

Script of the LearningSnacks activity

The topic of this learningsnack is diversity. You have probably heard a lot about diversity and come into contact with it every day without actively noticing it. I guess, you already have an idea of what diversity means and what it entails. So, here is the first question:



Which of the following definitions does NOT describe the term "diversity"?

Diversity means ...

- A** differentiating people by their racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, and cultural backgrounds and various lifestyles, experience, and interests and this grouping involves consequences and problems for the people
- B** having a range of people with various racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, and cultural backgrounds and various lifestyles, experience, and interests
- C** the practice or quality of including or involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders, sexual orientations, etc.
- D** the state of being diverse; variety.



As you have now learned, diversity includes a lot of different aspects and subcategories, such as racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, cultural, gender and age diversity. (There are many more subcategories!)
This Learning Snack focuses on CULTURAL DIVERSITY.

And here is the next question: Which aspects are cultural aspects of diversity?

The cultural aspect of diversity involves:

- A** sex, gender, preferences in love
- B** language, religion, habits, beliefs, traditions/culture, homeland/origin
- C** fortune, age, status, class, disabilities, work experience, educational background



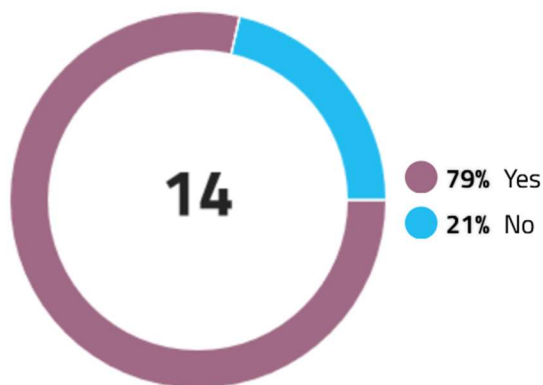
Now you know what "diversity" and "cultural diversity" mean. So, you have already learned the most important basics. Now it is time to move on.

We want to focus on immigration and migration as categories of cultural diversity in two different countries: Germany and New Zealand. The countries are very far away from each other but can we find some similarities and differences? 🤔

We'll start with Germany!



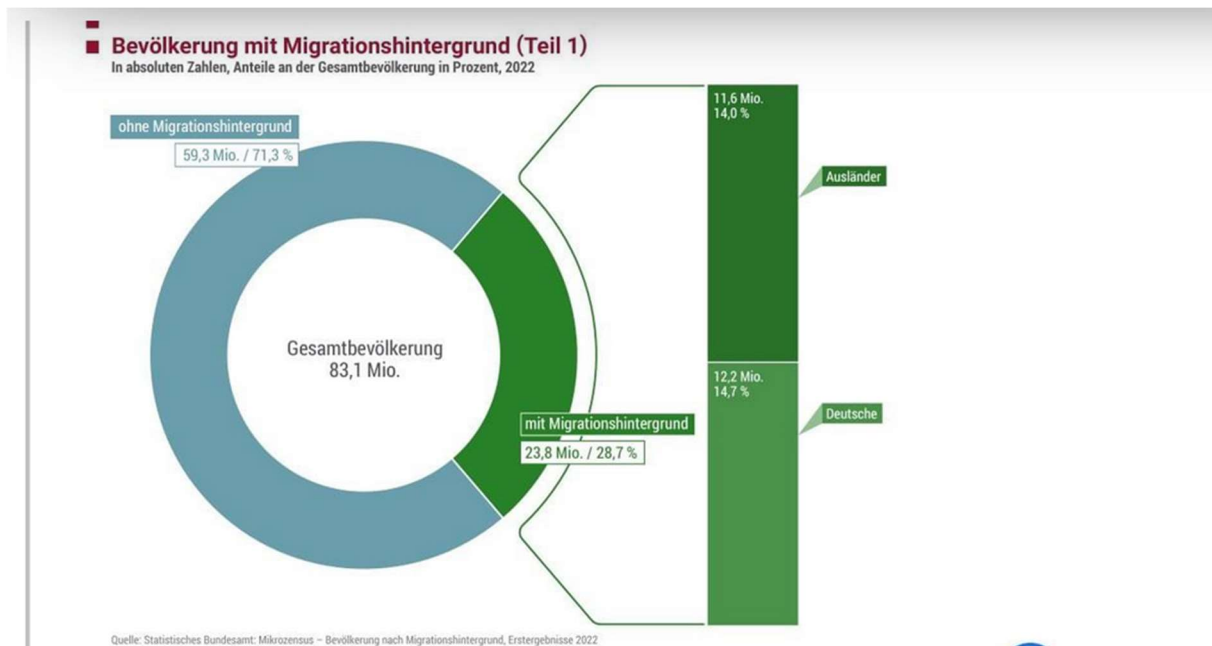
Do you think Germany is a diverse country when it comes to immigration/migration/people of other origins? (There is no correct answer!)



Germany has 83.1m inhabitants.

What do you think, how many inhabitants have another background?

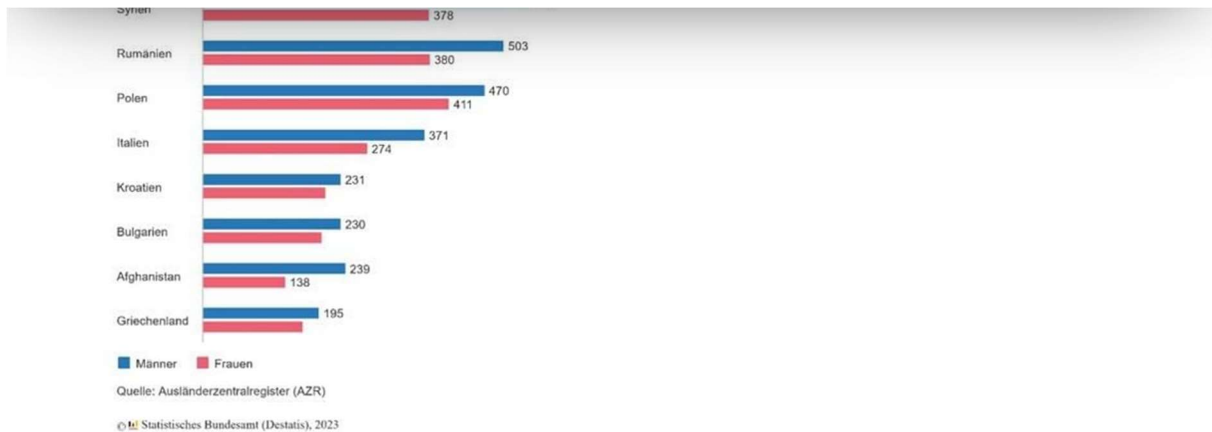
- A about 10%
- B about 30%
- C about 50%
- D about 70%




The blue part shows people without a migration background and the green shows the proportion of the people with a migration background, divided into Germans (having citizenship status) and foreigners (without citizenship status) with a migration background. And look again: That is 28.7% of the total population! 🤔

Most people come from Turkey, the Ukraine and Syria:





The next fact may be a bit surprising: Talking about total numbers of immigrants, Germany ranks second in the world after the USA! 

Top 10 Countries with the Highest Number of Foreign-Born Residents (Immigrants) - United Nations 2020:

1. United States – 50.6 million
2. Germany – 15.8 million
3. Saudi Arabia – 13.5 million
4. Russia – 11.6 million
5. United Kingdom – 9.4 million
6. United Arab Emirates – 8.7 million
7. France – 8.5 million
8. Canada – 8.0 million
9. Australia – 7.7 million

So why could that be?

- A Germany has a good social system.
- B German is an easy language to learn.
- C Germany is relatively wealthy.
- D The weather in Germany is always good.
- E Germany is located in the middle of the European continent and therefore is good to re

E Germany is located in the middle of the European continent and therefore is good to reach.

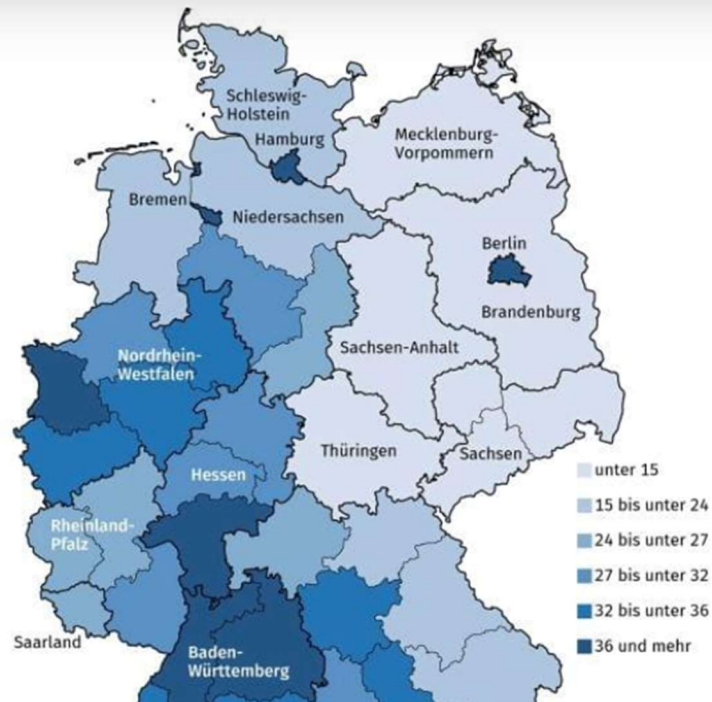
Germany has a unique social system that supports the citizens but also people coming to Germany. Furthermore, there is the goal of integrating people very quickly by helping them learn the language and traditions in integration courses.

That's only possible because Germany is one of the wealthiest countries in Europe.

A lot of other Europeans come there, because Germany is relatively close to their home country and easily reachable because of the central location.

However, we must emphasise that there are some differences depending on where in Germany you are: Most immigrants (over 50%) live in larger cities and only a minority in the countryside.

Additionally, more immigrants live in the western part of Germany. One reason for that could be the division between East and West in the second half of the 20th century. East Germany was surrounded by a fence/wall and entering the country was more difficult than entering West Germany. Take a look for yourself:



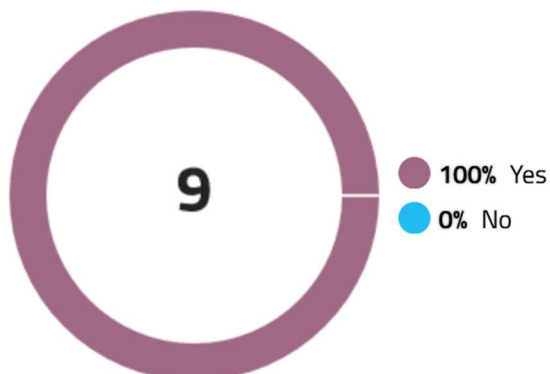
You have learned a lot about immigration in Germany now. Let's check if you remember the most important facts.

Germany ranks **2nd | second | 2** in the world in terms of immigration. Beneficial for people coming to Germany is the support from a **social | welfare | supporting** system. Most immigrants live in **cities** (cities or rural areas) and there is also a difference between West and East: more immigrants live in the **West** than the **East**.

Now let's move on to New Zealand!

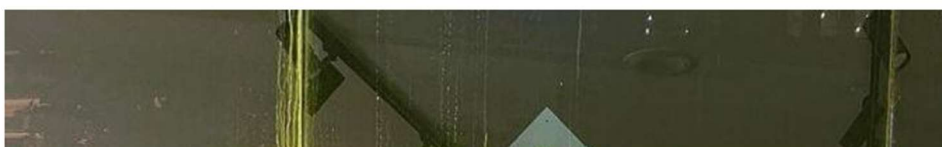


Do you think New Zealand is a diverse country when it comes to immigration/migration/people with other origins?
(There is no correct answer!)



New Zealand has a population of about 5m people. It is a country with multiple ethnicities and cultures: "In 1991 only 8% of the population was neither Māori or European. By 2013 that had increased to 20%. In the 2013 census 75% of the population claimed European ethnicity, 16% Māori, 12% Asian, 8% Pasifika and 1% Middle Eastern/Latin American/African." (<https://teara.govt.nz/en/population-change/page-1>)

Strong multicultural policies are reflected in various aspects of New Zealand society, such as education, the arts, the media, and the government. In the 18th century, first European settlers arrived in New Zealand. At that time, documents between Europeans and Maoris were signed to maintain peace. Today, rights of all people are protected by the Human Rights Bill and people of all ethnicities can participate in civil and political life, including voting and membership in political parties.

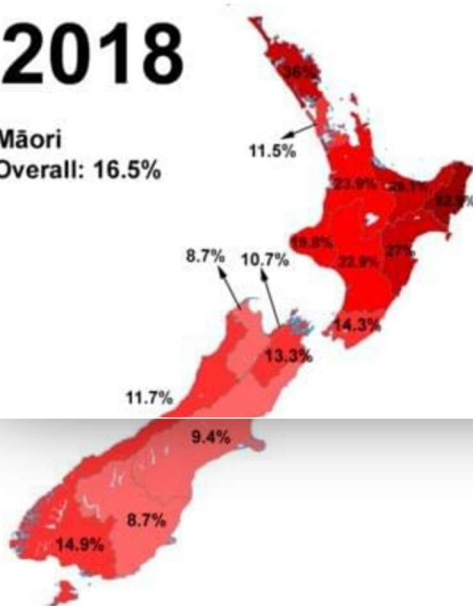




Apart from a different language, the Maori population also have a different culture. "Kia ora!" means "Hello!". As you can see, the Maori language is also represented in public spaces. Most Maoris live in the regions of Northland, Waikato and Auckland:

2018

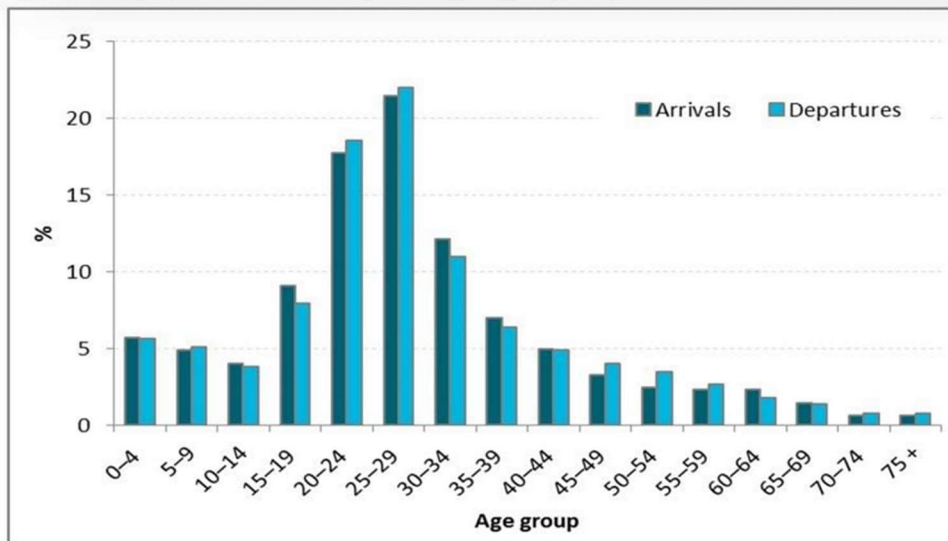
Māori
Overall: 16.5%



<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/comm...>

In New Zealand, there are many people who have immigrated and leave the country again after a few years. Especially in the group of 18- to 30-years-olds, the number is very high. Reasons for coming to New Zealand are studying or supporting farmers for a year as a gap year. Asians in particular come to New Zealand to study because of the better educational system and New Zealand as a destination for a work&travel year is very popular in Europe.

Figure 2.10 Age of permanent and long term migrant flows, 2016/17



Source: StatsNZ.

Now let's see what take away from the information about the diversity in New Zealand!

New Zealand is a country with a minority of [Maori | indigenous](#) population, who speak their own language. Kia ora means [Hello](#).

Reasons to come to New Zealand as a young person are: [studying | study](#) (verb) and doing [work&travel | a gap year | work and travel](#).

To find out more about the two countries, we now focus on two cities.
One city each.

Let's start with the German city of Leipzig. 🇩🇪



<https://www.google.com/url...>

Leipzig has around 600.000 inhabitants and is one of the larger cities in the eastern part of Germany. Around 100.000 people are foreigners and Germans with a migration background - 14.6% are from Syria, 6.9% are Romanian and 5.4% are Polish.

It is interesting to note that the languages of the people coming from these countries are not represented in the public space. As you can see in the next picture which is taken at Leipzig central station, languages are English, French and Italian:



by Rebecca Danke

Around 21.2% of all pupils in schools in Leipzig have a migration background.

It is also important to emphasise that 5.2% of all Germans (with citizenship status) living in Leipzig are without a job. But around 15.6% people of other origins (without citizenship status) do not have a job. So quite a difference, isn't it?!?!? 🤔



The picture is painted on a wall of a school building in Leipzig and could have been a project in arts.

Leipzig is one of the larger cities in the eastern part of Germany and tolerance is a big issue in society. Especially in East Germany, there is a minority of Germans who support right-wing parties and have prejudices against foreigners.

In the next picture we can see that Leipzig is taking action against this, for example by representing twin cities in public spaces, which is an element to create a more diverse and colourful public space and to make diversity and the importance of respect and tolerance present.



As you can see, benches on public places are created with a mixture of buildings of Leipzig and the respective partner city which forms a united skyline.

Which city is one of the partner cities of Leipzig?

- A Tallinn (Estonia)
- B Travnik (Bosnia Herzegovina)
- C Tulsa (USA)

It is time to revise your gained knowledge about Leipzig.

What are the languages we find in Leipzig's public space besides German?

- A Russian, English, Turkish
- B English, Spanish, Chinese
- C Italian, Polish, Korean
- D English, French, Italian
- E Polish, Russian, English

When talking about cultural diversity, we should also talk about ...

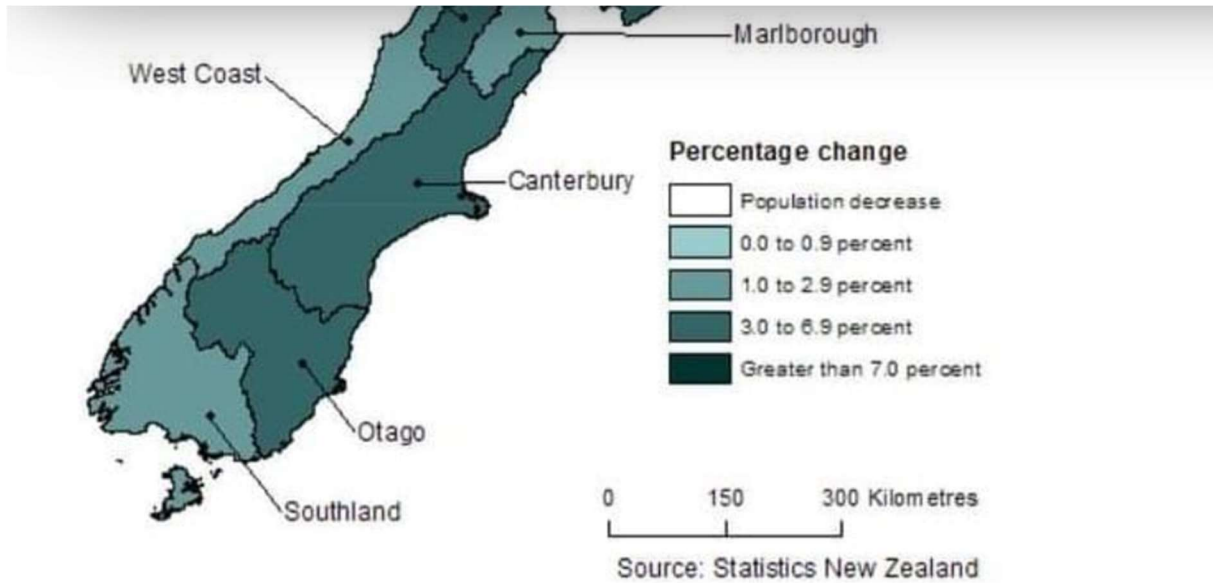
- A** Labour market conditions
- B** Disrespect
- C** Tolerance
- D** Weather conditions

Now let's move on with Auckland 🇳🇿.

It is the largest city in New Zealand with 1.6m inhabitants. Auckland is very diverse, maybe the most diverse in New Zealand. Most immigrants live in or around Auckland.

Change in census usually resident population count By regional council area 2006–2013 Censuses





As you can see in the statistics, Auckland is a growing city and a diverse city with 23% Asians, 14% Pacific Islanders and 10% Maori at the census of population in 2013.



It might not only be the most diverse city but also with most languages and different cultures in New Zealand.





This is the busiest shopping street in Auckland. In these two pictures, we can see the business signs from different countries, respectively, the food of different regions in Auckland, including China, Thailand, America and so on. Trade and information flow is the reason for that growing cultural diversity.

Revision: Choose the correct bullet points about Auckland!

 <ul style="list-style-type: none">- City on the Southern island- Very small but diverse city- Influence is restricted to some Asian countries	 <ul style="list-style-type: none">- city of diversity- food and other influences from all over the world- the largest city in NZ- on the Northern Island
--	---


Finally, we want to compare the two countries!



To fill in the gaps you need all the knowledge of this Learning Snack.

Germany and New Zealand have some commonalities in the expression of cultural diversity. First, both countries value the preservation and transmission of their own population or/and indigenous cultures, while remaining open and tolerant of other cultures. Second, both Germany and New Zealand promote understanding and respect for cultural diversity through education and cultural exchange.

They are committed to developing citizens with intercultural awareness and competence, and to promoting intercultural dialogue and exchange through various activities and institutions.

In general, the majority of both countries have ancestors from [Europe](#) (). But both are very [diverse](#). As a similarity, immigrants and people with another origin usually live in the [large cities | larger cities | cities](#) of both countries.

However, there are some differences between the cultural diversity of Germany and New Zealand. Germany, as a European country, has close cultural ties and influences with neighboring countries and is also influenced by European history and culture. New Zealand, on the other hand, is more closely associated with the Pacific Islands and Maori cultures, and its cultural diversity reflects a unique blend of South Pacific styles and indigenous cultures.

If we compare Germany and New Zealand, [Germany | GER](#) is the bigger country. The indigenous population of [New Zealand | NZ](#) accounts for 16.5%. Immigrants in Germany escape from war or bad living conditions and most immigrants in New Zealand come there to [study](#) or do a work&travel year.



We hope you learned a lot about diversity in this Learning Snack! Thank you for your participation! 😊

Next, please think about all information and ideas...

- ... that were new to you.
- ... you find interesting.
- ... you want to talk about more in detail.
- ... you want to criticize.

There will be a discussion after the Learning Snack in your peer group.

Sources NZ:

- <https://www.stats.govt.nz/>
- <https://figure.nz/chart/uOhRqnackiFhjtRT-E5qxCxZrDN6LPiyX>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_New_Zealand



- Multiculturalism in Germany: local management of immigrants' social inclusion.* (2003). http://multikulturalizm.gov.az/files/download/kitablar%20ingilis%20dili/multiculturalism_and_political_integration_in_modern_nation_states_4284b1.pdf#page=57
- German society.* (2023). <https://www.make-it-in-germany.com/en/living-in-germany/discover-germany/german-society>
- Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (2023, April 29). Bevölkerung mit Migrationshintergrund. *Bundeszentrale Für Politische Bildung.* <https://www.bpb.de/kurz-knapp/zahlen-und-fakten/soziale-situation-in-deutschland/61646/bevoelkerung-mit-migrationshintergrund/>
- <https://plus.google.com/+UNESCO>. (2015). *Cultural diversity.* <https://en.unesco.org/themes/education-sustainable-development/cultural-diversity>
- Internetredaktion der LpB BW. (2023, May 2). *Diversity - Vielfalt in unserer Gesellschaft.* <https://www.lpb-bw.de/diversity#c50978>
- Orth, M. (2021, May 15). Bunte Republik Deutschland. *Fazit Communication GmbH.* <https://www.deutschland.de/de/topic/leben/diversity-in-deutschland-zahlen-und-fakten>
- Stadt Leipzig. (2023, May 2). *Einwohnerzahl und Bevölkerungsentwicklung.* https://www.leipzig.de/buergerservice-und-verwaltung/unsere-stadt/statistik-und-zahlen/einwohner-und-bevoelkerungsentwicklung/#StatistikEinwohneranzahlHerkunft_LEgesamt
- Uchuyssisa. (2023, May 2). *Is Germany a multicultural or intercultural country? - Youthreporter.* <https://www.youthreporter.eu/de/beitrag/is-germany-a-multicultural-or-intercultural-country.17236/#.ZFEEed87P25c>

Danke, Rebecca
VeLLA 23 project
instructor: Prof. Knorr

