

Ethnicity and ethnic mobility from the real world to analysis via data.

Implications and pathways

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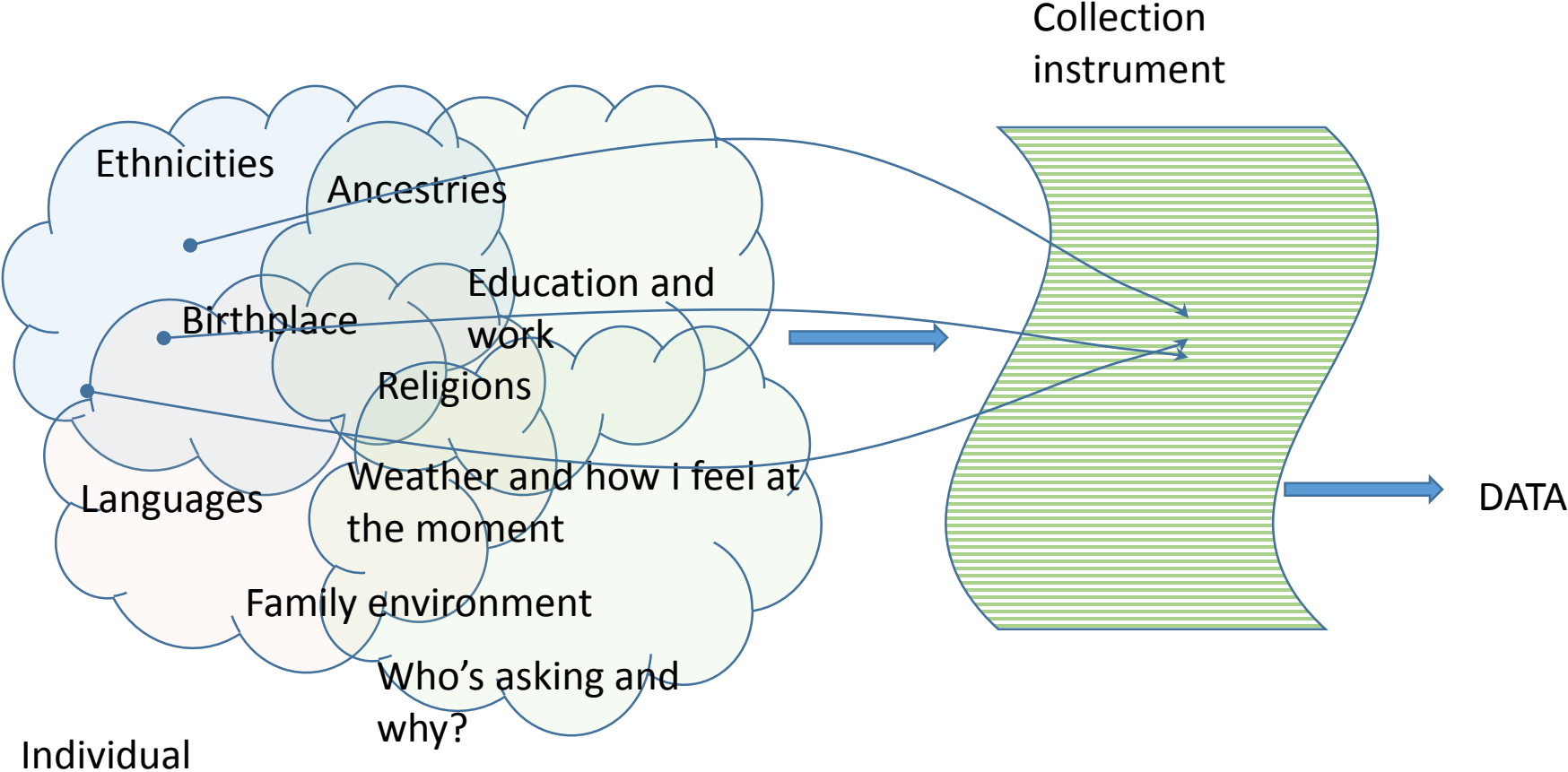
Dimensions of identity

- Identity formation is a dynamic, long-lasting process when the young person tries to find answers to such essential questions as
 - “Who am I?”,
 - “What do I want to achieve?”,
 - “Which values are important to me?”,
 - “Who do I want to be in the future?”,
 - “What is my position in the community?”,
 - “How to build relationships with others?”, and
 - “What choices to make?”
- Ethnicity is but one dimension of identity
 - Who am I? → Who are we ? → demography

Relationship between real world, data and analysis

- Dimensions of identity define context at time of collection
 - Dashevsky, Corballis, Sibley, Liu, Houkamau – psychology and identity
- Collection process
- Processing process
- Conversion to data
- Surviving dimensions of identity – ethnicity, ancestry, nationality, birthplace
- Consequences of domestication of data for analysis and analysts
- Change over time – ethnic mobility

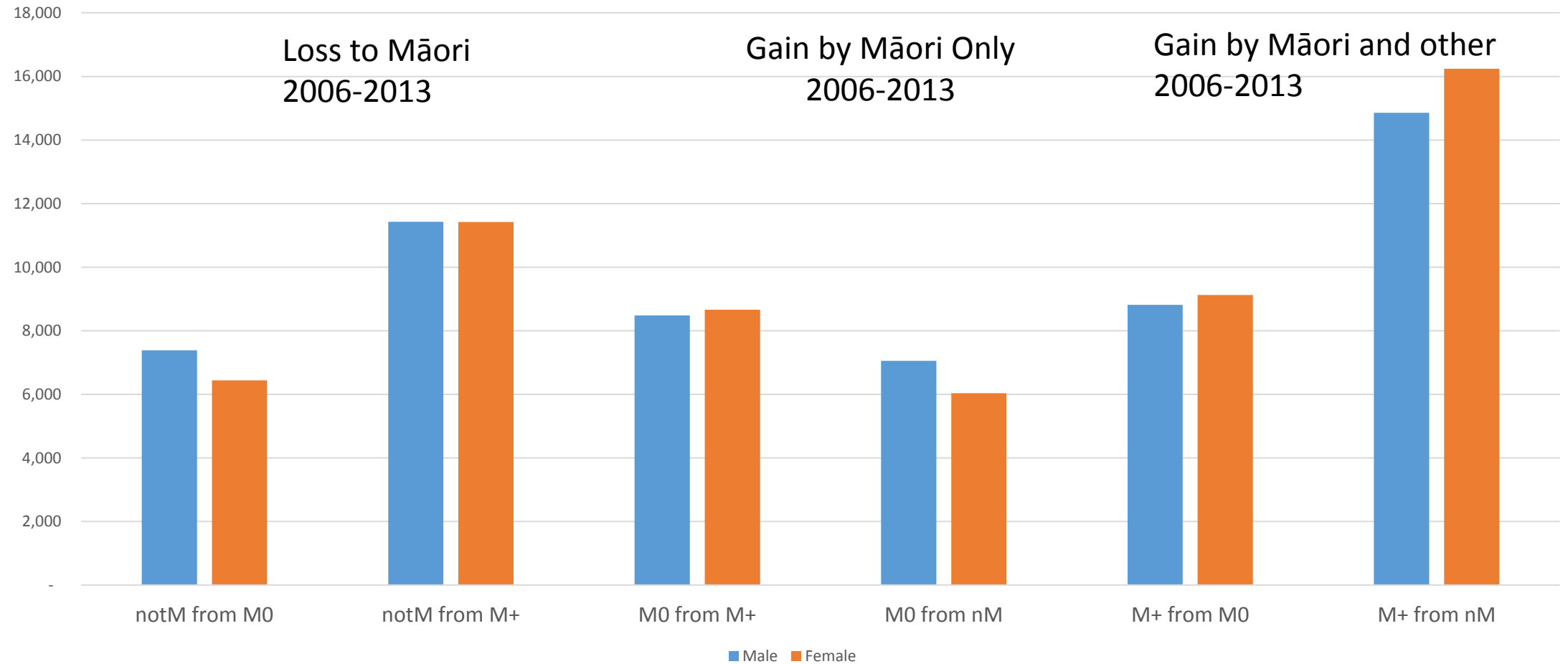
.. from the real world to data



Ethnic mobility – the inconvenient truth

- Data is relevant to the time and context of collection
- Data tend to get treated a little like noble gases – as if they have independent value and they don't interact.
- But ethnicities change over time
- Longitudinal data is essential for analysis
- Linked census a powerful option for analysis
 - Associated variables to relate partnering, employment, education, religion etc and has a broadly known time stamp (i.e. around census date)
 - Potential with other sources but not currently time-stamped
- But linked census in isolation has only part of the answer
 - Trickiest question is a chicken-and-egg one: is someone “X because poor” or “poor because X”?
 - And this classic question is straight out of “deprivation politics” – therefore a common concern

Māori 2006 to 2013 Census

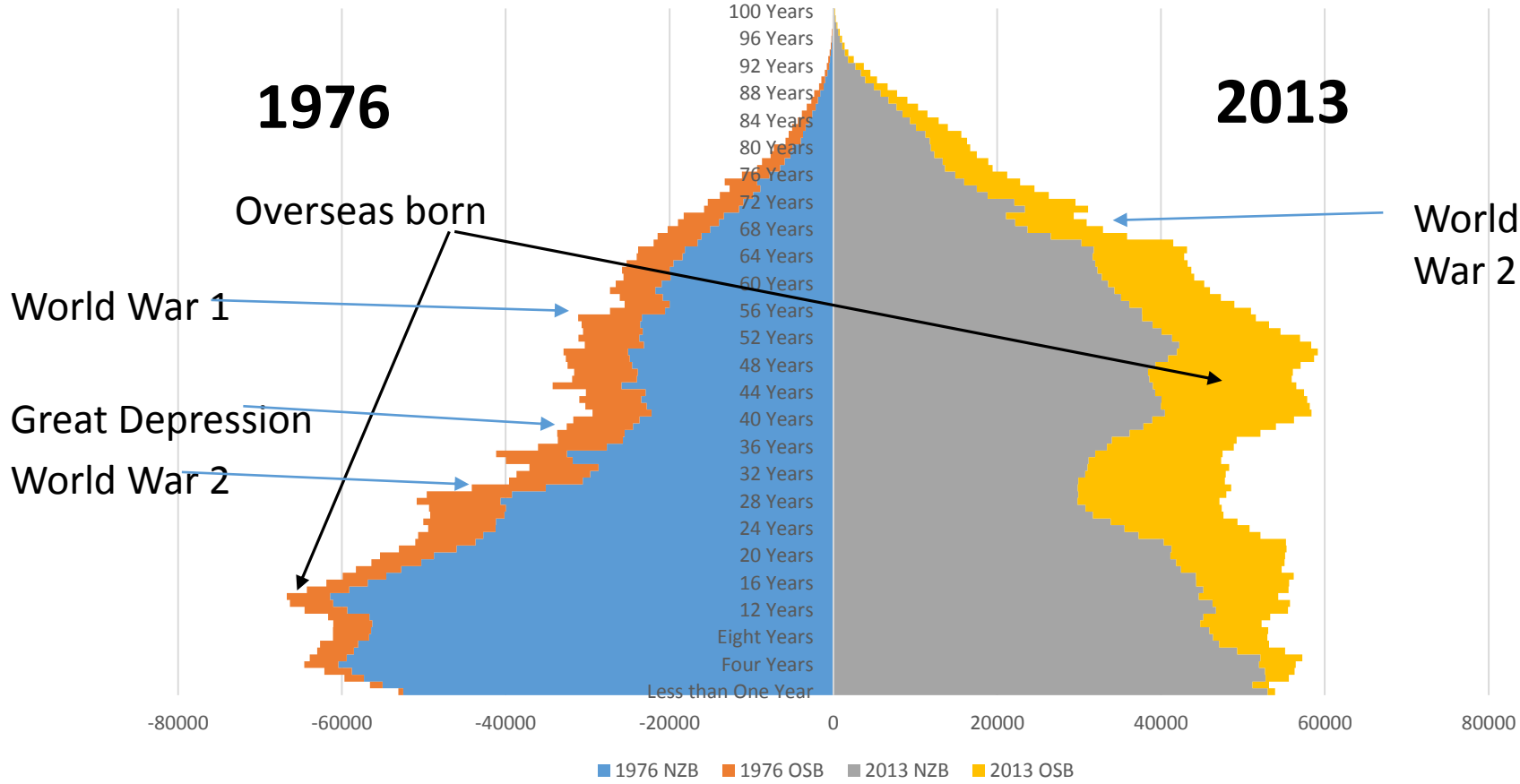


Ethnicity, indigeneity, culture and ancestry

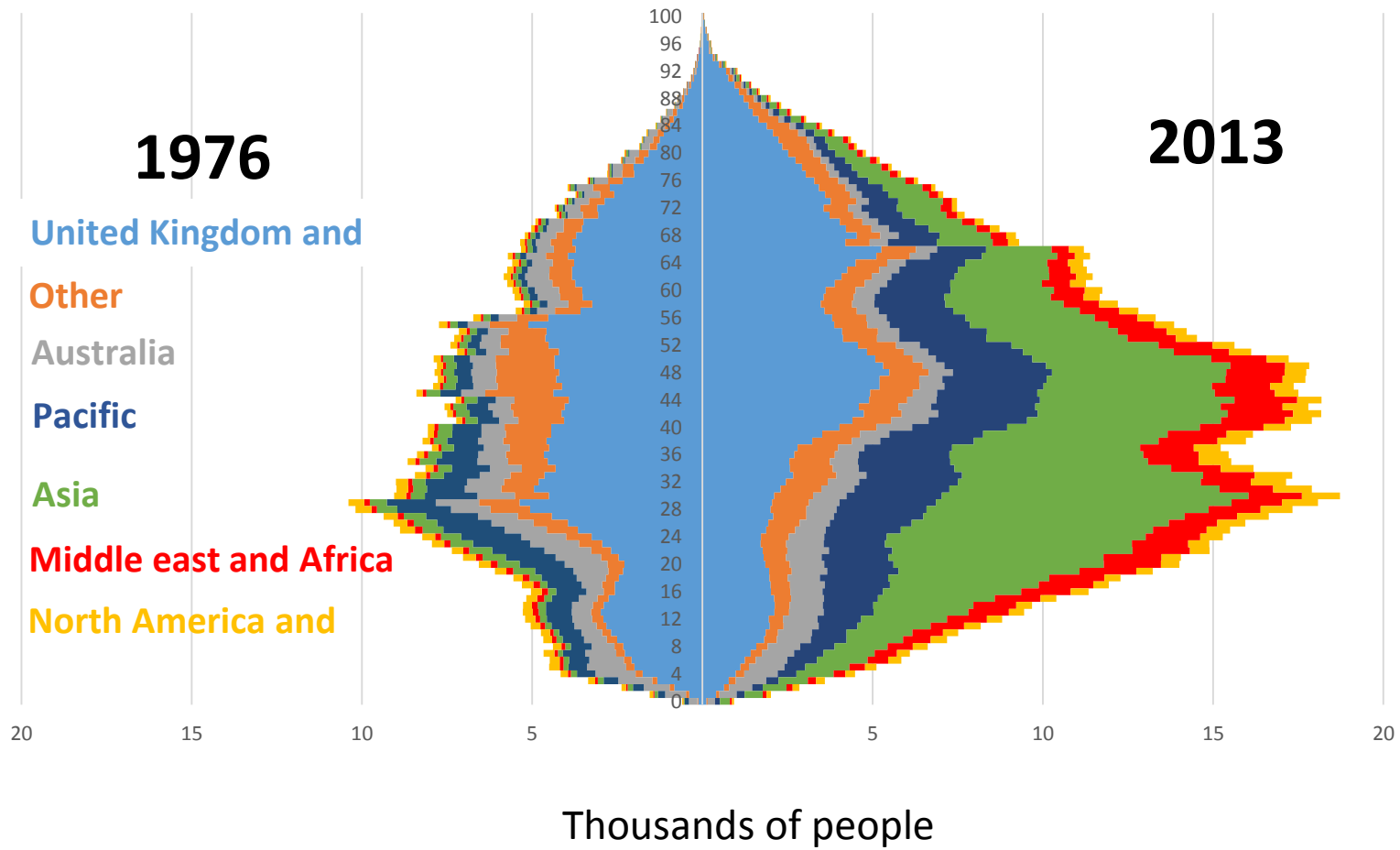
{Social and “natural”} science policy impacts indigenous peoples, and it has advocated a shift from treating indigenous peoples as objects of "scientific discovery" to working respectfully with indigenous governments as equal participants in the creation of public policy. pervasive "epistemic injustice" caused by the uncritical application of Western values, categories, and standards to the very different social experience of Native peoples.(Tosie, 2012)

growing recognition of the escalating costs of caring for the older adult population, alterations in the “social contract,” domestic social policies, and funding priorities, as well as the fact that older adults of color tend to have more health problems and fewer financial resources with which to deal with health care and other expenditures (Ellison and Xu, 2015)

NZ born versus OS born 1976 and 2013

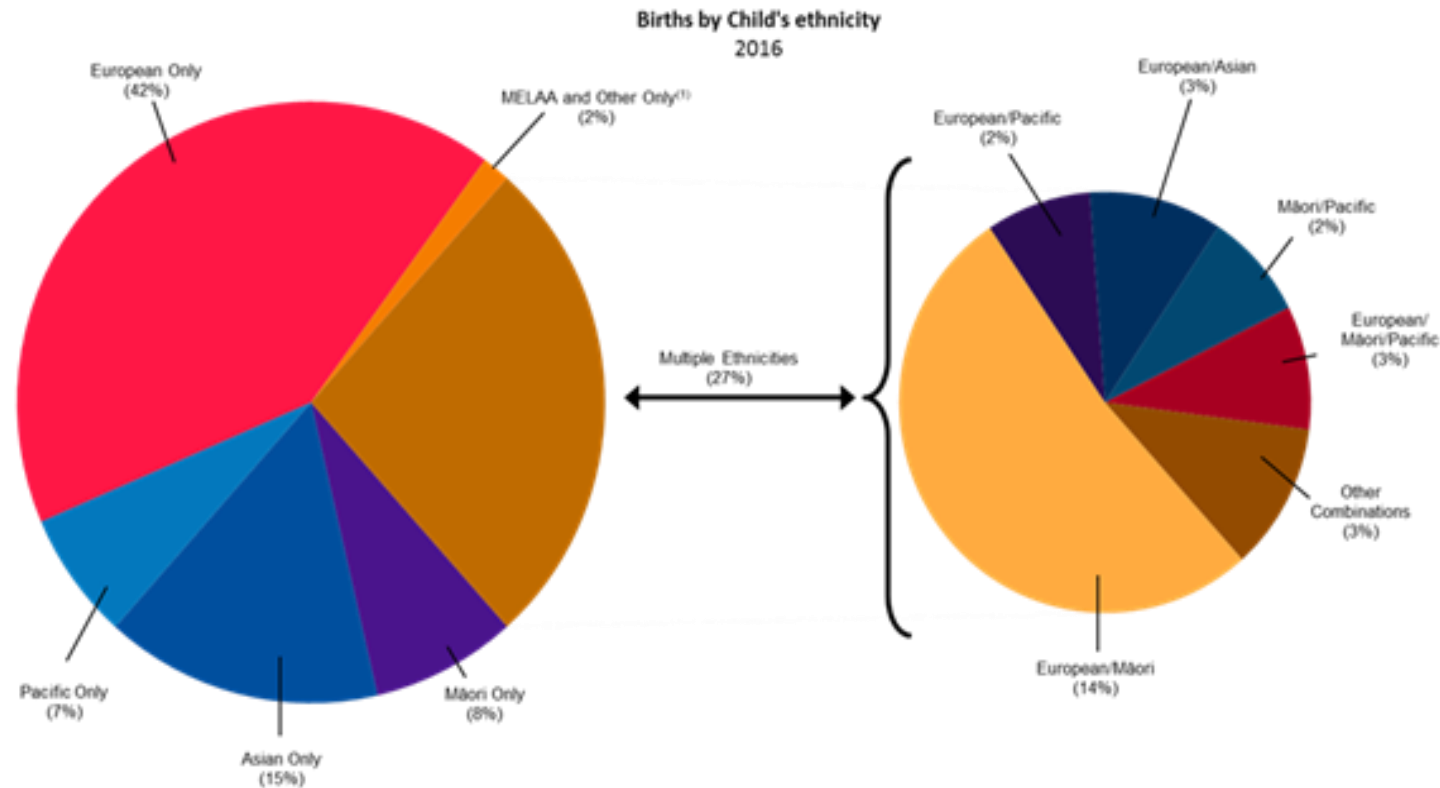


Region of birth of overseas born 1976 and 2013



Growing diversity – and future ethnic mobility

Births by ethnicity of child, 2016



(1) Includes New Zealanders and a small number of births where no ethnic group could be identified.
Source: Stats NZ

Gendered interethnic partnering

Asian example, children under 5 years, 2013 Census

| Ethnicity of father | Ethnicity of child | Mother: Asian | Mother: not Asian | Total children |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Asian | Asian | 24,255 | 2,058 | 26,313 |
| | not Asian | 450 | 453 | 903 |
| Not Asian | Asian | 4,621 | 282 | 4,903 |
| | not Asian | 1,411 | | 1,411 |
| | Total children | 30,737 | 2,793 | 33,530 |

Emerging genomic research

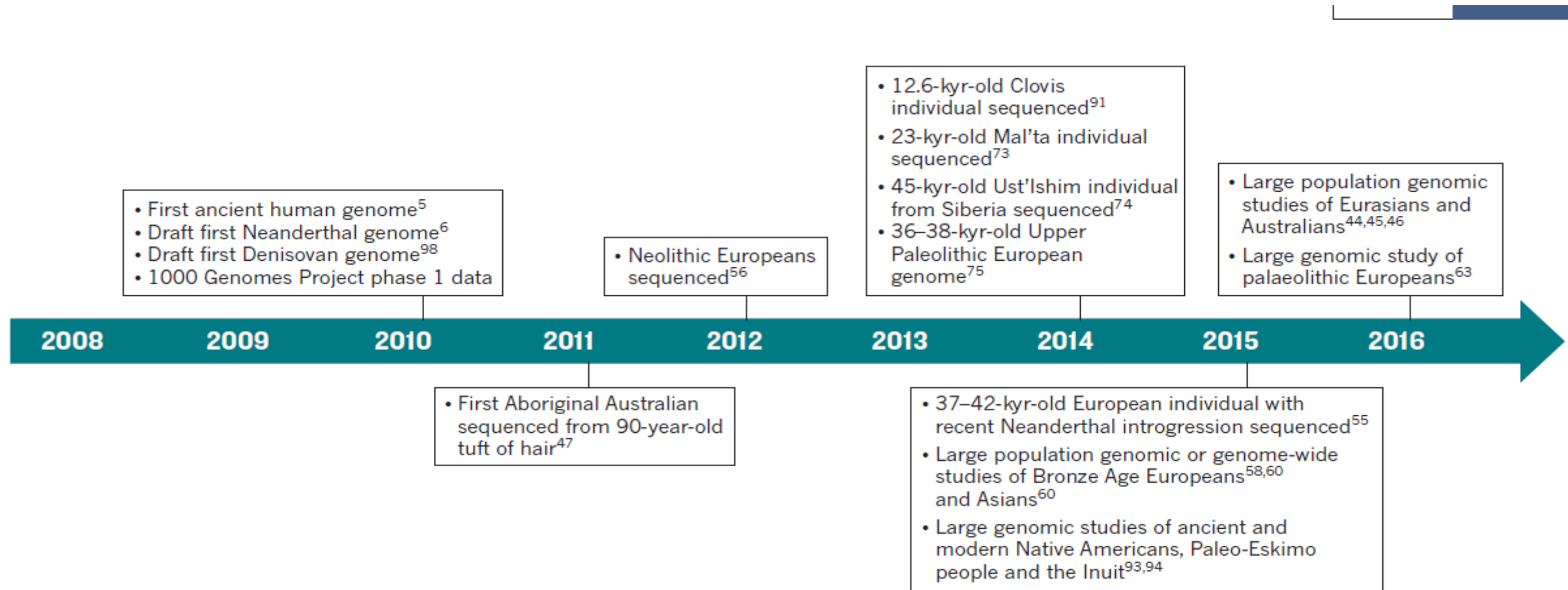


Figure 1 | Timeline of important milestones in human evolutionary genomics. A large number of studies have contributed important insights into human history using genomic data; those of particular influence in terms of the data or data analyses that they present are shown.

(Nielsen et al 2017)

Future directions - seven key themes

- Ethnic mobility
- Partnering
- Fertility trends
- Migration histories
- Genomics
- Health implications
- Social consequences