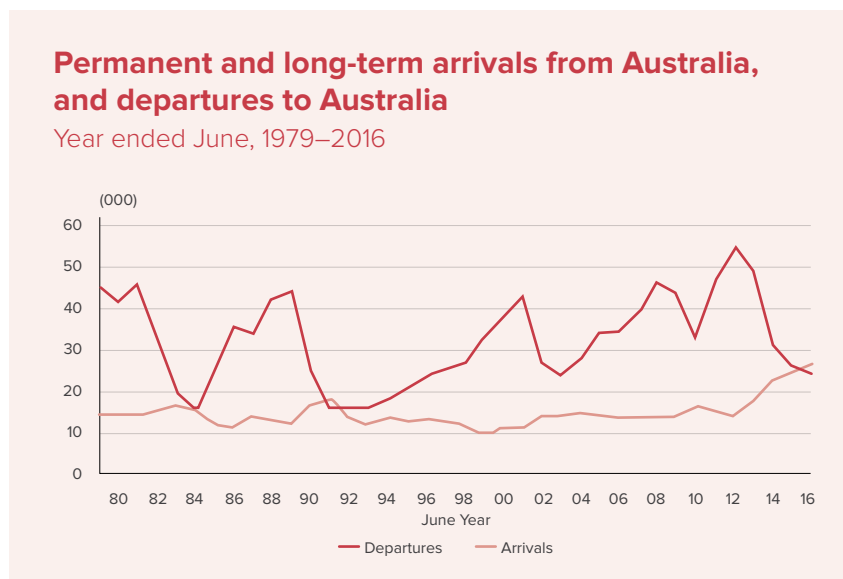
28 Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. *MBIE Migration Trends and Outlook 2014/2015*. Retrieved from <http://www.mbie.govt.nz/publications-research/research/migrants---monitoring/migration-trends-and-outlook-2014-15.pdf>

29 The Royal Society of New Zealand. (2014). *Our Futures: Te Pae Tawhiti*. Retrieved from <http://www.royalsociety.org.nz/expert-advice/papers/yr2014/our-futures/>



Historically more people have migrated from New Zealand to Australia than have gone in the opposite direction. Net migration to Australia averaged 17,000 a year over the 38 years from 1979 to 2016. The greatest net loss to Australia was 39,800, in 2012. There were two instances in which there were net gains from Australia: 1991 (a net gain of 1,900) and 2016 (also a net gain of 1,900). The net gain of 1,900 from Australia in 2016 accounted for a small proportion of the total net gain of 69,100 from all countries during the year.³⁰

The graph below shows the migration flows of New Zealand citizens to Australia.



Source: Statistics New Zealand. (2016, July 21). *Kiwi exodus to Australia bungees back*. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/Migration/international-travel-and-migration-articles/kiwi-exodus-australia.aspx

In the three years to June 2016, migration from Australia to New Zealand was driven by New Zealand citizens. An average of 15,800 New Zealand citizens a year migrated to New Zealand from Australia, compared with an average of 8,900 a year in the previous 35 years from June 1979–2013.

Australian citizens contributed an average of 3,800 a year to trans-Tasman arrivals from 1979 to 2016, although numbers reached 5,000 in the June 2016 year.

Despite a reversal in the exodus of New Zealanders to Australia since 2012, there are still more New Zealand citizens departing to Australia than arriving back from Australia. However, the net loss has decreased significantly from 39,700 in the June 2012 year to 3,500 in 2016.

The pattern of trans-Tasman migration has been one of volatility, driven by New Zealand citizens. Australian citizens make a relatively small contribution to trans-Tasman flows, while the contribution of other citizens is even smaller.³¹

³⁰ Statistics New Zealand. (2016, July 21). *Kiwi exodus to Australia bungees back*. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/Migration/international-travel-and-migration-articles/kiwi-exodus-australia.aspx

³¹ Statistics New Zealand. (2016, July 21). *Kiwi exodus to Australia bungees back*. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/Migration/international-travel-and-migration-articles/kiwi-exodus-australia.aspx



The proportion of overseas-born New Zealanders migrating to Australia has been steadily increasing since the 1980s. In 2016, those born in Asia and the Pacific made up two-thirds of the overseas-born New Zealand citizens migrating to Australia.³²

The New Zealand diaspora

The precise number of New Zealand citizens living overseas is difficult to know.³³ As at June 2013, approximately 640,000 New Zealand citizens were living in Australia,³⁴ which accounts for vast the majority of New Zealanders living overseas. Recent estimates indicate there are approximately 60,000 New Zealanders in the United Kingdom, 25,000 in the United States and 10,000 in Ireland. Numbers in Asia are just beginning to grow.³⁵

Net migration and population growth

Net migration is likely to continue to make a contribution to New Zealand's future population growth. Its contribution is projected to increase from the mid-2030s relative to the contribution from natural increase, due to rising numbers of deaths (associated with an ageing population) and falling birth rates.³⁶

In the case of Auckland, net migration is projected to account for two-fifths of Auckland's growth by 2033, and natural increase for the remaining three-fifths. Since 1970 net migration has roughly comprised one-fifth of that growth.³⁷

The United States, Canada and Australia are preferred destinations for relatively wealthy Asian migrants – however New Zealand is poised to receive increased numbers of those seeking quality of life over and above income earning opportunities. This is projected to continue well into the 21st century.³⁸

32 Statistics New Zealand. (2017, June 22). *Migration to Australia via New Zealand*. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/Migration/international-travel-and-migration-articles/migration-australia-via-nz.aspx

33 Statistics New Zealand. (2012). *At least 1 million New Zealanders live overseas*. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/mythbusters/1million-kiwis-live-overseas.aspx

34 Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection. (n.d.). *New Zealand citizens living in Australia*. Retrieved from <http://www.border.gov.au/about/corporate/information/fact-sheets/17nz>

35 OECD. (2015). *Connecting with Emigrants - A Global Profile of Diasporas 2015*. Retrieved from <http://www.oecd.org/publications/connecting-with-emigrants-9789264239845-en.htm>

36 The Royal Society of New Zealand. (2014). *Our Futures: Te Pae Tawhiti*. Retrieved from <http://www.royalsociety.org.nz/expert-advice/papers/yr2014/our-futures/>

37 Chen, M. (2015). *Superdiversity Stocktake: Implications for Business, Government & New Zealand*. Retrieved from www.chenpalmer.com/wp-content/uploads/Superdiversity_Stocktake.pdf

38 The Royal Society of New Zealand. (2014). *Our Futures: Te Pae Tawhiti*. Retrieved from <http://www.royalsociety.org.nz/expert-advice/papers/yr2014/our-futures/>



Global migration trends

International migration

International migration is set to grow even faster than it did in the past quarter-century, but it is unlikely to reach the levels achieved during the first industrial revolution. The factors promoting international migration are projected to remain strong or intensify. These factors include globalisation, different age structures between richer and poorer countries, income disparities across regions and countries, and the presence of migrant networks between sending and recipient countries.³⁹ In 2013, 232 million people (or 3.2 per cent of the world's population) in the world lived abroad, compared with 175 million in 2000 and 154 million in 1990.⁴⁰

Internal migration

As at 2009, 740 million migrants were estimated to have had shifted within their country's borders.⁴¹ An estimated 250 million of these were in China. Economic opportunities outside local communities are projected to remain the primary driver of internal migration (as is also the case with international migration). This number is expected to rise as increasing numbers seek to raise their standard of living by shifting from rural areas and into the cities.⁴²

Economic migration

For high-income countries, net migration is projected to be a more significant contributor to population growth than birth rates. Between 2015 and 2050, net migration is projected to reach 91 million, while total births are projected to exceed deaths by 20 million. Net migration will therefore equate (in the medium variant) to 82 per cent of population growth in high-income countries.⁴³

The prevailing trend in world migration patterns for almost half a century has been the movement of people from Asia, Africa and Latin America to Europe, Northern America and Oceania.⁴⁴ More recently however, migration amongst developing countries has also been important, with a number of high-income and middle-income countries in the "global south" attracting migrants in large numbers for several years.⁴⁵

39 National Intelligence Council. (2012). *Global Trends 2030: Alternative Worlds*. Retrieved from <https://info.publicintelligence.net/GlobalTrends2030.pdf>

40 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2013). *Number of international migrants rises above 232 million*. Retrieved from <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/news/population/number-of-international-migrants-rises.html>

41 International Organisation for Migration. (2015). *World Migration Report 2015. Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility*. Retrieved from http://publications.iom.int/system/files/wmr2015_en.pdf

42 National Intelligence Council. (2012). *Global Trends 2030: Alternative Worlds*. Retrieved from <https://info.publicintelligence.net/GlobalTrends2030.pdf>

43 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, Key Findings and Advance Tables*. Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP.241. Retrieved from https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/publications/files/key_findings_wpp_2015.pdf

44 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, Key Findings and Advance Tables*. Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP.241. Retrieved from https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/publications/files/key_findings_wpp_2015.pdf

45 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, Key Findings and Advance Tables*. Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP.241. Retrieved from https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/publications/files/key_findings_wpp_2015.pdf



Migration due to war and conflict

In recent years the number of refugees worldwide has reached record levels, and the trend is upwards. In 2014, 59.5 million people were forcibly displaced, compared to 40 million at the time of World War Two. More than half of the refugees in 2014 came from Syria, Afghanistan and Somalia. In 2014 the number of people displaced (42,500 per day) was four times greater than it was in 2010.

In 2014, the per cent of refugees living in developing countries was 86 per cent, and in the least-developed countries, about 12 per cent. In emerging economies, resource constraints can be significant and social and governance systems may be weak or likely to fail.⁴⁶

The recent wave of refugees to Europe has also reached unprecedented levels. In 2015, 1.3 million migrants applied for asylum in the 28 member states of the European Union, Norway and Switzerland. This was nearly double the previous record of approximately 700,000, set in 1992 after the collapse of the Soviet Union.⁴⁷

Migration caused by climate change

While there are difficulties in accurately projecting the number of people that climate change may displace in the future⁴⁸ (as a result of either drought, floods, heatwaves, food shortages, rising temperatures and rising sea levels)⁴⁹ it is nevertheless projected to become a key factor driving internal migration in the developing world. It is likely to be more impactful in Asia and Africa, due to Africa's reliance on agriculture and Asia's vulnerability to extreme weather.⁵⁰

46 World Economic Forum. (2016). The Global Risks Report 2016: 11th Edition. Retrieved from <https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-risks-report-2016>

47 Pew Research Center. (2016, August). *Number Of Refugees to Europe surges to Record 1.3 Million in 2015*. Retrieved from <http://www.pewglobal.org/2016/08/02/number-of-refugees-to-europe-surges-to-record-1-3-million-in-2015/>

48 <http://espas.eu/orbis/sites/default/files/generated/document/en/8116101e.pdf>

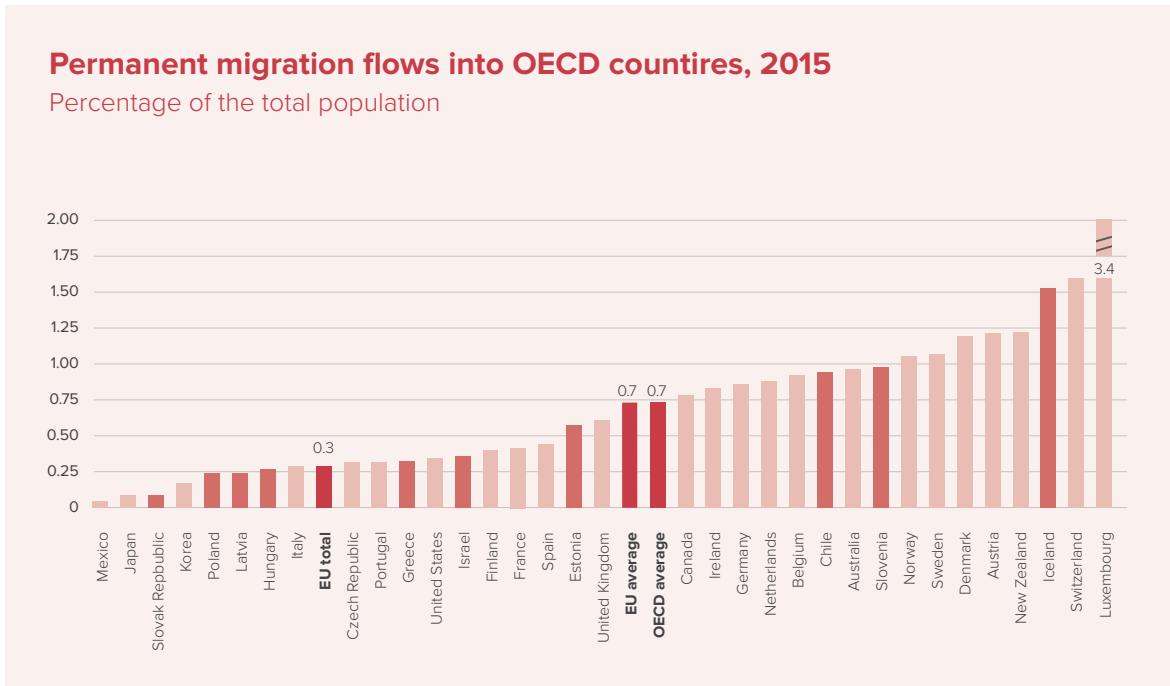
49 World Economic Forum. (2016). The Global Risks Report 2016: 11th Edition. Retrieved from <https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-risks-report-2016>

50 National Intelligence Council. (2012). *Global Trends 2030: Alternative Worlds*. Retrieved from <https://info.publicintelligence.net/GlobalTrends2030.pdf>



Permanent and long-term migration flows into the OECD

As at 2015 New Zealand was fourth in the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) countries in terms of the proportion of migrants received relative to the total population.⁵¹

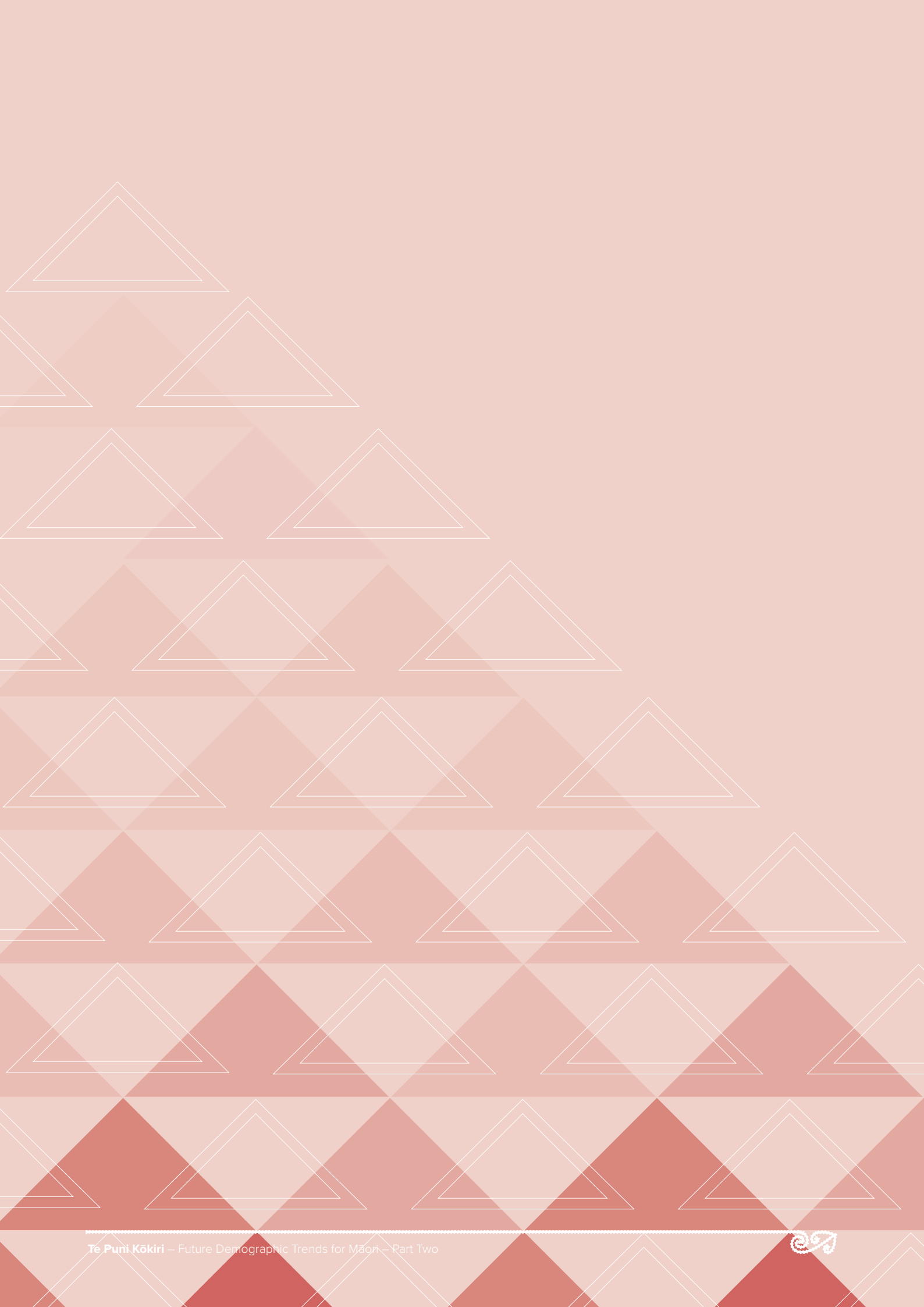


Note: Data for countries in grey are not standardised, EU average is the average of EU countries presented in the chart. 'EU total' represents the entries of third-country nationals into EU countries for which standardised data are available, as a percentage of their total population.

Source: OECD. (2017). International Migration Outlook. OECD Publishing, Paris. Retrieved from http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/migr_outlook-2017-en

⁵¹ OECD. (2017). International Migration Outlook. OECD Publishing, Paris. Retrieved from http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/migr_outlook-2017-en

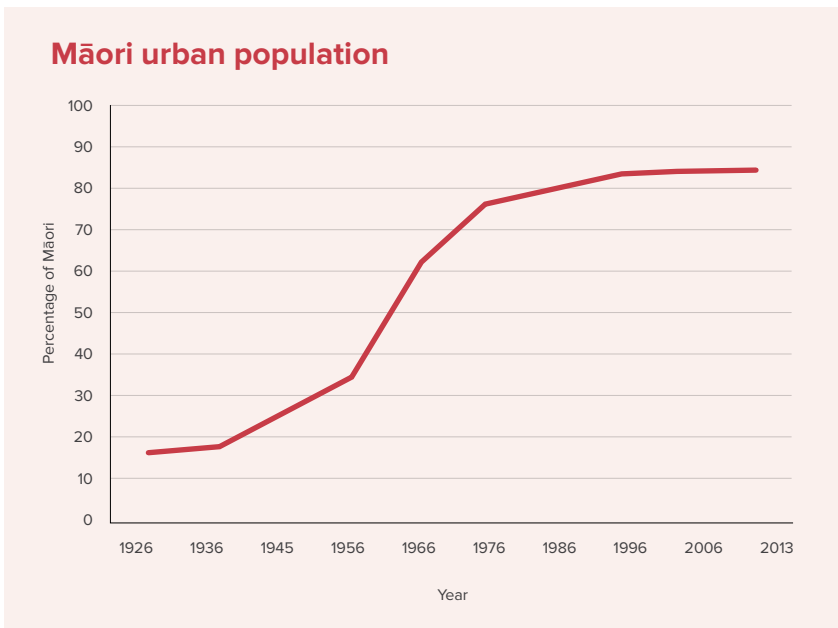




Māori urbanisation trends

Māori urbanisation from 1945 to 2017

In 1945 just 26 per cent of the Māori population lived in urban areas, but by 1971 that had risen to 71 per cent. By 2013, 84 per cent of Māori were living in urban settings.⁵² Key factors that drove this shift include the manufacturing boom and higher wages in the cities, population pressures on sparse rural resources, and targeted government relocation programmes. On the other hand, for a number of Māori their rural environments were gradually to be subsumed within an urban boundary.



Source: Pool, I. (1991). *Te Iwi Māori: A New Zealand Population: Past, Present and Projected*. Auckland: Auckland University Press. p.123, 154, 182, 197; Meredith, P. (2015, 17 February). Urban Māori - Urbanisation, *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*. Retrieved from <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/urban-maori/page-1>; and Statistics New Zealand.

⁵² Meredith, P. (2015, 17 February). Urban Māori - Urbanisation, *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*. Retrieved from <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/urban-maori/page-1>



The impacts of urbanisation for Māori were significant, especially on the forms of association that characterised life (for instance tribal identity and association, mātauranga Māori, te reo Māori, and employment within the primary sector). The rural ways of living were replaced by new forms of social organisation and identities.⁵³

Urbanisation also marked a shift in the Māori labour force from being primarily farming based (in 1945) to being predominantly in the manufacturing sector (in 1970). The shift out of primary industry provided access to more stable and better-paid work for Māori; but at the same time the higher-paying and higher-status jobs were increasingly filled by Pākehā.⁵⁴

Economic restructuring in the mid-1980s reduced the manufacturing sector and left many urban Māori out of work. Of those who lost their jobs, some returned to their rural homelands, and a significant number migrated to Australia.⁵⁵

Projected Māori population growth by region, 2013–2038

Statistics New Zealand does not conduct population projections for cities, however their regional population projections are used below as a proxy indicator for urban population growth.

Between now and 2038, the greatest numerical increases in the Māori population are projected to occur in the main centres of Auckland (from 169,800 to 270,900), Waikato (from 96,100 to 148,200), and Canterbury (from 47,900 to 88,800). In addition to being a primarily urban population, the Māori population will also be largely located in the North Island (growing from to 597,300 to 904,100), as opposed to the South Island (from 94,600 to 169,700).⁵⁶

53 Waitangi Tribunal. (2011). Ko Aotearoa Tēnei: A Report into Claims Concerning New Zealand Law and Policy Affecting Māori Culture and Identity, Volume 2. Retrieved from https://forms.justice.govt.nz/search/Documents/AWT/wt_DOC_68356606/KoAotearoaTeneiTT2Vol2W.pdf

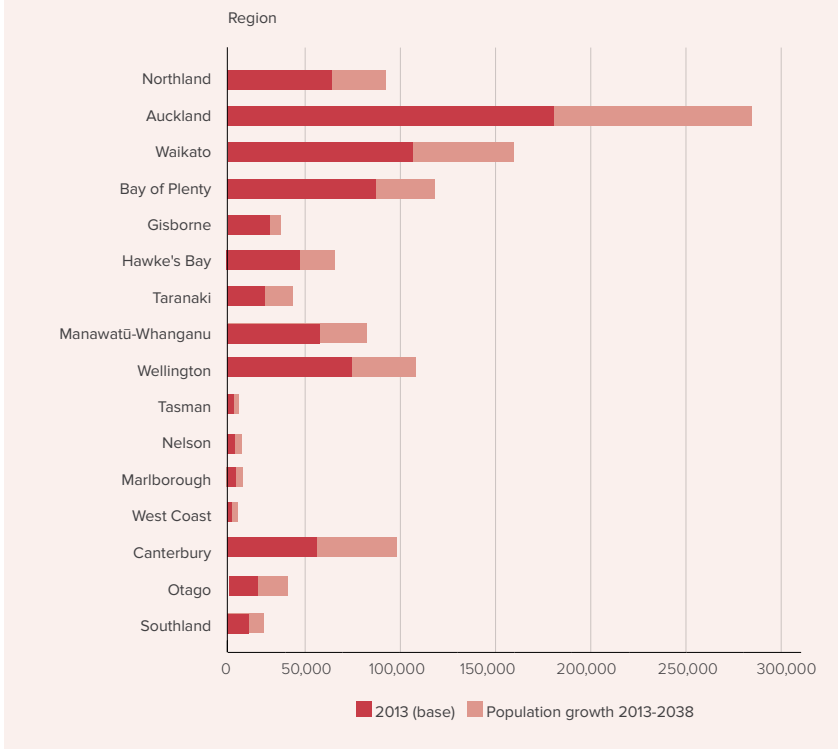
54 Ian P., Kukutai, T. (2011). *Taupori Māori – Māori population change - Post-war changes, 1945–1970*, Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand. Retrieved from <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/taupori-maori-maori-population-change/page-4>

55 Ian P., Kukutai, T. (2011). *Taupori Māori – Māori population change - Post-war changes, 1945–1970*, Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand. Retrieved from <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/taupori-maori-maori-population-change/page-4>

56 Statistics New Zealand. (2015). Subnational Ethnic Population Projections: 2013 (base)–2038. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/SubnationalEthnicPopulationProjections_HOTP2013base.aspx



Projected Māori population by region 2013–2038



Source: Statistics New Zealand. (2015). *Subnational Ethnic Population Projections: 2013 (base)–2038*.

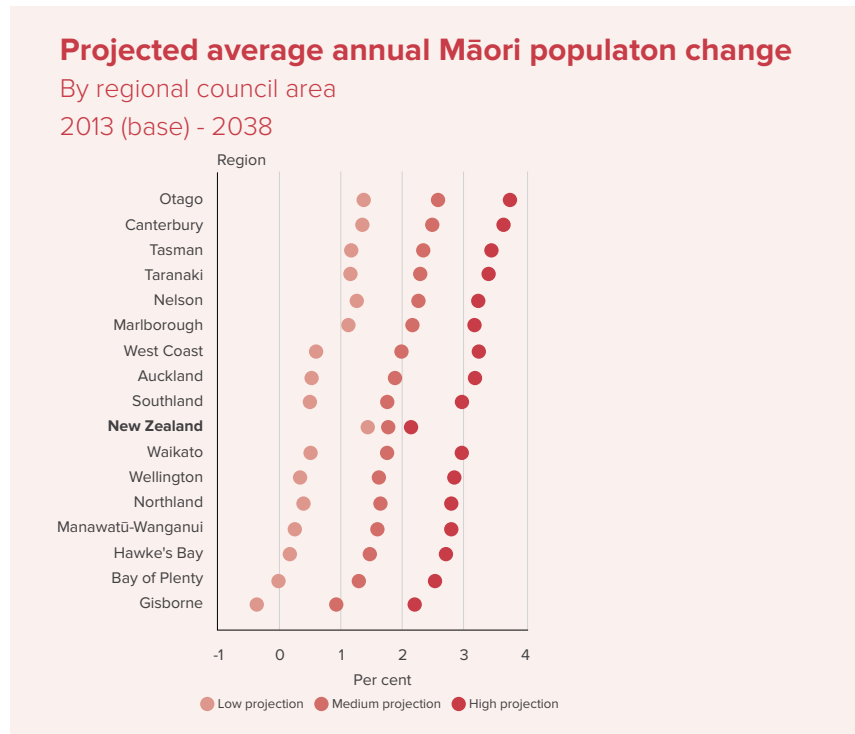
Māori will make up about 61 per cent of the Gisborne population in 2038, up from 49 per cent in 2013. Other regions with a significant increase in the Māori share include Northland (up 12 percentage points to 45 per cent in 2038), Taranaki (up ten percentage points to 28 per cent in 2038), Hawke's Bay (up nine percentage points to 34 per cent in 2038), and Manawatū-Wanganui (up nine percentage points to 31 per cent in 2038).⁵⁷

⁵⁷ Statistics New Zealand. (2015). *Subnational Ethnic Population Projections: 2013 (base)–2038*.



Projected average annual Māori population change, 2013–2038

The fastest rates of growth for the Māori population are projected to occur largely in the South Island; in Otago (2.6 per cent to 30,800) and Canterbury (2.5 per cent to 88,800). Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and the West Coast are also projected to grow at rates above 2.0 per cent.⁵⁸



Source: Statistics New Zealand. (2015). *Subnational Ethnic Population Projections: 2013 (base)–2038*.

58 Statistics New Zealand. (2015). *Subnational Ethnic Population Projections: 2013 (base)–2038*.



National urbanisation trends

Urbanisation in New Zealand in 2013

According to Statistics New Zealand, in 2013, 86 per cent of New Zealanders lived in urban settings (a slight increase since 1981) and this level is expected to persist or increase.⁵⁹ Seventy-two per cent of the population live in the 16 main urban areas and around 33 per cent in the Auckland urban region alone.⁶⁰ Statistics New Zealand's urban area classification also includes a number of "semi-urban settlements" which might in other countries be classified as rural populations.

Auckland's projected growth

Auckland's population is projected to reach two million by 2033, increasing from just under 1.5 million in 2013 (under the medium term projection). Auckland's population is estimated to have passed 1.5 million in the year ended June 2014. In 2028, Auckland will be home to 37 per cent of New Zealand's population, compared with 34 per cent in 2013. By 2043, Auckland's population could be 39 per cent of New Zealand's population.⁶¹ This trend is set to continue due to Auckland's relatively young population, and because of its attractiveness to over 50 per cent of the migrants New Zealand receives.⁶² Over the same period, natural increase is projected to account for 55 per cent of Auckland's growth, and net migration (arrivals less departures) for the remainder. Auckland also has a higher birth rate and lower death rate than most other regions. Two thirds of the North Island's population growth will be in the Auckland region, which will rise 1.5 per cent on average.⁶³

59 The Royal Society of New Zealand. (2014). *Our Futures: Te Pae Tawhiti*. Retrieved from <http://www.royalsociety.org.nz/expert-advice/papers/yr2014/our-futures/>, p30

60 Department of Internal Affairs. (2008). *Setting the scene - the background and context to sustainable urban development in New Zealand*. Retrieved from: https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Resource-material-Sustainable-Urban-Development-Setting-the-Scene?OpenDocument

61 Statistics New Zealand. (2017). *Subnational Population Projections: 2013(base)-2043 update*. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/SubnationalPopulationProjections_HOTP2013base-2043.aspx

62 Chen, M. (2015). *Superdiversity Stocktake: Implications for Business, Government & New Zealand*. Retrieved from www.chenpalmer.com/wp-content/uploads/Superdiversity_Stocktake.pdf, p53

63 Statistics New Zealand. (2017). *Subnational Population Projections: 2013(base)-2043 update*. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/SubnationalPopulationProjections_HOTP2013base-2043.aspx



Auckland's high levels of growth (an 8.5 per cent increase between the 2006 and 2013 censuses),⁶⁴ has far outstripped the growth of any other region in New Zealand, accounting for almost half of New Zealand's overall population growth between 2004 and 2014. Meanwhile some of New Zealand regions have diminishing populations.⁶⁵

As at 2013, 43 per cent of New Zealanders lived in the Auckland, Hamilton and Tauranga areas. These regions also accounted for 64 per cent of New Zealand's population growth between 2001 and 2013. In contrast, rural areas and towns (for instance Northland, the East Cape, Manawatū, Gisborne and Whanganui) are experiencing little growth, while middle sized cities such as Dunedin and Palmerston North are growing modestly.⁶⁶

Projected population by region, 2013–2043

Statistics New Zealand's low, medium, and high growth projections all indicate:

- the population growth rate will slow in all regions, cities, districts (except Buller), and ALBAs between 2013 and 2043
- fifteen of New Zealand's 16 regions will have more people in 2043 than in 2013, although 17 TA areas will have fewer
- all areas will be home to more people aged 65+ in 2043
- deaths will increase relative to births in almost all areas as the population ages.⁶⁷

The medium projection indicates:

- deaths will outnumber births in three-fifths of TA areas by 2043
- forty-seven TA areas will have fewer children in 2043 than in 2013
- more than half of New Zealand's population growth between 2013 and 2043 will be in Auckland
- Auckland's population will reach two million by 2033.⁶⁸

64 Statistics New Zealand. (2013). *2013 Census QuickStats about a place: Auckland*. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-about-a-place.aspx?request_value=13171&parent_id=13170&tabname=#13171

65 Chen, M. (2015). *Superdiversity Stocktake: Implications for Business, Government & New Zealand*. Retrieved from www.chenpalmer.com/wp-content/uploads/Superdiversity_Stocktake.pdf. p53

66 Chen, M. (2015). *Superdiversity Stocktake: Implications for Business, Government & New Zealand*. Retrieved from www.chenpalmer.com/wp-content/uploads/Superdiversity_Stocktake.pdf. p53

67 Statistics New Zealand. (2017). *Subnational Population Projections: 2013(base)-2043 update*. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/SubnationalPopulationProjections_HOTP2013base-2043.aspx

68 Statistics New Zealand. (2017). *Subnational Population Projections: 2013(base)-2043 update*. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/SubnationalPopulationProjections_HOTP2013base-2043.aspx



Projected average annual population change

By regional Council area 2013–43



Source: Statistics New Zealand. (2017). Subnational Population Projections: 2013(base)-2043 update. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/SubnationalPopulationProjections_HOTP2013base-2043.aspx



Global urbanisation trends

Global urbanisation trends

While there is a lack of quality comparative data to analyse global urbanisation trends, some overall patterns can be observed.⁶⁹

The world's urban population has grown dramatically in the last half century: it reached one billion in 1959; two billion in 1985, three billion in 2002, four billion in 2016, and is projected to reach five billion by 2029 and six billion by 2045. The rural population of the world, which reached three billion in 1989, is projected to decline after 2020 and may never reach four billion.⁷⁰

The United Nations estimates that about three million people around the world are moving to cities every week.⁷¹

Although the world population is expected to continue to urbanise, the pace of urbanisation is expected to be slow. By 2050 the world population will likely be 66 per cent urban, with urban dwellers numbering 6.3 billion.

Growth rate of the world's urban population	
1950–1970	3.0%
1970–1990	2.6%
1990–2014	2.2%
2014–2030	1.7%
2030–2050	1.1%

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2014). *World Urbanization Prospects 2014 Revision*. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.4054/DemRes.2005.12.9>

In contrast to the rapid rise of the world's urban population, the growth of the rural population has been slowing down. In 1950, 70 per cent of the global population (1.8 billion) lived in rural areas. Between 1950 and 2014, the globe's rural population nearly doubled, reaching close to 3.4 billion. It is expected to peak after 2020 (still below 3.4 billion) and then begin a slow decline to 3.2 billion in 2050, which is smaller than it was in 2000.

69 International Organisation for Migration. (2015). *World Migration Report 2015. Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility*. Retrieved from http://publications.iom.int/system/files/wmr2015_en.pdf. p15

70 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2014). *World Urbanization Prospects 2014 Revision*. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.4054/DemRes.2005.12.9>

71 International Organisation for Migration. (2015). *World Migration Report 2015. Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility*. Retrieved from http://publications.iom.int/system/files/wmr2015_en.pdf. p15



From 2014 to 2050 the urban population is expected to rise by 2.5 billion persons (to 6.3 billion) while the total world population is projected to grow by 2.3 billion to (9.6 billion). The substantial growth expected in the urban population will be driven largely by natural increase, rural-urban migration and the geographic expansion of urban settlements.⁷²

Urbanisation in Asia and Africa

In the Asia-Pacific region an estimated 120,000 people migrate to cities every day. By 2050 the proportion of people living in urban areas is likely to rise to 63 per cent. Between 1990 and 2014, the Asia-Pacific region has added nearly one billion people to its urban population (approximately 450 million of whom were in China alone). The urban population of the Asia-Pacific more than doubled between 1950 and 1975 and again between 1975 and 2000. It is projected to almost double once more between 2000 and 2025.⁷³

In Africa the urban population has been growing at an unprecedented rate for decades. In 1960, Johannesburg was the only city in sub-Saharan Africa with a population of over a million; by 1970 there were four cities (Cape Town, Johannesburg, Kinshasa and Lagos); and by 2010, there were 33.⁷⁴

Urbanisation in less developed regions

By 2050, the world's less developed regions are projected to account for 82 per cent of the world urban population (5.2 billion urban dwellers) and 86 per cent of the total world population. Correspondingly, the urban areas of the more developed regions will account for only 18 per cent of the urban population of the world (1.1 billion urban inhabitants) and 14 per cent of the world population.⁷⁵

72 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2014). *World Urbanization Prospects 2014 Revision*. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.4054/DemRes.2005.12.9>

73 International Organisation for Migration. (2015). *World Migration Report 2015. Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility*. Retrieved from http://publications.iom.int/system/files/wmr2015_en.pdf

74 Arimah, B., Maseland, J. Kassim, A. (2013). *UN-Habitat Global Activities Report 2013, Our Presence and Partnerships*. Retrieved from <http://unhabitat.org/books/un-habitat-global-activities-report-2013-our-presence-and-partnerships/>

75 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2014). *World Urbanization Prospects 2014 Revision*. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.4054/DemRes.2005.12.9>





Māori diversity trends

Diversity within the Māori population

Māori are much more likely than other New Zealanders to be living, working and raising their families in diverse cultural settings. According to the 2013 Census, more than half of Māori identified with at least one other ethnic group, and about half of Māori adults were either married to or living with a non-Māori partner. This is in contrast to the non-Māori population, where only a relatively small proportion partner with Māori.⁷⁶

Intermarriage and Māori population growth

Intermarriage rates have historically been high between Māori and non-Māori.⁷⁷ The 2013 Census showed that intermarriage continues to make an important contribution to Māori population growth:⁷⁸

- two-thirds of babies born in New Zealand with Māori ethnicity were also registered with at least one other ethnicity⁷⁹
- more than half of Māori (53.5 per cent or 320,406 people) identified with two or more ethnic groups, compared with 46.5 per cent who identified with Māori only
- among New Zealanders under 15 years old, 26 per cent identified with the Māori ethnic group
- amongst people 65 years and older the share was lower, at six per cent⁸⁰
- Māori was the only major ethnic group in which people were more likely to identify with two or more major ethnic groups, rather than just one.

76 The Royal Society of New Zealand. (2014). *Our Futures: Te Pae Tawhiti*. Retrieved from <http://www.royalsociety.org.nz/expert-advice/papers/yr2014/our-futures/>

77 Chen, M. (2015). *Superdiversity Stocktake: Implications for Business, Government & New Zealand*. Retrieved from www.chenpalmer.com/wp-content/uploads/Superdiversity_Stocktake.pdf

78 Statistics New Zealand. (2015). *How is our Māori population changing?* Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/maori/maori-population-article-2015

79 Kūkūtai, T. (2011). Māori Demography in Aotearoa New Zealand: Fifty Years On. *New Zealand Population Review, Volume 37*. Retrieved from <http://www.population.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/NZPR-Vol-37-Kukutai.pdf> p50

80 Statistics New Zealand. (2015). *How is our Māori population changing?* Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/maori/maori-population-article-2015



Māori who identify with other major ethnic groups

The following table shows the percentage of the Māori ethnic population that identified with ethnic groups besides Māori over the last three censuses:

Ethnic group	2001 Census	2006 Census	2013 Census
	Percentage of Māori identifying with ethnic grouping		
European	40.5	42.2	48.9
Pacific peoples	6.0	7.0	8.2
Asian	1.4	1.5	1.7
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other ethnicity	0.0	2.3	0.4

Source: Statistics New Zealand. (2014). *2013 Census QuickStats about culture and identity*. Retrieved from <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-culture-identity/ethnic-groups-NZ.aspx>

National diversity trends

Rapid ethnic diversification: superdiversity

Only in recent times has the term ‘superdiversity’ been used to describe the nature of contemporary immigration and ethnicity patterns. Though ethnic diversity in societies is not a new phenomenon, it is the scale and the rapidity of its growth in recent decades that has called for the conceptual distinction.⁸¹ Over the past two decades, New Zealand has become one of a small number of culturally and linguistically ‘superdiverse’ countries:

- New Zealand is the fifth most ethnically diverse country in the OECD
- New Zealand has one of the highest immigration rates in the world
- one in every four residents in New Zealand was born overseas
- Auckland is now one of the most diverse cities in the world, with two in five of its residents born overseas⁸²
- New Zealand has 213 ethnicities and 160 languages that are spoken
- The largest five ethnic groups are New Zealand European, Māori, Chinese, Samoan and Indian; and the biggest increases since the 2006 Census come from groups within the Asian category, led by the Chinese, Indian and Filipino ethnicities.⁸³

⁸¹ Spoonley, P. (2014). New Diversity, Old Anxieties in New Zealand: the complex identity politics and engagement of a settler society. *Ethnic and Racial Studies – Volume 38, 2015 – Issue 4: Comparing super-diversity*. p650-661

⁸² Statistics New Zealand. (2014). *Half a million Aucklanders born overseas*. Retrieved from <http://www.stats.govt.nz/census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/gstats-culture-identity-auck-mr.aspx>

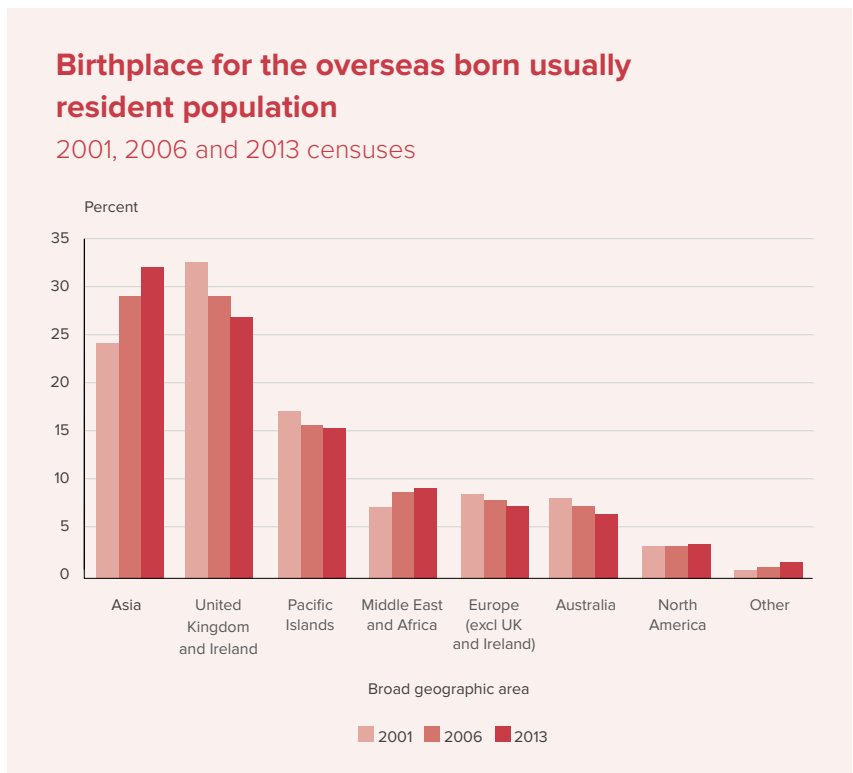
⁸³ Chen, M. (2015). *Superdiversity Stocktake: Implications for Business, Government & New Zealand*. Retrieved from www.chenpalmer.com/wp-content/uploads/Superdiversity_Stocktake.pdf. p53



Overseas born residents

The 2013 Census showed that the number of New Zealand residents who were born overseas is now one in four (compared with one in five in 2001 and one in seven in 1961).

Since 1840 the majority of New Zealand's immigrants have come from Europe, primarily the United Kingdom and to a lesser extent Ireland. From 2011 the number of immigrants from the United Kingdom and Ireland has been matched by the numbers of immigrants from Asia (primarily from China and India). However the British-born population in New Zealand remains by far the largest group of overseas born residents.



Source: Statistics New Zealand. (2013). *2013 Census QuickStats about national highlights*. Retrieved from <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-about-national-highlights/cultural-diversity.aspx>



Ten most common countries of birth For the overseas born usually resident population 2013 Census		
Country of birth	Overseas-born living in New Zealand	Proportion of overseas-born people
	Number	Percent
England	215,589	21.5
China, People's Republic of	89,121	8.9
India	67,176	6.7
Australia	62,712	6.3
South Africa	54,279	5.4
Fiji	52,755	5.3
Samoa	50,658	5.1
Philippines	37,299	3.7
Korea, Republic of	26,601	2.7
Scotland	25,953	2.6

Source: Statistics New Zealand. (2013). *2013 Census QuickStats about national highlights*. Retrieved from <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-about-national-highlights/cultural-diversity.aspx>

National ethnic intermarriage patterns

New Zealand has had historically high rates of intermarriage across both ethnic and religious divides. As a result there has been a shift towards identification with multiple ethnicities.

In the 2013 Census, the proportions of people identifying with two or more major ethnic groups were:

- Māori – 53.5 per cent
- Pacific peoples – 37.2 per cent
- Middle Eastern/Latin American/African – 16.8 per cent
- European – 13.3 per cent
- Asian – 9.9 per cent.

In 2014, 74 per cent of births registered belonged to only one ethnic group, 23 per cent belonged to two ethnic groups, and four per cent belonged to three or more ethnic groups.

And in the year to December 2014, 70 per cent of Māori babies and 52 per cent of Pacific babies belonged to two or more ethnic groups; whereas 65 per cent of European babies and 75 per cent of Asian babies belonged to only one ethnic group.⁸⁴

⁸⁴ Statistics New Zealand. (2014). *2013 Census QuickStats about culture and identity*. Retrieved from <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-culture-identity/ethnic-groups-NZ.aspx>



Given New Zealand's historically high rates of intermarriage across ethnic and religious boundaries, the trend towards multiple ethnic identification is almost certain to continue. In the Pacific population, over 90 per cent of those over 65 years of age identify with a single ethnicity, but for those aged 14 and under, it is around 50 per cent.⁸⁵

Regional diversity trends

Auckland

- The 2013 census showed that the Asian population now constitutes almost a quarter (23 per cent) of Auckland residents, which is significantly higher than the Māori population (11 per cent) and Pasifika population (15 per cent).
- 39 per cent of Aucklanders were born overseas, making it one of the most diverse cities in the world.
- Asian communities will continue to grow and may constitute almost 30 per cent of Auckland's population by 2021.⁸⁶

Christchurch

- The other New Zealand city that is beginning to show an effect of significant immigrant arrivals is Christchurch.
- Almost 12 per cent of Christchurch's overseas born population at the time of the 2013 Census had arrived in the preceding two years. This compares to a little over nine per cent for Auckland's overseas born population.
- Christchurch's new immigrants are not as ethnically diverse as Auckland's – 28 per cent of Christchurch's new immigrants came from the United Kingdom and Ireland. This compares to just under 12 per cent for Auckland's new immigrants.⁸⁷

Other regions

- Auckland's diversity looks very different to most other regions in the country, which have modest levels of minority ethnic diversity or presence of Asian immigrants.
- While some exceptions exist (for instance Southland's Asian population almost doubled to 3.2 per cent in 2013 (to 2,841 people) as a result of an influx of Filipino dairy workers, the numbers are relatively low.
- Northland and Gisborne have significant Māori populations, providing a further contrast in terms of ethnicity and locality.⁸⁸

85 The Royal Society of New Zealand. (2014). *Our Futures: Te Pae Tawhiti*. Retrieved from <http://www.royalsociety.org.nz/expert-advice/papers/yr2014/our-futures/>. p6

86 The Royal Society of New Zealand. (2014). *Our Futures: Te Pae Tawhiti*. Retrieved from <http://www.royalsociety.org.nz/expert-advice/papers/yr2014/our-futures/>

87 The Royal Society of New Zealand. (2014). *Our Futures: Te Pae Tawhiti*. Retrieved from <http://www.royalsociety.org.nz/expert-advice/papers/yr2014/our-futures/>

88 The Royal Society of New Zealand. (2014). *Our Futures: Te Pae Tawhiti*. Retrieved from <http://www.royalsociety.org.nz/expert-advice/papers/yr2014/our-futures/>



Global diversity trends

Ethnic diversity in the OECD

In 2013, New Zealand had the second highest number of foreign born residents in the OECD (25 per cent) after Australia (28 per cent). The chart below shows the percentage of foreign born residents in selected OECD countries going back to 2001:

Percentage of foreign-born compared to total population, selected OECD economies

Country	2001 (%)	2006 (%)	2011 (%)	2013* (%)
Australia	23.1	24.6	26.7	27.7
Austria	13.8	14.7	16.0	16.6
Belgium	10.8	12.5	14.9	15.8
Canada	17.6	19.0	20.1	n/a
France	10.5	11.4	12.6	11.6
Germany	n/a	12.7	13.1	12.2
Hungary	2.9	3.4	4.7	4.5
Italy	3.9	n/a	9.0	9.4
The Netherlands	10.4	10.6	11.4	11.6
New Zealand	19.0	21.0	23.6	25.0
Spain	6.4	11.9	14.6	12.8
Sweden	11.6	12.9	14.1	15.9
UK	9.2	9.6	12.0	12.5
USA	11.1	12.6	13.0	n/a

*Figures from European Union countries accurate as at 1 January 2014.

Source: Chen, M. (2015). *Superdiversity Stocktake: Implications for Business, Government & New Zealand*. Retrieved from www.chenpalmer.com/wp-content/uploads/Superdiversity_Stocktake.pdf

Indigenous population shares in settler societies

Compared to other indigenous groups in countries colonised by Europeans, Māori comprise a relatively high proportion of the total population, at 15 per cent. In Australia, the total Aborigine population is estimated to be three per cent; in the United States, Native Americans constitute 1.7 per cent of the total population; and in Canada, First Nations people make up 4.3 per cent of the population. In Canada, 56 per cent of Canada's First Nations peoples live in urban areas; 80 per cent live in either Ontario or the western provinces. First Nations people also form the majority of the population in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories, with 84 per cent and 52 per cent respectively.⁸⁹

⁸⁹ Chen, M. (2015). *Superdiversity Stocktake: Implications for Business, Government & New Zealand*. Retrieved from www.chenpalmer.com/wp-content/uploads/Superdiversity_Stocktake.pdf, p53



The ways in which individuals choose to identify ethnically may change over time. This tendency is referred to as ‘ethnic mobility’, and is an important consideration when interpreting (and measuring) ethnic population projection data.

Ethnic mobility is shaped by a range of factors – from those within the individual (for instance, feelings of pride, knowledge of heritage and physical appearance); to factors outside of the individual (including group relations and ethnic inequality); to the way in which surveys are worded, structured and purposed. Ethnic mobility contrasts with how ethnicity is often construed in other contexts (for example in the media), as though it were a permanently fixed attribute.⁹⁰

Māori identity trends

At a general level, Māori with an exclusive or primary Māori ethnic identification tend to be more likely to speak te reo Māori, partner with other Māori, and live in areas with a high Māori concentration. At the same time, they also tend to have significantly poorer socio-economic outcomes than those whose Māori identification is part of a more complex designation.⁹¹

More insight into the extent of Māori ethnic identification in New Zealand can be found in *Te Kupenga*, a survey conducted by Statistics New Zealand and Te Puni Kōkiri in 2013. Some key facts pertaining to Māori identity are set out in this chapter in accordance with Te Kupenga’s four overarching themes:

- te reo Māori (the Māori language)
- wairua (spirituality)
- tikanga (Māori customs and practices), and
- whanaungatanga (social connectedness).⁹²

90 Kukutai, T. (2011). Māori Demography in Aotearoa New Zealand: Fifty Years On. *New Zealand Population Review*, 37. Retrieved from <http://www.population.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/NZPR-Vol-37-Kukutai.pdf>, p50

91 Kukutai, T., Pawar, S. (2013). A Socio-demographic Profile of Māori living in Australia. *NIDEA Working Papers*, no 3 June 2013. Retrieved from: http://www.waikato.ac.nz/~data/assets/pdf_file/0006/156831/2013-WP3-A-Demographic-Profile-of-Maori-living-in-Australia.pdf

92 Statistics New Zealand. (2014). *Te Kupenga 2013 (English) – corrected*. Retrieved from: http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Māori/TeKupenga_HOT13/Commentary.aspx



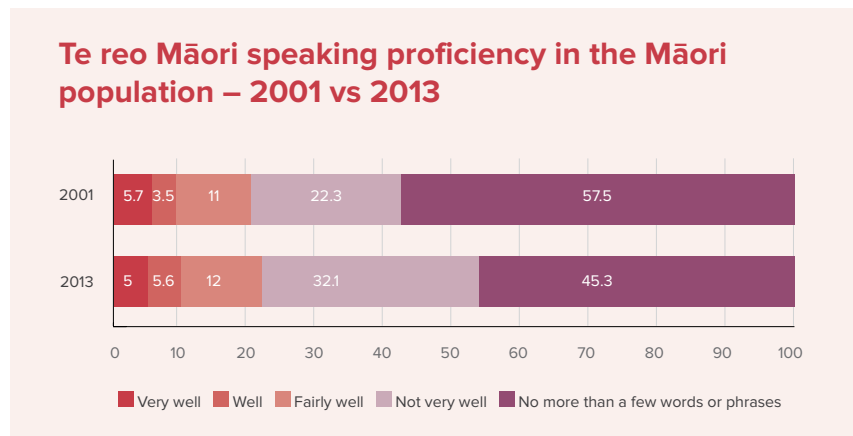
The target population for Te Kupenga was the usually resident Māori population of New Zealand, living in occupied private dwellings on 2013 Census night, and aged 15 years or older. The target population are referred to in this chapter as 'Māori adults'.

Te reo Māori – Māori language

Te reo Māori speaking proficiency in the Māori population – 2001 vs 2013

Prior to Te Kupenga in 2013, the last time Statistics New Zealand ran an in-depth survey on the state of the Māori language was in 2001. Te Kupenga was developed to enable the results to be compared with the 2001 results.

In 2013, five per cent of Māori adults (approximately 25,000) could speak te reo “very well”, 5.6 per cent could speak it “well”, 12 per cent could speak it “fairly well”, and 77.4 per cent, at best, could speak it “not very well”.



Source: Statistics New Zealand. (2014). *Te Kupenga 2013 (English) – corrected*. Retrieved from: http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/maori/TeKupenga_HOTP13/Commentary.aspx

Te Kupenga also showed a strong relationship between te reo Māori and other aspects of Māori culture. Māori with te reo Māori as their first language, who knew their tribal identity, and who felt it was very important to be involved in Māori culture were more likely to speak te reo Māori ‘very well’ or ‘well’.⁹³

Census results for te reo Māori

Another measure of Māori language proficiency is the Census, which asks respondents “In which language(s) could you have a conversation about a lot of everyday things?” While this measure provides less detail than Te Kupenga’s language questions, it can still provide insights into general trends over time.

According to the Census, between 1996 and 2006 the number of Māori who could hold a conversation about everyday things in te reo Māori

⁹³ Ministry of Social Development. (2016). *The Social Report 2016 – Te pūrongo oranga tangata*. Retrieved from <http://socialreport.msd.govt.nz/cultural-identity/maori-language-speakers.html>



hovered around the 130,000 mark. A notable drop occurred between 2006 and 2013, despite a 71,523 increase in the Māori population over the same period.⁹⁴ The proportion of Māori able to hold an everyday conversation in the Māori language has decreased 3.7 per cent between 1996 (25 per cent) and 2013 (21.3 per cent).⁹⁵

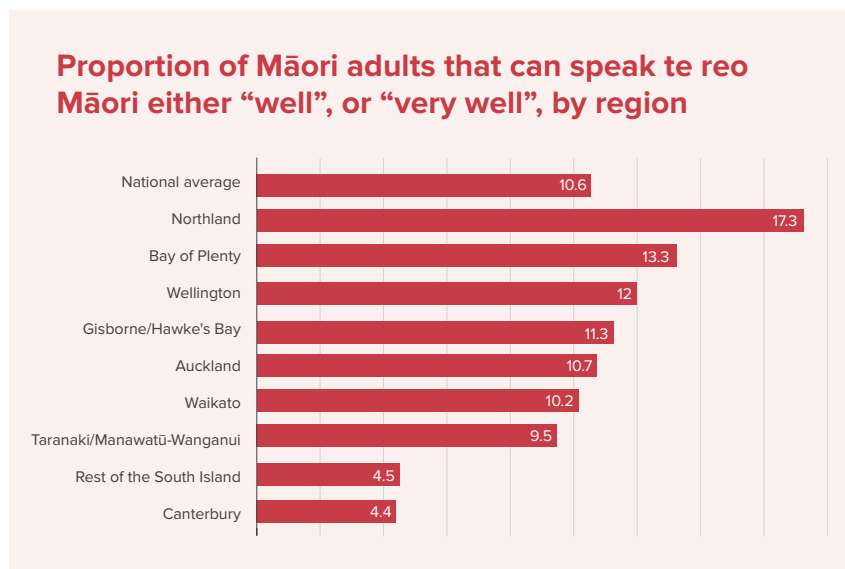
Census	Number of Māori who speak te reo Māori	Total Māori population	Percentage of Māori who speak te reo Māori
1996	129,033	516,744	25
2001	130,485	518,727	25.2
2006	131,610	554,355	23.7
2013	125,352	588,267	21.3

Source: Statistics New Zealand. (2013, 2006, 2001, 1996). Census data.

The wider context for this pattern includes the loss of Māori speakers who moved to Australia,⁹⁶ the aging profile of native speakers, and a diminishing number of Māori children in Māori medium education since 2004.⁹⁷

Proportion of Māori adults that can speak te reo Māori either “well”, or “very well”, by region:

Te Kupenga showed that Northland had the largest proportion of Māori adults who are competent speakers in te reo Māori, and Canterbury and the rest of the South Island the lowest.



Source: Statistics New Zealand. (2014). Te Kupenga 2013 (English) – corrected. Retrieved from: http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/maori/TeKupenga_HOTP13/Commentary.aspx

94 Statistics New Zealand. (2014). *NZ Social Indicators – He kete tatauranga*. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/snapshots-of-nz/nz-social-indicators/Home/Culture%20and%20identity/maori-lang-speakers.aspx

95 Statistics New Zealand. (2013). *NZ Progress Indicators*. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/snapshots-of-nz/nz-progress-indicators/home/social/speakers-of-te-reo-maori.aspx

96 Hamer, P. (2012). *Māori in Australia: an update from the 2011 Australian Census and the 2011 New Zealand General Election*. Retrieved from https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2167613

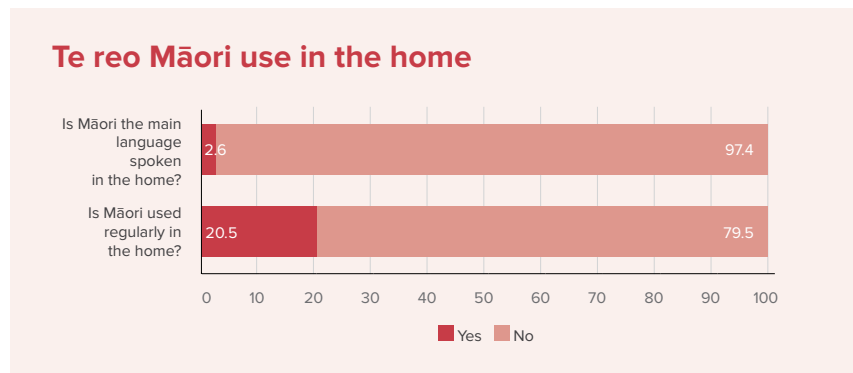
97 Waitangi Tribunal. (2011). *Ko Aotearoa Tēnei: A Report into Claims Concerning New Zealand Law and Policy Affecting Māori Culture and Identity*. Volume 2. Retrieved from https://forms.justice.govt.nz/search/Documents/WT/wt_DOC_68356606/KoAotearoaTeneiTT2Vol2W.pdf



Te reo Māori spoken “within the home”

Te Kupenga found that in 2013:

- 164,500 (35 per cent) of Māori adults spoke “some” te reo Māori within the home
- of the 50,000 (10.6 per cent) that could speak te reo Māori either “well” or “very well”, 38,500 (77 per cent) spoke at least “some” Māori at home⁹⁸
- 21 per cent of Māori adults used the language regularly within the home⁹⁹
- te reo Māori was the “main language” spoken in 2.6 per cent of respondents’ households.



Source: Statistics New Zealand. (2014). Te Kupenga 2013 (English) – corrected. Retrieved from: http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/maori/TeKupenga_HOTP13/Commentary.aspx

Te reo Māori spoken “outside the home”

The proportion of Māori adults speaking “all” or “mostly” te reo Māori decreased across all outside-the-home activities between 2001 and 2013. Of those able to speak “more than a few words or phrases” in te reo Māori, 67 per cent said they spoke “some” outside the home. Speaking te reo outside the home was most common when attending a club or interest group, while helping at school, and when attending meetings or hui.¹⁰⁰

98 Statistics New Zealand. (2014). Ability to speak te reo Māori and highest level of te reo Māori spoken at home, by age group and sex. *NZ.Stat*. Retrieved from <http://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/index.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLECODE7942#>

99 Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. (2014). *Facts about te reo Māori*. Retrieved from <http://www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz/about-te-reo-maori/facts-about-te-reo-maori/>

100 Statistics New Zealand. (2014). *Ka māro te aho tapu, ka tau te korowai: Te reo Māori findings from Te Kupenga 2013*. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Māori/te-reo-report-2013.aspx



Te reo Māori in Australia

A small proportion (6.3 per cent) of the approximate 128,000 Māori in Australia spoke te reo Māori at home in 2011, a small increase from the 5.7 per cent recorded in 2006. Of the New Zealand-born Māori in Australia 8.2 per cent spoke te reo Māori at home, compared with 2.4 per cent of Australian-born Māori.¹⁰¹ The proportion of te reo Māori speakers in Australia is far lower than the proportion of te reo Māori speakers in New Zealand. It is also spoken far less than other migrant languages to Australia.¹⁰²

Tikanga – Māori values and practices

According to Te Kupenga:

- 70 per cent of Māori adults said it was at least “somewhat important” for them to be involved in things to do with Māori culture; 10 per cent said it was “not important” for them to be involved in things to do with Māori culture
- just over 70 per cent knew their ancestral marae; 62 per cent had been to their ancestral marae and 34 per cent had done so in the last 12 months
- 36 per cent said they felt “strongly” or “very strongly” connected to their tūrangawaewae; 12 per cent felt “somewhat” connected
- Almost all Māori adults (96 per cent) had been to a marae at some time and 56 per cent said they had done so in the previous 12 months
- and 89 per cent of Māori adults said they knew their iwi (this was the most common aspect of Māori tribal identity that Māori knew).¹⁰³

Wairuatanga – spirituality

In 2013, 345,500 (66 per cent) Māori adults stated that spirituality was “important” (“very”, “quite”, or “somewhat”) in their life. This compared with 18 per cent who said this was “not at all important”. Māori women were more likely (74 per cent) to feel that spirituality was “important” than Māori men (57 per cent).

A total of 45 per cent of Māori adults said religion was “important” (“very”, “quite”, or “somewhat”). This compared with 21 per cent who stated it was “a little” important, and 34 per cent who said it was “not at all important”.¹⁰⁴

101 Te Puni Kōkiri. (2014). *Ngā Māori i te Ao Moemoeā: Māori in Australia*. Retrieved from <https://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/amatou-mohiotanga/demographics/maori-in-australia-fact-sheet>

102 The Royal Society of New Zealand. (2014). *Our Futures: Te Pae Tawhiti*. Retrieved from <http://www.royalsociety.org.nz/expert-advice/papers/yr2014/our-futures/>

103 Statistics New Zealand. (2014). *Te Kupenga 2013 (English) – corrected*. Retrieved from: http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Māori/TeKupenga_HOTP13/Commentary.aspx

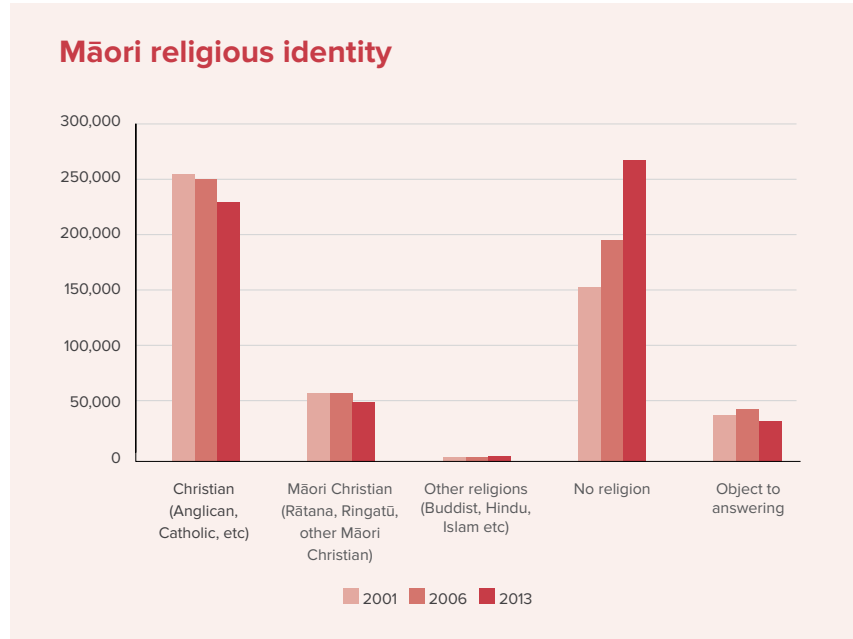
104 Statistics New Zealand. (2014). *Te Kupenga 2013 (English) – corrected*. Retrieved from: http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Māori/TeKupenga_HOTP13/Commentary.aspx



Māori religious identity

Of the people of Māori ethnicity who answered the religious affiliation question in the 2013 Census, 40 per cent identified with Christian religions, nine per cent identified with Māori Christian religions (including Rātana and Ringatū), one per cent identified with other religions (including Buddhist and Islam), and 46 per cent identified with no religion.

Between 2001 and 2013 there has been a significant increase in the number of Māori identifying with no religion, reflecting a trend which seen in the wider New Zealand population over this period.



Source: Statistics New Zealand. (2013, 2006, 2001). Census data.

Māori Christian religions

In terms of the Māori Christian religions, both Rātana and Ringatū increased between 2006 and 2001, then decreased between 2006 and 2013:

Religion	2001	2006	2013
Rātana	45,177	45,330	38,265
Ringatū	1,3449	14,385	12,639
Other Māori Christian religions	570	540	528
Total people, Māori Christian	58,143	58,779	50,328

Source: Statistics New Zealand. (2013, 2006, 2001). Census data.



Whanaungatanga – family connectedness

The whānau unit is the fundamental building block of Māori society and a key source of Māori well-being, heritage, and connectedness. Given the significant whānau networks existing outside the immediate household, information on whānau provides an alternative to the more traditional measures based on the household.

When asked about whanaungatanga:

- 83 per cent of Māori adults said their whānau was doing well or extremely well.
- 84 per cent of Māori adults had face-to-face contact with whānau they didn't live with, at least once in the last four weeks.
- Half of all Māori adults said their whānau consisted of fewer than 11 people. Just 5 per cent said their whānau consisted of 61 or more people.
- Most Māori defined their whānau by whakapapa. Almost all Māori (95 per cent) stated their whānau included parents, partner, children, and brothers and sisters.¹⁰⁵

National identity trends

Proportion of New Zealanders that can speak Māori

While te reo Māori is a central component of Māori culture and identity, it is also considered to form part of the broader cultural identity and heritage of New Zealand, which is reflected in its status as an official language of the country.

The census provides an insight into the extent to which te reo Māori as an official language, is used by non-Māori New Zealanders.

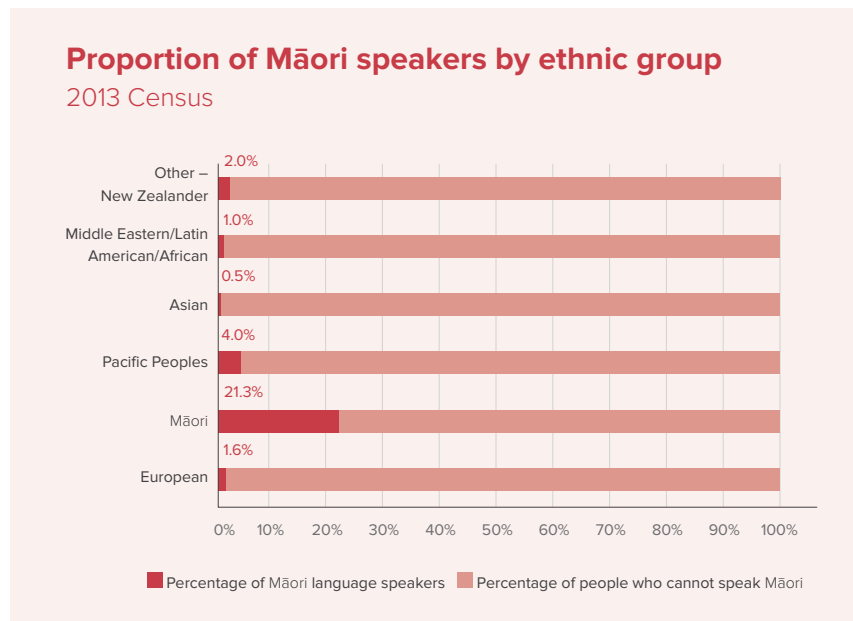
According to the 2013 Census, 3.7 per cent of New Zealanders (or 148,395 people) could hold a conversation about a lot of everyday things; the vast majority of these (84 per cent or 125,352 people) were Māori.¹⁰⁶

This dearth of Māori language speakers in the wider New Zealand population is illustrated in the graph below (where a person reported more than one ethnic group they were counted in each applicable group).

¹⁰⁵ Statistics New Zealand. (2014). *Te Kupenga 2013 (English) – corrected*. Retrieved from: http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Māori/TeKupenga_HOTP13/Commentary.aspx

¹⁰⁶ Statistics New Zealand. (2013). *2013 Census QuickStats about national highlights*. Retrieved from <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-about-national-highlights/cultural-diversity.aspx>





Source: Statistics New Zealand. (2014). 2013 Census QuickStats about culture and identity. Retrieved from <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-culture-identity.aspx>

Both the total number and proportion of New Zealanders who can “hold conversation about everyday things” in te reo Māori have decreased since 2001. There has also been a decline in the proportion of Māori who can speak te reo Māori. This is shown in the table below:

	Total amount of NZers	Total amount of NZers that could speak Māori	Proportion of NZers that could speak Māori
2001 Census	3,880,500	160,527	4.1
2006 Census	4,184,600	157,113	3.8
2013 Census	4,442,100	148,395	3.3



National-naming “New Zealander” as an ethnic group

National-naming refers to the phenomenon by which census respondents choose to cite a nationalistic identity (for example “New Zealander” or “Kiwi”) in the place of a more traditional ethnic group.

In the 2006 Census the number of people reporting “New Zealander” as their ethnic group increased five-fold, making it the third most frequent response behind “New Zealand European” and “Māori”. The magnitude of the increase in 2006 was surprising, but followed similar trends in national naming in the Canadian and Australian censuses.¹⁰⁷ The phenomenon has also been noted in the United Kingdom. Although national-naming was a prominent feature of New Zealand’s 2006 Census, its emergence was evident as far back as 1981, and was noted in a previous review of ethnicity statistics completed in 2004.¹⁰⁸

National-naming in the New Zealand Census: 1986–2013

This table below shows the number of New Zealand residents that reported a New Zealander-type response (for example “New Zealander” or “Kiwi”) alone, or in combination with some other ethnic group (for example, “New Zealander” and “New Zealand European”, between 1986 and 2013.

Census year	Total number of national naming based responses*
1986	20,313
1991	20,800
1996	58,600
2001	85,300
2006	429,429
2013	67,752

Source: Kukutai, T., Didham, R. (2009). In Search of Ethnic New Zealanders: National Naming in the 2006 Census. *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand: Issue 36, August 2009*. Retrieved from <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/journals-and-magazines/social-policy-journal/spj36/36-in-search-of-ethnic-new-zealanders.html>; and: Statistics New Zealand. (2014). 2013 Census QuickStats about culture and identity. Retrieved from <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-culture-identity/ethnic-groups-NZ.aspx>.

¹⁰⁷ Kukutai, T., Didham, R. (2009). In Search of Ethnic New Zealanders: National Naming in the 2006 Census. *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand: Issue 36, August 2009*. Retrieved from <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/journals-and-magazines/social-policy-journal/spj36/36-in-search-of-ethnic-new-zealanders.html>

¹⁰⁸ Statistics New Zealand. (2009). *Final report of a review of the official ethnicity statistical standard 2009*. Retrieved from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Households/review-of-the-official-ethnicity-statistical-standard-2009.aspx



In 2013, 86 per cent of the 67,752 people who identified as “New Zealander” stated “New Zealander” as their only ethnic group. Of the 14 per cent who did identify with at least one other ethnic group:

- 55.9 per cent identified as New Zealand European
- and 20.5 per cent identified as Māori.¹⁰⁹

National-naming by region

The highest proportions of people who identified ethnically as “New Zealander” lived in the following regions:

- Auckland – 22.6 per cent (14,904 people)
- Canterbury – 15.2 per cent (10,050 people)
- Wellington – 12.1 per cent (7,977 people)
- Waikato – 9.9 per cent (6,504 people).¹¹⁰

National-naming appears to be a phenomenon driven primarily by multi-generational New Zealanders who formerly identified as European.¹¹¹

Patterns of language use

Language plays a key role in forming people’s ethnic identity. As UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) stated:

Languages are not just a means of communication but represent the very fabric of cultural expressions; they are the carriers of identity, values and worldviews.¹¹²

New Zealand’s growing ethnic diversity in recent decades has brought with it a corresponding increase in linguistic diversity.

According to the 2013 Census, English remains by far the most common language in which people hold everyday conversations, with 3,819,972 speakers (96.1 per cent of the total population). After English, the next most common languages spoken are te reo Māori (148,395 speakers or 3.7 per cent), Samoan (86,403 speakers or 2.2 per cent) and Hindi (66,309 speakers or 1.7 per cent).

Between 2001 and 2013, the number of people who could speak Hindi in New Zealand nearly tripled, to 66,309. The number of people who could speak Northern Chinese (including Mandarin) almost doubled between 2001 and 2013 to 52,263.

¹⁰⁹ Statistics New Zealand. (2014). 2013 Census QuickStats about culture and identity. Retrieved from <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-culture-identity.aspx>

¹¹⁰ Statistics New Zealand. (2014). 2013 Census QuickStats about culture and identity. Retrieved from <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-culture-identity.aspx>

¹¹¹ Kukutai, T., Didham, R. (2009). In Search of Ethnic New Zealanders: National Naming in the 2006 Census. *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand: Issue 36, August 2009*. Retrieved from <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/journals-and-magazines/social-policy-journal/spi36/36-in-search-of-ethnic-new-zealanders.html>

¹¹² UNESCO. (2009). Investing in Cultural Diversity and Intercultural dialogue. *UNESCO World Report*. p67



In 2013, more than 87,000 people did not speak English at a basic level. Of those who did not include English as one of their spoken languages, 65.3 per cent lived in the Auckland region, and most of these identified with at least one Asian ethnicity (63.8 per cent, or 55,320 people).

Samoa was the most commonly spoken Pacific language among the Pacific population, with 60 per cent of New Zealand's Samoan population reporting that they could speak Samoan. This was followed by Tuvalu (66 per cent of the Tuvaluan population in New Zealand), Tongan (53 per cent), Fijian (43 per cent), Tokelauan (34 per cent), Niuean (19 per cent) and Cook Islands Māori (13 per cent).¹¹³

Religion

While the last 30 years has seen New Zealand become increasingly more secular, new ethnic diversity has brought with it a growth in the range of religious affiliations. According to the 2013 Census, 42 per cent of New Zealanders recorded no religion – a pattern which is also evident in Europe, Australia and Canada (though not the United States).

Among the migrant population the Catholic Church is now the largest single denomination (11 per cent). Muslim migrants are fewer in number, but retain a high proportion of religious adherence.¹¹⁴

The number of people affiliating with the Sikh religion has doubled since 2006, and the number of people affiliating with Hinduism has grown by almost 40 per cent since 2006. The number of people affiliated with Islam has increased by almost 30 per cent since 2006 and, of those who reported being affiliated with Islam, over a quarter were born in New Zealand.

Auckland is the only city in New Zealand that is becoming more religious, with a 1.2 per cent increase in religious residents in the 2013 Census compared to 2006. Around 60 per cent of Aucklanders are affiliated to at least one religion.¹¹⁵

¹¹³ Chen, M. (2015). *Superdiversity Stocktake: Implications for Business, Government & New Zealand*. Retrieved from www.chenpalmer.com/wp-content/uploads/Superdiversity_Stocktake.pdf

¹¹⁴ The Royal Society of New Zealand. (2014). *Our Futures: Te Pae Tawhiti*. Retrieved from <http://www.royalsociety.org.nz/expert-advice/papers/yr2014/our-futures/> p8

¹¹⁵ Chen, M. (2015). *Superdiversity Stocktake: Implications for Business, Government & New Zealand*. Retrieved from www.chenpalmer.com/wp-content/uploads/Superdiversity_Stocktake.pdf p66



Global identity trends

Patterns of self-identification across the globe

The British Broadcasting Commission (BBC) has conducted surveys across 19 countries every year since 2001. They surveys track patterns in the ways that people identify themselves.

When asked what their “most important defining criteria of self-identity” was, 52 per cent said “national citizenship”, 17 per cent said “being a world citizen”, 11 per cent said being a member of a “local community”, nine per cent said being a member of a “religious tradition”, and eight per cent cited “race or culture”. National citizenship is the strongest in Kenya (84 per cent) and Ghana (81 per cent), followed by Russia (70 per cent), Nigeria (68 per cent), and Chile (64 per cent).¹¹⁶

However, when asked whether they see themselves more as “a global citizens than a citizen of my own country”, 49 per cent at least “somewhat agreed”. This sentiment was driven predominantly by citizens of large emerging economies. Conversely, in seven OECD countries it has followed an opposite trajectory, dropping to a low of 39 per cent in 2011.¹¹⁷

Global attitudes to factors impacting identity

BBC’s poll also asked about the level of approval for different demographic developments affecting the population make-up of respondents’ countries. The survey found that:

- 75 per cent of respondents approved of intermarriage between different races or ethnic groups
- 63 per cent approved of immigration from other countries; 31 per cent disapproved
- 62 per cent supported their country admitting refugees fleeing conflict.

¹¹⁶ BBC World Service. (2016). Global Citizenship A Growing Sentiment Among Citizens Of Emerging Economies: Global Poll. Globescan, April 2016, p1-13. Retrieved from <http://www.globescan.com/news-and-analysis/press-releases/press-releases-2016/383-global-citizenship-a-growing-sentiment-among-citizens-of-emerging-economies-global-poll.html>

¹¹⁷ BBC World Service. (2016). Global Citizenship A Growing Sentiment Among Citizens Of Emerging Economies: Global Poll. Globescan, April 2016, p1-13. Retrieved from <http://www.globescan.com/news-and-analysis/press-releases/press-releases-2016/383-global-citizenship-a-growing-sentiment-among-citizens-of-emerging-economies-global-poll.html>



National-naming in settler states

The trend seen in New Zealand in recent years towards national-naming is also evident in Canada and Australia. In Canada for instance, in the 1986 Census just 0.5 per cent of the Canadian population recorded their ethnic origins as Canadian (which was similar to the proportion recording New Zealander ethnicity in the 1986 New Zealand Census). By 1991 the share increased to four per cent, prompting some commentators to ponder whether Canadian was an “evolving indigenous category”. In the 1996 Census (where Canadian was listed as one of five ethnic group examples), it increased to 31 per cent, by 2002 it peaked at 37 per cent, and in 2006 dropped slightly to 32 per cent.

Analysis of “Canadian” responses suggested this group was composed primarily of people with a multi-generational presence in Canada who were residing in areas settled by British origin groups. The emergence of Canadian as the nation’s largest ethnic origin response also points to the ways in which question design can dramatically influence ethnic identification patterns.¹¹⁸

Patterns in global language use

Today’s global political and socio-economic pressures are impacting with increasing force on all communities and subjecting minority languages to increasing competition. Globalisation and urbanisation are major factors in contemporary linguistic erosion, and a number of languages are being threatened with rapid extinction.¹¹⁹

Since 1970 there has been a 20 per cent decline in global linguistic diversity, as measured in terms of changes in the numbers of native speakers of each of the world’s languages. The trend in the loss of global linguistic diversity closely mirrors the trend in the loss of global biodiversity for the same period of time.¹²⁰

The National Geographic’s Enduring Voices Project estimates that by 2100, more than half of the approximate 7,000 languages spoken in the world – many of them not yet recorded – may disappear.¹²¹

118 Kukutai, T., Didham, R. (2009). In Search of Ethnic New Zealanders: National Naming in the 2006 Census. *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand: Issue 36, August 2009*. Retrieved from <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/journals-and-magazines/social-policy-journal/spj36/36-in-search-of-ethnic-new-zealanders.html>

119 UNESCO. (2009). Investing in Cultural Diversity and Intercultural dialogue. *UNESCO World Report*.

120 Terralingua. (n.d.). *The Extinction Crisis*. Retrieved from <http://terralingua.org/biocultural-diversity/the-extinction-crisis/>

121 National Geographic. (n.d.). *Disappearing Languages*. Retrieved from <http://travel.nationalgeographic.com/travel/enduring-voices/>



Religion

The religious profile of the world is rapidly changing, driven primarily by differences in fertility rates and the size of youth populations among the world's major religions, as well as by people switching faiths. Over the next four decades, Christians will remain the largest religious group, but Islam will grow faster than any other major religion. If current trends continue, by 2050:

- the number of Muslims (2.8 billion, or 30 per cent of the population) will nearly equal the number of Christians (2.9 billion, or 31 per cent) around the world
- atheists, agnostics and other people who do not affiliate with any religion – though increasing in countries such as the United States and France – will make up a declining share of the world's total population
- the global Buddhist population will be about the same size it was in 2010, while the Hindu and Jewish populations will be larger than they are today
- in Europe, Muslims will make up 10 per cent of the overall population
- India will retain a Hindu majority but also will have the largest Muslim population of any country in the world, surpassing Indonesia
- in the United States, Christians will decline from more than three-quarters of the population in 2010 to two-thirds in 2050, and Judaism will no longer be the largest non-Christian religion. Muslims will be more numerous in the U.S. than people who identify as Jewish on the basis of religion
- 40 per cent of the world's Christian population will live in sub-Saharan Africa.¹²²

¹²² PEW Research Center. (2015). *The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050*. Retrieved from <http://www.pewforum.org/2015/04/02/religious-projections-2010-2050/>



Size and projected growth of major religious groups					
	2010 Population	% of World Population in 2010	Projected 2050 Population	% of World Population in 2050	Population Growth 2010–2050
Christians	2,168,330,000	31.4	2,918,070,000	31.4	749,740,000
Muslims	1,599,700,000	23.2	2,761,480,000	29.7	1,161,780,000
unaffiliated	1,131,150,000	16.4	1,230,340,000	13.2	99,190,000
Hindus	1,032,210,000	15.0	1,384,360,000	14.9	352,140,000
Buddists	487,760,000	7.1	486,270,000	5.2	-1,490,000
Folk Religions	404,690,000	5.9	449,140,000	4.8	44,450,000
Other Religions	58,150,000	0.8	61,450,000	0.7	3,300,000
Jews	13,860,000	0.2	16,090,000	0.2	2,230,000
World Total	6,895,850,000	100.0	9,307,190,000	100.0	2,411,340,000

Source: PEW Research Center. (2015). *The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050*. Retrieved from <http://www.pewforum.org/2015/04/02/religious-projections-2010-2050/>





Future Demographic Trends for Māori: Part Two was the second in a series of three reports that collate a range of baseline population statistics, trends and projections with relevance to Māori. It focused on the issues of migration, urbanisation, identity and diversity. Part One focused on population size, growth and age structure, and Part Three will concentrate on households and families, work and education. Some of the key trends noted in this report were the following:

For the Māori population

Migration trends

- One sixth of Māori reside outside New Zealand, the majority (approximately 140,000) living in Australia.
- Two-thirds of Māori in Australia consider it as a place for permanent settlement.

Urbanisation trends

- 84 per cent of Māori in New Zealand currently live in urban settings and this pattern is likely to persist well into the 21st Century.
- Between 2017 and 2038 the greatest numerical increases in the Māori population are projected to occur in the main urban centres of Auckland, Waikato and Canterbury.
- The fastest rates of Māori population growth to 2038 are projected to occur largely in the South Island, in the main urban centres of Otago and Canterbury.

Diversity trends

- Parental ethnic diversity is projected to continue to make a significant contribution to Māori population growth. In 2013:
 - two-thirds of Māori babies born were also registered with at least one other ethnicity
 - among New Zealanders under 15 years old, 26 per cent identified with the Māori ethnic group.



Identity trends

- Both the proportion and total number of Māori who can hold a “conversation about everyday things” in Māori have declined since 1996.
- The small proportion of Māori adults who can speak at least “very well” has remained at a similar level since 2001.
- A small proportion (6.3 per cent) of Māori in Australia spoke te reo Māori at home.
- In 2013:
 - 70 per cent of Māori adults said it was at least somewhat important for them to be involved in things to do with Māori culture; ten per cent said it was not important
 - 36 per cent of Māori adults either felt strongly, or very strongly, connected to their tūrangawaewae (traditional lands)
 - 89 per cent of Māori adults said they knew their iwi (tribe).

For the New Zealand population

Migration trends

- Since 1979 the number of New Zealand citizens returning after being away for 12 months or more has remained fairly consistent; whereas permanent and long-term departures of New Zealand citizens have fluctuated with changes in economic conditions.
- Since 1979 the net loss of approximately 790,000 New Zealand citizens has been offset by a net gain of approximately 1,000,000 non-New Zealand citizens.
- The precise number of New Zealanders living overseas is difficult to estimate, however the majority (approximately 640,000) were living in Australia (as at 2013).
- New Zealand remains poised to receive increased numbers of Asian migrants, in particular those seeking quality of life more so than income earning opportunities. This trend is set to continue well into the 21st century.



Urbanisation trends

- 86 per cent of New Zealanders were living in urban settings at the 2013 Census (a slight increase since 1981) and this level is expected to either persist or increase.
- 72 per cent of the population live in the 16 main urban areas and around 33 per cent live in the Auckland urban region alone.
- Auckland's growth has far outstripped the growth of any other region in New Zealand, accounting for almost half of New Zealand's overall population growth between 2004 and 2014.
- As at 2013, 43 per cent of New Zealanders lived in the Auckland, Hamilton and Tauranga areas. These regions also accounted for 64 per cent of New Zealand's population growth between 2001 and 2013.
- Auckland is projected to reach two million by 2033, and will account for close to 40 per cent of New Zealand's total population by 2043. More than half of New Zealand's population growth between 2013 and 2043 will be in Auckland.

Diversity trends

- Over the past two decades, New Zealand has become one of a small number of culturally and linguistically superdiverse countries, and is now the fifth most ethnically diverse country in the OECD.
- One in every four residents in New Zealand was born overseas, and two in five Auckland residents are born overseas.
- Since 2011 the number of immigrants from the United Kingdom and Ireland have been matched by the number of immigrants from Asia (primarily from China and India).
- The British-born population in New Zealand remains the largest group of overseas born residents.
- Due to New Zealand's historically high rates of ethnic intermarriage there has been a shift towards a pattern of identification with multiple ethnicities. In the year to December 2014, 70 per cent of Māori babies and 52 per cent of Pacific babies belonged to two or more ethnic groups, whereas 65 per cent of European babies and 75 per cent of Asian babies belonged to only one ethnic group.
- Asian communities will constitute almost 30 per cent of Auckland's population by 2021.



Identity trends

- More than 96 per cent of New Zealanders are unable to hold a “conversation about everyday things” in Māori. Of the 3.7 per cent who can, the majority (84 per cent) are Māori.
- 160 different languages were spoken by New Zealand residents as at 2013, however English is by far the dominant language.
- The number of people reporting “New Zealander” (or similar response) as their ethnic group has overall been on the rise since 1986 (peaking in 2006 with close to 430,000).
- Over the last 30 years New Zealand become increasingly secular, but at the same time, a rapid increase in ethnic diversity over this period has brought with it significant growth in the range of religions that people identify with.
- Auckland is the only city in New Zealand that is became more religious between 2006 and 2013.

For the world population

Migration trends

- International migration is set to grow even faster than in the past quarter-century. The factors promoting international migration are projected to remain strong or intensify: globalisation, different age structures across richer and poorer countries, income disparities across regions and countries and the presence of migrant networks between sending and recipient countries.
- As at 2013 there were an estimated 232 million international migrants in the world. This compared to an estimated 740 million internal migrants in 2013.
- Both internal and international migration will continue to be driven primarily by economic opportunities. But by 2030, in the developing world, environmental factors, including climate change, are projected to have become key factors in driving internal migration.
- In recent years the number of refugees worldwide has reached record levels, and the trend is upwards. In 2014, 59.5 million people were forcibly displaced, compared to 40 million at the time of World War Two.



Urbanisation trends

- The world's urban population has grown dramatically in the last half century: it reached one billion in 1959; two billion in 1985, three billion in 2002, four billion in 2016, and is projected to reach five billion in 2029 and six billion in 2045.
- From 2014 to 2050 the urban population is expected to rise by 2.5 billion persons (to 6.3 billion) while the total world population is projected to grow by 2.3 billion to (9.6 billion).
- Between 1990 and 2014, the Asia-Pacific region has added nearly one billion people to its urban population (approximately 450 million of whom were in China alone). The urban population of the Asia-Pacific more than doubled between 1950 and 1975 and again between 1975 and 2000. It is projected to almost double once more between 2000 and 2025.

Diversity trends

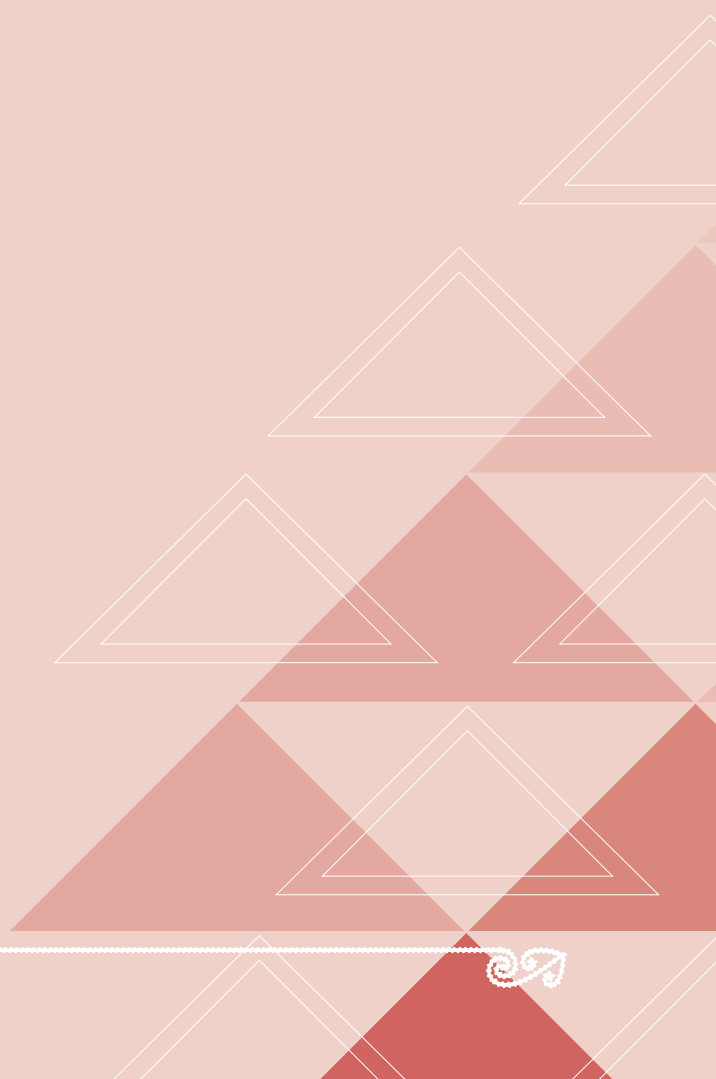
- Australia and New Zealand have some of the highest immigration rates in the OECD. Australia's foreign born population grew from 23.1 per cent in 2001 to 27.7 per cent in 2013; New Zealand's grew from 18 per cent in 2001 to 25 per cent in 2013. Austria, Belgium and Sweden are the next highest, all with approximately 15 per cent.

Identity trends

- In 2016, nearly one in two people (49 per cent) saw themselves more as "global citizens" than as citizens of their country – a sentiment driven by citizens of large emerging economies. Conversely in seven OECD countries it has followed an opposite trajectory, dropping to a low of 39 per cent in 2011 and remaining at low levels since (42 per cent in 2016).
- A trend towards national-naming in response to census ethnicity questions is evident in Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. Canada in particular has exhibited a similar pattern to that seen in New Zealand, with a significant increase in national-naming since the 1980s.
- Since 1970 there has been a 20 per cent decline in global linguistic diversity, as measured in terms of changes in the numbers of native speakers of each of the world's languages.
- In terms of religious identity, if current trends continue, by 2050:
 - the number of Muslims (2.8 billion, or 30 per cent of the population) will nearly equal the number of Christians (2.9 billion, or 31 per cent) around the world
 - atheists, agnostics and other people who do not affiliate with any religion will make up a declining share of the world's total population.¹²³

123 PEW Research Center. (2015). *The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050*. Retrieved from <http://www.pewforum.org/2015/04/02/religious-projections-2010-2050/>





Disclaimer

The information contained in this publication is for general information only. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information, because the information is generalised, its accuracy cannot be guaranteed. Readers are advised to seek independent advice on particular matters and not rely on this publication. No liability is assumed by Te Puni Kōkiri for any losses suffered directly or indirectly by any person relying on the information contained in this publication.

Creative Commons

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand License. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/nz/>



Published by

Te Puni Kōkiri
ISBN: 978-0-478-34564-3
Whiringa-ā-nuku/October 2015



Te Puni Kōkiri
REALISING MĀORI POTENTIAL

Te Puni Kōkiri, Te Puni Kōkiri House, 143 Lambton Quay, PO Box 3943, Wellington, New Zealand
PHONE Waea 04 819 6000, **FAX** Waea Whakaahua 04 819 6299, **WEB** tpk.govt.nz