

Review of the Measurement of Ethnicity

International Concepts and Classifications

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Section One

1.1 Introduction

This is one of a series of papers written for the Review of the Measurement of Ethnicity, undertaken by Statistics New Zealand. It outlines the multitude of ways that countries collect information about ethnicity and related variables.

Ethnicity is a variable that is collected to enable groups of like people to be defined and measured, and to analyse social and cultural characteristics within a population. On the macro level, ethnicity grouping allows analysis of the population in the fields of education, employment, health status, morbidity and mortality, and many other variables. Differences found between groups have an impact on policy and placement of resources.

There are differences between countries in how information on ethnic groups is collected and in the number of questions asked to define the groups. This relates to the particular history, politics, religion and social dynamics within individual countries.

Different countries collect statistics on one or more of these variables: nationality, ethnic group, race, citizenship, immigrant status, country of birth, language, religion and ancestry. Some countries are aware of the need to have a practical definition of ethnicity and devise questions that relate to that definition. The definitions of these variables may differ from New Zealand use. Therefore data collected may be meaningful in one country, but not necessarily able to provide the information needed in another. For example, the United Kingdom uses the term ethnic group in its 2001 Census but asks respondents to give an answer based on colour. New Zealand collects a self-perceived ethnic group affiliation, language, country of birth, plus an ancestry question for Māori.

1.2 Summary of census questions by country

This summary provides the range of ways that countries collect information about ethnic groups in their censuses of population.

Country	Questions
United States	Race, ethnicity for Hispanics, place of birth, citizenship, ancestry, language spoken at home
Canada	Race, language, ancestry, and specific questions for Aboriginal or First Nation, Inuit and Métis peoples
England and Wales	Country of birth, ethnic group, Welsh language
Ireland	Place of birth, nationality
Germany	Nationality/citizenship
Brazil	Race, nationality, country of birth, uninterrupted stay in Brazil, previous country of residence
South Africa	Population group, citizenship, country of birth, language spoken at home
Mauritius	Community, citizenship, linguistic group
Fiji	Ethnic group, place of birth
Australia	Citizenship, indigenous identity, ancestry, country of birth, parents overseas born or Australian born, language spoken at home
New Zealand	Ethnic group, Māori descent, country of birth, language(s) able to hold a conversation in

Section Two

Countries Measuring Ethnicity and/or Related Concepts in Census of Population and Household Surveys

2.1 UNITED STATES

General statistical information

Population: 278,058,881 (July 2001 est).

Population growth rate: 0.9% (2001 est).

Birth rate: 14.2 births/1,000 population (2001 est).

Migration: 1.4 million: 40.1% non-Hispanic Whites, 31.6% Hispanic origin, 21.5% non-Hispanic Asians and Pacific Islanders, and 6.7% non-Hispanic Blacks.

Source: US Census Bureau; Carol S Faber, Geographical Mobility (Update), March 1989–March 1999 <<http://www.census.gov/prod/2000pubs/p20-531.pdf>> [12 February 2001]

Net migration rate: +3.5/1000.

Ethnic groups: white 83.5%, black 12.4%, Asian 3.3%, Amerindian 0.8% (1992).

Religions: Protestant 56%, Roman Catholic 28%, Jewish 2%, Other 4%, None 10% (1989).

Languages: English, Spanish (a large minority).

Source: The World Factbook 2001 <<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook>> [1 October 2001]

General background

The United States is a multicultural nation including indigenous Indian peoples, a long history of immigration from many countries, and a past history of slavery of Africans. This has impacted on the way that ethnic groups are measured within this country.

Population census

The US Census Bureau has a decennial census in the years ending in '0'. A number of questions are used to define ethnic groups in the population. In the 2000 Census, the race question changed so that people were able to identify with more than one racial group and 15 racial groups were provided. Previously, since 1977, the federal statistical agencies had classified race using only four racial categories. An ethnic origin/ancestry question is asked and specific information about Hispanic origin is collected. There are additional questions about country of birth, citizenship, and language spoken at home.

The majority of households receive a short questionnaire containing eight questions, which includes the questions about Hispanic origin, and race. Approximately one out of six households is sampled with the long questionnaire that consists of a more extensive range of questions based on social and economic population characteristics, and housing. The questions on ethnicity and race are the same in both the short and long census forms. Help notes related to these questions (Appendix 1) and legal, policy and research reasons for filling in the census form (Appendix 2) help people complete the questionnaires.

The census definition of race explains, "the concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify." Further, it explains that the categories for the race question are constructs and "include both racial and national-origin groups". Hispanic or Latino origin "can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race."

Source: US Census Bureau, Profile of General Demographic Characteristics, Census 2000, Issued May 2001, Subject definitions <<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/ProfilesTD.pdf>> [13 July 2001]

The following questions are from the 2000 US Census Bureau forms.

Is the person Spanish / Hispanic / Latino? Mark the “No” box if not Spanish / Hispanic / Latino.

- **No**, not Spanish / Hispanic / Latino
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, other Spanish / Hispanic / Latino – *Print group* [in boxes provided]

What is this person’s race? Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- White
- Black, African American, or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native – *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe* (in box provided)
- Asian Indian
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Japanese
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Other Asian – *Print race* [boxes provided]
- Native Hawaiian
- Guamanian or Chamorro
- Samoan
- Other Pacific Islander – *Print race* [boxes provided]
- Some other race - *Print race* [boxes provided]

What is this person’s ancestry or ethnic origin? (for example Italian, Jamaican, African American, Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukranian and so on)
(Two lines are available)

Citizenship and Country of Birth

Is this person a citizen of the United States? When did this person come to live in the United States?

Where was this person born?

Language

Does this person speak language other than English at home? What is this language? How well does this person speak English?

Source: US Census Bureau; ‘Census 2000, Informational questionnaires: adapted from Short form and long form [Online] 2000
<<http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/infoquest.htm>> [24 January 2001]

Output

The following table is a profile of general demographic characteristics for 2000. It is an example of single and multiple responses to the race question.

Table 1**United States Race Sole/Combination, 2000 Census**

Race	Number	Percent
One race	274,595,678	97.6
White	211,460,626	75.1
Black or African American	34,658,190	12.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,475,956	0.9
Asian	10,242,998	3.6
Asian Indian	1,678,765	0.6
Chinese	2,432,585	0.9
Filipino	1,850,314	0.7
Japanese	796,700	0.3
Korean	1,076,872	0.4
Vietnamese	1,122,528	0.4
Other Asian ¹	1,285,234	0.5
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	398,835	0.1
Native Hawaiian	140,652	-
Guamanian or Chamorro	58,240	-
Samoan	91,029	-
Other Pacific Islander ²	108,914	-
Some other race	15,359,073	5.5
Two or more races	6,826,228	2.4
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races³		
White	216,930,975	77.1
Black or African American	36,419,434	12.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	4,119,301	1.5
Asian	11,898,828	4.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	874,414	0.3
Some other race	18,521,486	6.6

1. Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

2. Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

3. In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: US Census Bureau, Profile of General Demographic Characteristics, Table DP-1, Census 2000, Issued May 2001

<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2001/tables/dp_us_2000.PDF> [13 July 2001].

Population survey

Annually, in March, the demographic characteristics of households and families are collected in the long-running Current Population Survey (CPS). This survey measures ethnicity in a similar way to the census and uses a flash card showing Hispanic origins. Likewise, the CPS also asks a self-identification question about race by using a 'flash card' that lists racial groups. Since 1989 the population has divided into five groups on the basis of race: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Other races. In most published tables 'Other races' are included in the total population data line but are not shown individually.

Source: US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey <<http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/cpsmain.htm>> [12 February 2001]

2.2 CANADA

General statistical information

Population: 31,592,805 (July 2001 est).

Population growth rate: 0.99% (2001 est).

Birth rate: 11.21/1000 population (2001 est).

Net migration rate: +6.13 migrants/1,000 population (2001 est).

Ethnic groups: British Isles origin 28%, French origin 23%, other European 15%, Amerindian 2% and other (mostly Asian, African, Arab) 6%, mixed background 26%.

Religious affiliations: Roman Catholic 42%, Protestant 40%, other 18%.

Languages: English 59.3%, French 23.25%, other 17.5%.

Source: The World Factbook 2001 <<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/ca.html#People>> [1 October 2001]

General background

Canada is a multicultural country including a large French Canadian population, indigenous Indian peoples and many immigrant groups. It is part of the Commonwealth and has legislation specifically for defining minority and indigenous groups that impact on the measures for defining ethnic groups.

Population census

Statistics Canada conducts a five-yearly census of the population. Before 1971 enumerators went to every household distributing the census questionnaires and interviewing respondents. Since 1971 the census has been self-enumerated. Every census, excluding 1891, has included questions on racial or ethnic origin and so do the post-census and household surveys.

In the 1996, and the forthcoming 2001 Census, two kinds of questionnaires were distributed. Four out of five households receive the short questionnaire of seven questions with a language question. There is no ethnicity/nationality or similar question. The remaining households receive the long questionnaires that have the same seven questions from the short questionnaire and 52 additional questions.

These include an ethnic ancestry question, three questions about indigenous background, a question about ethnic group to discern visible minority groups, country of birth, citizenship, and a suite of four questions requiring detailed information about languages spoken and understood. A guide called 'Reasons why the questions are asked' provides information for respondents. This information can be viewed in Appendix Three.

The definition given for ethnic origin is that it "refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which the respondent's ancestors belong. Ethnic or cultural origin refers to the ethnic 'roots' or ancestral background of the population and should not be confused with citizenship or nationality". The definition for Aboriginal peoples is "persons that are North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo)".

Source: Statistics Canada's Internet Site <<http://www.statcan.ca/english/edu/prototype/glossary/gloss.htm>> [29 August 2001]

Listed below are the questions used in the 2001 Census with any differences noted in square brackets between 1996 and 2001 question wordings. Question 17 provides information on the ethnic and cultural diversity of Canada's population, which is required under the Multiculturalism Act and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. 'Canadian' was added for the first time in 1996, as it was the fifth most frequently reported origin in the 1991 Census.

*While most people in Canada view themselves as Canadians, information on their ancestral origins has been collected since 1901 Census to capture the changing composition of Canada's diverse population. Therefore, this question refers to the **origins of the person's ancestors**. [These instructions did not appear in 1996]*

17 To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's **ancestors** belong?

*For example, Canadian, French, English, Chinese, Italian, German, Scottish, Irish, Cree, Micmac, Métis, Inuit (Eskimo), East Indian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Polish, Portuguese, Filipino, Jewish, Greek, Jamaican, Vietnamese, Lebanese, Chilean, Somali, etc.
Specify as many groups as applicable [four boxes to write in]*

Three questions (18, 20 and 21) appear in the Statistics Canada 2001 Census to provide information about Aboriginal or First Nation, Inuit and Métis peoples. This information is used to administer legislation and employment programs under the Indian Act of Canada and the Employment Equity Act. Researchers and Aboriginal governments and associations, who explore a wide variety of demographic and socio-economic issues, also use this information.

18 Is this person an Aboriginal person, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo)?
If "Yes", mark "⊗" the circle(s) that best describe(s) this person now.

- No
- Yes, North American Indian
- Yes, Métis
- Yes, Inuit (Eskimo)
- Specify [box provided]

20 Is this person a member of an Indian Band/First Nation?

- No
- Yes, member of an Indian Band/First Nation
Specify Indian Band/First Nation (for example, Musqueam) [box provided]

21 Is this person a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada?

- No
- Yes, Treaty Indian or Registered Indian

The 'population group' question (19) is used to derive measures of the visible minority population of Canada's population. Visible minority 'refers to the visible minority group which the respondent belongs'. This information is also required for programs under the Employment Equity Act, which promotes equal opportunity for everyone. The Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour". The visible minority population includes Chinese, South Asian, Black, Arab/West Asian, Filipino, South-East Asian, Latin American, Japanese, Korean and Pacific Islanders. Prior to the 1996 Census this question was not asked; however, with the increased reporting of 'Canadian' ethnic or cultural origin, question 19 was introduced.

Source: Statistics Canada's Internet Site <<http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/92-351-UIE/03pop.pdf>> [29 August 2001]

19 Is this person:

Mark or specify more than one, if applicable. This information is collected to support programs that promote equal opportunity for everyone to share in the social, cultural and economic life of Canada.

- White
- Chinese
- South Asian (eg, East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.)
- Black
- Filipino
- Latin American
- Southeast Asian (eg, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Vietnamese, etc.)
- Arab
- West Asian (eg, Afghan, Iranian, etc.)
- Japanese
- Korean
- Other – Specify [in box provided]

Source: Statistics Canada's Internet site, Census of Population: 2001 Census Content. The Census Questionnaires' [Online] 2001 <http://142.206.72.65/01/01_001c_e.htm> [15 February 2001]

An example of the way census output is presented can be seen in Table 2. The 1996 ethnic origin classification can be viewed in Appendix 4.

Post-censual and household surveys

There are two post-censual surveys for the 2001 Census dedicated to finding out more about the race and ethnicity of Canadian people. These are the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, to take place both on and off reserves in the northern autumn/winter of 2001, and the Ethnic Diversity Survey, to be conducted by telephone in the northern spring of 2002. Other household surveys take place on a regular and ongoing basis. For example, the National Population Health Survey has been conducted every two years since 1994 and asks ethnic origin of parents and population group questions.

Source: Statistics Canada's Internet Site <www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/82M0009XCB.htm> [4 July 2001]

Ethnic origin and citizenship are asked in the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth started in 1994. Visible minority and ethnic origin are collected in the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics Survey. Aboriginal questions are asked in the Youth Smoking Survey and the School Leavers Survey.

Source: Statistics Canada's Internet Site <[http://ecn-rce.statcan.ca/cgibin/folioisa.dll/testbase.nfo/query=\[jump!3A!27main+themes+list!27\]/doc/{@119}>](http://ecn-rce.statcan.ca/cgibin/folioisa.dll/testbase.nfo/query=[jump!3A!27main+themes+list!27]/doc/{@119}>)> [4 July 2001]

Table 2 shows groupings for single responses and for multiple responses to the ethnic origin question.

Table 2

Canadian Population by Ethnic Origin, 1996 Census

	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	Number				
Total population	28,528,125	547,160	132,855	899,970	729,630
Single origins ¹	18,303,625	400,345	64,345	472,205	441,200
British Isles origins	3,267,520	264,680	35,055	203,020	124,605
French origins	2,683,840	7,025	8,085	35,720	119,115
European origins	3,742,890	3,465	2,455	35,880	11,060
Western European origins	1,126,095	1,365	1,775	24,670	6,565
Northern European origins	167,285	645	175	1,395	1,165
Eastern European origins	867,055	460	220	3,940	1,225
Southern European origins	1,376,935	860	230	4,750	1,745
Other European origins	205,525	125	55	1,125	355
Arab origins	188,435	290	430	4,215	910
West Asian origins	106,870	30	20	510	195
South Asian origins	590,145	775	90	2,660	985
East and Southeast Asian origins	1,271,450	1,250	380	4,015	1,895
African origins	137,315	230	40	3,545	440
Pacific Islands origins	5,765	0	0	0	0
Latin, Central and South American origins	118,640	40	15	185	130
Caribbean origins	305,290	50	40	705	340
Aboriginal origins ²	477,630	7,765	385	8,130	6,465
Canadian origins ³	5,326,995	114,665	17,305	173,135	174,570
Other origins ⁴	80,840	75	45	470	485
Multiple origins ⁵	10,224,495	146,815	68,510	427,765	288,430
British Isles only ⁶	1,606,450	51,115	21,770	93,830	57,790
British Isles and French	856,985	17,830	14,040	64,665	53,355
British Isles and Canadian	1,179,725	40,640	13,245	75,185	50,450
British Isles and other ⁷	2,217,365	16,845	6,400	71,160	28,275
British Isles, Canadian and other ⁷	598,635	3,700	2,060	22,660	10,755
French only ⁸	12,430	25	410	2,730	4,725
French and Canadian	597,605	1,310	2,105	10,830	34,790
French and other ⁷	435,200	1,480	715	8,770	5,305
French, Canadian and other ⁷	121,805	570	150	3,230	1,680
Canadian and other ⁷	579,050	2,930	750	14,225	5,725
British Isles, French and Canadian	280,595	3,385	3,565	19,815	18,370
British Isles, French and other ⁷	518,480	4,805	2,200	22,885	11,395
British Isles, French, Canadian and other ⁷	121,870	875	490	5,420	3,045
Other multiple origins ⁹	1,098,295	1,295	595	12,355	2,765

1. Includes respondents who reported one ethnic origin only.

2. There are different ways to define the Aboriginal population in Canada. The data shown here are for persons who reported Aboriginal ethnic origin/ancestry (North American Indian, Métis or Inuit). The 1996 Census also provides information on persons who self-identified with an Aboriginal group. Depending on the application, data on either identity or ethnic origin/ancestry may be appropriate for defining the Aboriginal population. For more information, please contact your local Statistics Canada regional office.

3. Caution should be used in comparing data for "Canadian" ethnic origin between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses.

4. Includes respondents who reported one of the following origins: *American, Australian, New Zealander* or *Québécois*.

5. Includes respondents who reported more than one ethnic origin.

6. Includes respondents who reported two or more of the following origins: English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh or British not included elsewhere.

7. "Other" includes respondents who reported any origin other than a British Isles origin, French origin or Canadian.

8. Includes respondents who reported French and Acadian.

9. Includes respondents who reported two or more origins other than British Isles origins, French origins or Canadian.

Source: Statistics Canada's Internet Site, 1996 Census *Nation* tables, Single and multiple ethnic origin responses, Provinces and Territories,

<<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Pgdb/People/Population/demo28a.htm>> [13 July 2001]

2.3 United Kingdom

General statistical information

Population: 59,647,790 (July 2001 est).

Population growth rate: 0.23% (2001 est).

Birth rate: 11.54 births/1,000 population (2000 est).

Net migration rate: +1.07 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2001 est).

Ethnic groups: English 81.5%, Scottish 9.6%, Irish 2.4%, Welsh 1.9%, Ulster 1.8%, West Indian, Indian, Pakistani, and other 2.8%.

Religions: Anglican 27,000,000, Roman Catholic 9,000,000, Muslim 1,000,000, Presbyterian 800,000, Methodist 760,000, Sikh 400,000, Hindu 350,000, Jewish 300,000 (1991 est).

Languages: English, Welsh (about 26% of the population of Wales), Scottish form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland).

Source: The World Factbook 2000 <<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook>> [2 October 2001]

General background

England and Wales have traditionally had immigration from within the United Kingdom and Europe and from the late 1940s from Commonwealth countries, within African and the Caribbean, and also Guyana, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The changing immigration patterns have been reflected in the measures used to define ethnic group populations. There was an awareness of the discrimination and disadvantages those minority ethnic groups suffered, and therefore the need to measure ethnic groups, to enable social planning and monitoring of equality issues.

Source: The Question Bank, Social Surveys Online <http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/topics/ethnicity/ethnic_census.htm> [5 April 2001]

Population census

This year is the bicentenary of the census in the United Kingdom. Decennial censuses have been held since 1801. Country of birth has been asked since 1841 in the census to define immigrant populations. This question did not capture the second and third generation of these groups and therefore could not define ethnic minorities. In 1991, a question asking for ethnic group identification was introduced to address this issue.

The population census ethnic group question for 2001 asks:

What is your ethnic group? Choose on section from A to E then tick the appropriate box to indicate your cultural background.

A White

Tick boxes provided are British, Irish, Any other White background, this is followed by the words 'please write in' and there are two fields available.

B Mixed

Tick boxes provided are White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African, White and Asian, Any other mixed background, this is followed by the words 'please write in' and there are two fields available.

C Asian or Asian British

Tick boxes provided are Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Any other Asian background. This is followed by the words 'please write in' and there are two fields available.

D Black or Black British

Tick boxes provided are Caribbean, African, Any other Black background. This is followed by the words 'please write in' and there are two fields available.

E Chinese or other ethnic group

Tick boxes provided are Chinese and Any other. This is followed by the words 'please write in' and there are two fields available.

The question preceding this is:

"What is your country of birth?" Tick boxes provided are England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, Elsewhere, this is followed by the words, "please write in the present name of the country" and there are two fields available.

In **Wales** the ethnic group question is followed by the question, **"Can you understand, speak, read, or write Welsh?"**

An interim standard and classification are in place now while further research looking at the relationship of religion and language is carried out. This interim standard uses both ethnic and national group data. Users of ethnic data for planning health and other services need information identifying white-Irish, and it is also needed for government policy.

Source: UK Office of National Statistics <<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/pdfs/H1.pdf>> [6 April 2001]

Table 3 shows the classification for ethnicity. The categories are a mix of race, nationalities and ethnic groups.

Surveys

The **Omnibus Survey** asks a question about national identity using a show card in the face-to-face interview. It lists English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish, British, 'Or something else', (the order of the first nationality is changed accordingly for British, Scottish and Welsh interviews).

Source: UK Office for National Statistics, Internet Site

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/compendia_reference/surveys/survey_of_omni.asp> [19 July 2001]

The **General Household Survey** (a quarterly survey) 1996 asks "To which of the groups listed on this card do you consider you belong?" and lists 9 response categories. Another question is asked to specify what group in 'Black other' or 'none of these', that the person belongs to and a text response is required. This question is the last question of the survey and not placed with other demographic variables.

Source: UK Office for National Statistics, Internet Site

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/compendia_reference/surveys/survey_of_ghs.asp> [19 July 2001]

The **Health and Lifestyle Survey** – the 1991 survey had an ethnic group question completed by the interviewer from observation of the interviewee after the interview had concluded. The current definition is self-identification of ethnic group.

An example of ethnic group output from the **Labour Force Survey** can be seen in Table 4. This table is named 'ethnic group' but the categories are a mix of race and nationalities.

Table 3
United Kingdom National Statistics Interim Standard Classifications for
presenting Ethnic and National Groups Data

ETHNIC GROUP		NATIONAL GROUP (example presentation)
Level 1	Level 2	
WHITE	WHITE or WHITE	White ethnic group
	British	English
	Irish*	Scottish
		Welsh
		Irish
		British
background	Other	Other
White groups	White	All
	All	All
MIXED	MIXED	Not stated
	White and Black Caribbean	All ethnic groups
	White and Black African	(including Whites)
	White and Asian	English
		Scottish
		Welsh
	Other Mixed background	Irish
	All Mixed groups	British
		Other
ASIAN or ASIAN BRITISH	ASIAN or ASIAN BRITISH	All
	Indian	All
		Not stated
	Pakistani	
	Bangladeshi	
	Other Asian background	
	All Asian groups	
BLACK or BLACK BRITISH	BLACK or BLACK BRITISH	
	Caribbean	
	African	
	Other Black background	
	All Black groups	
CHINESE or OTHER ETHNIC GROUP	CHINESE or OTHER ETHNIC GROUP	
	Chinese	
	Other ethnic group	
	All Chinese or Other groups	
ALL ETHNIC GROUPS	ALL ETHNIC GROUPS	
NOT STATED	NOT STATED	

* Given the accepted need to present White-Irish in National Statistics analyses about ethnic minority differences, such presentations will include the category 'White-Irish' in Level 2 analyses, between the British and Other White categories. A footnote is therefore required to clearly indicate that estimates of the White-Irish are derived by co-analysing respondents who chose the 'Irish' category in the national group question, with those who identified themselves as 'White' in the ethnic group question.

Source: UK Office for National Statistics, Internet Site <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/themes/compendia_refe.../ns_ethnic_classification.as> [5 April 2001]

Table 4

United Kingdom Resident Population¹ by Ethnic Group², 1999-2000³

Percentage and thousands		
Ethnic Group	North East	Great Britain
Black ⁴	--	2.1
Indian	--	1.7
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	0.6	1.6
Mixed/Other	0.4	1.4
Total ethnic minority population	1.5	6.7
White	98.5	93.2
All Persons(=100%) (thousands)	2,551	56, 927

¹ Population in private households, students in halls of residence and those in NHS accommodation.

² For some ethnic origins for the region, sample sizes are too small to provide a reliable estimate.

³ Four quarter average summer 1999 to Spring 2000.

⁴ Includes black mixed.

Source: UK Office for National Statistics, Internet Site, Winter 2000, Region in Figures, North East, edG.Edwards, from Population 2.3 Resident Population: by ethnic group, 1999-2000 <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/compendia_reference/downloads/rifne.pdf> [19 July 2001]

2.4 Ireland

General statistical information

Population: 3,840,838 (July 2001 est).

Population growth rate: 1.12% (2001 est).

Birth rate: 14.57 births/1,000 population (2001 est).

Net migration rate: +4.69 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2001 est).

Ethnic groups: Celtic, English.

Religions: Roman Catholic 91.6%, Church of Ireland 2.5%, other 5.9% (1998 est).

Languages: English is the language generally used; Irish (Gaelic) is spoken mainly in areas located along the western seaboard.

Source: The World Factbook 2001 <<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook>> [2 October 2001]

General background

Ireland has traditionally experienced little immigration apart from the United Kingdom. Religion has been an identifying factor in the history of Ireland. However, with the increasing immigrant population, questions are being devised to help identify ethnic groups.

Population census

A decennial population census has been held since 1841. In the past, the Central Statistics Office did not ask a census question regarding ethnicity or nationality. A question about religion

has been asked each census, see Table 4, and a question about ability to speak Irish. With changes to the population through immigration the Office now recognises the need for a question to discern the different ethnic populations. Ireland has been able to identify first generation immigrants through the 'place of birth' question but was not able to identify second and further generations. For the 2001, now delayed until 2002, population census there is a question about nationality. There are three tick box responses, 'Irish', 'Other nationality, write in nationality' and 'no nationality'. The help notes do not describe what nationality means.

The International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) Country classification will be used as a basis for the nationality classification being developed. In the case of persons with more than one nationality a numeric code is being assigned.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 01 Irish-United Kingdom | 02 Irish-American |
| 03 Irish-European Union | 04 Irish-Other |
| 05 Multi-nationality | |

Source: Personal communication, Ireland's Central Statistical Office [10 July 2001]

A place of birth question used in the census enables people to write in a county if born in Ireland or a country if born outside Ireland. As most people are born in Ireland, the county question is traditionally important. A new country classification is being developed based on the ISO Country classification.

Surveys

The Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) asks a nationality question with a simplified country classification of 18 categories. The country of birth question also uses a similar classification. Also there is a question asking about Irish citizenship, with responses 'yes', 'no', 'don't know' and 'refused'.

Nationality classification

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2 Northern Irish | 3 British (English, Scottish, Welsh) |
| 4 German | 5 French |
| 6 Italian | 7 Other EU |
| 8 Non-EU Western European | 9 Central/Eastern European |
| 10 American (USA) | 11 Canadian |
| 12 Australian | 13 New Zealander |
| 14 African | 15 Indian |
| 16 Pakistani | 17 Other |
| 98 Don't know | 99 Refused |

Country classification

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Ireland (Republic) | 2 Northern Ireland |
| 3 Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) | 4 Germany |
| 5 France | 6 Italy |

- 7 Other EU
 - 9 Central / Eastern Europe
 - 11 Canada
 - 13 New Zealand
 - 15 India
 - 17 Other
 - 99 Refused
- 8 Non-EU Western Europe
 - 10 America (USA)
 - 12 Australia
 - 14 Africa
 - 16 Pakistan
 - 98 Don't know

Source: Personal communication, Ireland's Central Statistical Office [11 April 2001]

The religion classification is a flat classification (there are no further categories represented under the named category as in a hierarchy) of 38 categories with an additional six including 'lapsed' and 'other religion' that are generally aggregated for output. As Ireland has experienced little immigration, ethnicity was not asked of the population. The output table for religious denomination indicates small minority groups, for example Moslems.

Source: Personal communication, Ireland's Central Statistical Office [7 April 2001]

Table 5**Ireland's Religious Denomination: Population Classified by Region and Sex, 1991**

Religious Denomination	Persons	Males	Females
Roman Catholic	3,228,327	1,595,688	1,632,639
Church of Ireland (including Protestant)	89,187	43,718	45,469
<i>Of Which</i>			
Protestant	6,347	3,037	3,310
Presbyterian	13,199	6,686	6,513
Methodist	5,037	2,412	2,625
Jewish	1,518	782	799
Baptist	1,156	542	614
Quaker	749	349	400
Lutheran	1,010	421	589
Other Religions	35,828	18,636	17,192
<i>Of which</i>			
Christian (unspecified)	16,329	8,097	8,232
Muslim (Islamic)	3,875	2,407	1,468
Lapsed Roman Catholic	3,749	1,969	1,780
Jehovah's Witness	3,393	1,538	1,855
Buddhist	986	562	424
Hindu	953	572	381
Latter Day Saints	853	405	448
Agnostic	823	501	322
Evangelical	819	384	435
Bahai	430	217	213
Greek Orthodox	358	226	132
Atheist	320	230	90
Apostolic or Pentecostal	285	132	153
Brethren	256	113	143
Pantheist	202	122	80
Other Stated Denominations	2,197	1,161	1,036
No Religion	66,270	40,205	26,065
Not Stated	83,375	43,979	39,396
Total	3,525,719	1,753,418	1,772,301

Source: Ireland's Central Statistical Office Internet Site, Religious Denomination <<http://www.cso.ie/principlestats/centre1.html>> [20 July 2001]

2.5 Germany

General statistical information

Population: 83,029,536 (July 2001 est).

Population growth rate: 0.27% (2001 est).

Birth rate: 9.16 births/1,000 population (2001 est).

Net migration rate: +4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2001 est).

Ethnic groups: German 91.5%, Turkish 2.4%, other 6.1% (made up largely of Serbo-Croatian, Italian, Russian, Greek, Polish, and Spanish).

Religions: Protestant 38%, Roman Catholic 34%, Muslim 1.7%, unaffiliated or other 26.3%.

Languages: German.

Source: The World Factbook 2001 <<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>> [2 October 2001]

General background

Germany's history, particularly since World War II, has affected how ethnic groups are measured within this population. Immigration has increased the ethnic diversity within Germany over recent years.

Population census

The Statistisches Bundesamt asks a nationality question in each census. The nationality question is asked for the yearly micro-census as well and is recoverable from a population register. Questions relating to race, ethnicity, ancestry, and country of birth have not been asked since 1945.

Citizenship is linked to legal position in Germany. Those of German ancestry living outside Germany retain citizenship and resident rights - the law of jus sanguinis. Unless naturalised, other immigrants are de jure foreigners. In this way national statistics are collected in the population census question on nationality status and are able to define German and ethnic minority groups. The question asks;

“What is your nationality? (pick only one, since other questions state when more than one can be selected) German, Greek, Italian, other European Union (EU) countries, Yugoslavian, Turkish, other/none.”

The help notes accompanying this question were: "If you belong to Germany and have other 'nationalities', mark only Germany." People who have dual nationality (according to Article 116 Paragraph 1) should choose German. Stateless people or those with undeclared nationality belong under the category other/none. Other European Union (EU) Countries are Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. An example of how citizenship is used in output is shown in Table six.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Volkszählung 1987 Personenbogen [13 June 2001]

Microcensus

Since 1957, the microcensus has been an annual official statistics survey, sampling 1% of all households. It records population development, economic activity and the housing situation. Among other things, it is able to give information on economic activity, unemployment and occupation.

The microcensus asks if the person has German citizenship/nationality. For those who have two or none it then asks which foreign country the person has citizenship/nationality in? There are seven area categories: Europe, Africa, Americas, the Middle East, South Asia, East Asia and other, with countries listed for each area. Also, there is provision for those who are stateless.

Source: Stichprobenerhebung über die Bevölkerung und den Arbeitsmarkt, Mikrozensus 2001 und Arbeitskräftestichprobe der Europäischen Union 2001, SB 1e 2001 neu.doc [13 June 2001]

Surveys

The German Labour Force Survey includes a nationality question. A labour force survey is compulsory in all EU countries, although individual participation is voluntary. A combined microcensus and labour force survey for the EU will include the citizenship, previous country of residence, length of residence in Germany, and where resident in Germany questions.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt <http://www.statistik-bund.de/basis/e/bevoe/bev_tab4.htm> [13 June 2001]

Table 6**Citizenship of German Population**

Specification	Unit	1997	1998	1999
By citizenship				
Germans	1 000	74 638.4	74 728.5	74 827.4
Foreigners	1 000	7 419.0	7 308.5	7 336.1
Incl.:				
- Turkey	1 000	2 107.4	2 110.2	2 053.6
- Yugoslavia ¹	1 000	721.0	719.5	737.2
- Italy	1 000	607.9	612.0	615.9
- Greece	1 000	363.2	363.5	364.4
- Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 000	281.4	190.1	167.7
- Poland	1 000	283.3	283.6	291.7
- Croatia	1 000	206.6	208.9	214.0
- Austria	1 000	185.1	185.2	186.1
- United States	1 000	110.1	110.7	112.0
- Macedonia	1 000	42.6	46.2	49.4
- Slovenia	1 000	18.1	18.4	18.6

¹ Serbia-Montenegro

Source: Federal Statistical Office, Germany, table adapted from Population, Sex and Citizenship <http://www.statistik-bund.de/basis/e/bevoe/bev_tab4.htm> [13 June 2001]

2.6 Brazil

General statistical information

Population: 174,468,575.

Note: Brazil took an inter-censal count in August 1996 which reported a population of 157,079,573. That figure was about 5 percent lower than projections by the US Census Bureau, which is close to the implied under-enumeration of 4.6 percent for the 1991 Census. Estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS. This can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2001 est).

Population growth rate: 0.91% (2001 est).

Birth rate: 18.45 births/1,000 population (2001 est).

Net migration rate: -0.03 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2001 est).

Ethnic groups: white (includes Portuguese, German, Italian, Spanish, Polish) 55%, mixed white and black 38%, black 6%, other (includes Japanese, Arab, Amerindian) 1%.

Religions: Roman Catholic (nominal) 80%.

Languages: Portuguese (official), Spanish, English, French.

Source: The World Factbook 2000 <<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>> [2 October 2001]

General background

Brazil is a large country with many different ethnic groups including an indigenous Indian population. There has been a long history of immigration.

Population census

A demographic census is held every ten years measuring population and household characteristics, and is a household collection. The Brazilian population census asks a race question, "what is your colour or race?" There are five tick boxes for responses with no text

boxes for written responses. The response categories are white, black, mixed, yellow and indigenous (referring to the indigenous Indian population).

There is also a nationality question "what is your nationality?" with three tick boxes options: Natural Brazilian, Brazilian Citizenship, and Foreigner. There are three related questions for country of birth: "In which Brazilian state or foreign country were you born?" a question regarding uninterrupted stay in Brazil, and "In which state or foreign country was your previous residence?" There are two fields for written responses to the country questions.

Source: Brazil's Statistical Agency, IBGE, Demographic Census <<http://www1.ibge.gov.br/english/>> [7 April 2001]

Surveys

The National Household Sample Survey (PNAD) is an annual survey started in 1967 that collects demographic information, including race. This information is published and also used in conjunction with other surveys. The Urban Informal Economy survey is a five-yearly survey begun in 1997. It aims to gather information about the informal economy, jobs generated, income and the demographic profile, including race, of those who work in this way.

Source: Brazil's Statistical Agency, IBGE, PNAD <<http://www1.ibge.gov.br/english/>> [6 April 2001]

Table 7

1999 Resident Population of Brazil by Skin Colour or Race, Urban or Rural Situation and Sex

	Total	White people	Black people	Mulattos	Yellow people	American Indians	Undeclared
Total	160,336,471	86,626,719	8,645,506	64,043,050	742,372	261,740	17,084
Male	78,470,936	41,581,723	4,327,951	32,063,740	359,991	127,397	10,134
Female	81,865,535	45,044,996	4,317,555	31,979,310	382,381	134,343	6,950
Urban	127,751,405	72,416,442	6,924,851	47,536,828	664,653	192,775	15,856
Urban Male	61,562,657	34,339,159	3,407,697	23,395,356	320,472	91,067	8,906
Urban Female	66,188,748	38,077,283	3,517,154	24,141,472	344,181	101,708	6,950
Rural	32,585,066	14,210,277	1,720,655	16,506,222	77,719	68,965	1,228
Rural Male	16,908,279	7,242,564	920,254	8,668,384	39,519	36,330	1,228
Rural Female	15,676,787	6,967,713	800,401	7,837,838	38,200	32,635	-

Note: excluding the rural population of Rondonia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Para and Amapa

Source: Brazil's Statistical Agency, IBGE, PNAD, adapted from Table 1.2

<http://www1.ibge.gov.br/english/estatistica/populacao/trabalhoerendimento/pnad99/planotabular/tabbr1_2.shtm> [16 July 2001]

2.7 South Africa

General statistical information

Population: 43,586,097.

Note: South Africa took a census in October 1996 which showed a population of 40,583,611 (after an official adjustment for a 6.8% under-enumeration based on a post-enumeration survey). Estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS, which can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower

population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2001 est).

Population growth rate: 0.26% (2001 est).

Birth rate: 21.12 births/1,000 population (2001 est).

Net migration rate: -1.73 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2001 est).

Ethnic groups: Black 75.2%, White 13.6%, Coloured 8.6%, Indian 2.6%.

Religions: Christian 68% (includes most whites and Coloureds, about 60% of blacks and about 40% of Indians), Muslim 2%, Hindu 1.5% (60% of Indians), indigenous beliefs and animist 28.5%.

Languages: 11 official languages, including Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, Pedi, Sotho, Swazi, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa, Zulu.

Source: World Factbook 2000 <<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>> [6 April 2001]

General background

South Africa's history of colonisation, slavery and more recently of apartheid and its demise, has defined how ethnic groups have been measured over the years. Defining colour, and degree of colour, of a person for political rights has been replaced by racial self-affiliation.

Population census

South Africa holds a five-yearly census using interviewer enumeration with a de facto household collection. A de facto census enumerates people where they stay on census night.

The 1996 Census question asked three questions concerning population group, citizenship and country of birth plus a 'language spoken at home' question. Population group is chosen by the respondent and "does not reflect any 'official' definition. Interviewers were instructed to accept the response that is given even if you don't agree". There were four response options and an option of 'other' was not offered. During the 1996 Census some people asked for Griquas to be written on the form as a separate population group. Interviewers were informed that this could be done and a small number of written responses were coded separately. Not all of those who would identify with the population group Griquas could be collected because Griquas was added after the census had started.

Source: South Africa Statistics, Census in Brief, 1996 <<http://www.statssa.gov.za/RelatedInverseSites/Census2001/census2001home.htm>> [31 May 2001]

The **population group** question was worded,

How would (the person) describe him-/herself?

There were four response categories 1 = African/Black, 2 = Coloured, 3 = Indian/Asian, 4 = White

This question was the same for the household and personal questionnaires. Output and coding categories were the same as above and included a residual category of unspecified.

The **citizenship** question was a two-part question on the household and personal questionnaires.

Is the (person) a citizen of:

1 = South Africa only (including the former TBVC states)? (TBVC states are Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei)

2 = South Africa and another country (dual citizenship)?

3 = Another country only?

The second part of the question asked (If ticked dual citizenship or citizenship of another country) **What is the name of the country?**

Instructions: Write in the name of the country.

Note: The term citizen was not defined on the census questionnaire. On the special enumeration questionnaires, only 'nationality or citizenship' was asked for with no information obtained on dual citizenship. However, in the definitions of 1996 Census variables it is in line with the United Nations definition (see 5.1). The definition given for population group in the Census 1996 national results is that it "describes the racial classification of a particular group of South African citizens. The previous government used this type of classification to divide the South African population into distinct groupings on which to base apartheid policies. It is now important for Stats SA continue to use this classification wherever possible, since it clearly indicates the effects of discrimination of the past, and permits monitoring of policies to alleviate discrimination. In the past, population group was based on a legal definition, but it is now based on self-perception and self-classification."

Source: South Africa Statistics, Census 1996, National results The count and how it was done, chpt 1, Definitions in this publication <<http://www.statssa.gov.za/default1.asp>> [26 October 2001]

Citizenship output

Citizenship output, as seen in table eight, has a broad grouping of nine categories. The groupings are:

- South Africa
- SADEC countries (South African Development Community, eg Botswana, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Tanzania)
- Rest of Africa
- Europe
- Asia
- North America
- Central and South America
- Australia and New Zealand
- Unspecified / Other

Source: South Africa Statistics, 1996, Meta-data for the person file <<http://www.statssa.gov.za/default1.asp>> [31 May 2001]

Table 8

South African Citizenship by Province

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu- Natal	Mpuma- Langa	Northern Cape	Northern Province	North West	Western Cape	South Africa
South Africa	6,287,034	2,578,122	7,153,733	8,376,052	2,774,256	838,252	4,897,775	3,310,162	3,912,977	40,128,362
SADEC countries	3,566	50,487	110,267	7,911	20,184	1,246	25,683	37,736	5,664	262,744
Rest of Africa	1,482	182	4,328	1,038	372	33	223	551	1,019	9,229
Europe	4,901	1,562	45,207	17,626	2,439	293	616	1,279	26,267	100,190
Asia	1,445	598	5,328	2,370	203	56	494	930	1,822	13,246
North America	321	64	2,011	768	182	39	33	88	1,417	4,923
Central and South America	927	274	4,622	2,981	530	66	200	245	2,013	11,858
Australia and New Zealand	190	28	1,034	536	52	11	31	50	824	2,755
Unspecified /Other	2,660	2,188	21,893	7,738	2,493	324	4,313	3,785	4,871	50,266
Total	6,302,525	2,633,504	7,348,423	8,417,021	2,800,711	840,321	4,929,368	3,354,825	3,956,875	40,583,573

Source: South Africa Statistics, 1996, Population, Table 2.14, Citizenship by province
<<http://www.statssa.gov.za/census96/HTML/CIB/Population/214.htm>> [17 July 2001]

2.8 Mauritius

General statistical information

Population: 1,189,825 (July 2001 est).

Population growth rate: 0.88% (2001 est).

Birth rate: 16.5 births/1,000 population (2001 est).

Net migration rate: -0.92 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2001 est).

Ethnic groups: Indo-Mauritian 68%, Creole 27%, Sino-Mauritian 3%, Franco-Mauritian 2%.

Religions: Hindu 52%, Christian 28.3% (Roman Catholic 26%, Protestant 2.3%), Muslim 16.6%, other 3.1%.

Languages: English (official), Creole, French, Hindi, Urdu, Hakka, Bojpoori.

Source: The World Factbook 2001 <<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>> [2 October 2001]

General background

Mauritius has distinct ethnic groups defined by their languages and religions. The largest group is the Indo-Mauritians. Mauritius has been successively a Dutch, French and British colony. It became independent of Britain in 1968 and is a Commonwealth country.

Source: National Computer Board, Government online, History of Mauritius <<http://ncb.intnet.mu/cso/mif/intro.htm>> [23 July 2001]

Population census

Mauritius has held a decennial census since 1846, and its last census was 2000. The statistical office makes use of administrative records, for example immigration data, and carries out annual and five-yearly surveys. Information is collected on citizenship and linguistic group in the population censuses.

According to the Mauritian constitution, the Mauritian population includes a Hindu community, a Muslim community, a Sino-Mauritian community and the general population. The last time a question was asked on community at a population census was in 1972. The question was: "To which of the following communities does this person claim to belong? Hindu, Muslim, Sino-Mauritian, General Population".

Source: Mauritius Central Statistical Office Personal communication [5 June 2001]

The 2000 Census questions on citizenship and linguistic group were as follows:

Citizenship

"If Mauritian Nationality, write

MB - Mauritian born,

MD - Mauritian by descent,

MR - Mauritian by registration,

MN - Mauritian by naturalisation,

If not Mauritian, specify the country of citizenship".

A four-digit coding system was devised for classification of citizenship other than Mauritian, to be in line with the coding system of regions within the country.

Linguistic group

The question says: "State the language spoken by the person's ancestors.

If the language of paternal ancestors is different from that of the maternal ancestors, write both".

The classification is based on the linguistic groups present in the country. An example of how the classification is used in output is presented in Table 9.

Table 9
Mauritian Resident population by Nationality - 1990

Total	1,056,660		
Mauritian	1,052,990		
By Birth	1,047,868		
By Registration	2,319		
By Naturalisation	2,686		
Other	117		
<hr/>			
Non-Mauritian	3,613		
<hr/>			
Africa	495	Europe	1769
Madagascar	56	France	788
Seychelles	43	Germany	57
South Africa	184	Italy	38
Other	212	United Kingdom	694
America, North	79	Other	192
Canada	36	Oceania	38
USA	37	Australia	22
Other	6	Other	16
Asia	1198	USSR	34
China	346	Not stated	57
Hong Kong	91		
India	515		
Japan	23		
Malaysian	36		
Taiwan	34		
Other	153		

Source: Mauritius Central Statistical Office, 1990 Population Census, adapted from Table D4 – Population present on Census night and resident population by nationality and sex – 1990.

Table 10
Mauritian Resident Population by Language of Forefathers

Language of forefathers	Total	Language of forefathers	Total
All linguistic groups	1,056,660		
Creole	379,288	Chinese & European	58
		Chinese & Oriental	227
Cantonese	316		
Chinese	13,538	French & Other European	1,276
Hakka	3,343	French & Oriental	222
Mandarin	395	Other European & Oriental	326
Other Chinese	60		
		Bhojpuri & Hindi	32,922
English	888	Bhojpuri & Marathi	352
French	22,367	Bhojpuri & Tamil	498
Other European	229	Bhojpuri & Telegu	516
		Bhojpuri & Urdu	3,553
Arabic	1,686	Bhojpuri & Other Oriental	163
Bhojpuri	343,832	Hindi & Marathi	87
Gujrati	2,181	Hindi & Tamil	196
Hindi	38,181	Hindi & Telegu	81
Marathi	17,732	Hindi & Urdu	88
Tamil	47,953	Hindi & Other Oriental	92
Telegu	21,033		
Urdu	45,311	Marathi & Tamil	4
Other Oriental	1,019	Marathi & Telegu	2
		Marathi & Urdu	5
Creole & Chinese	2,439	Marathi & Other Oriental	4
Creole & French	15,023		
Creole & Other European	1,100	Tamil & Telegu	32
Creole & Bhojpuri	34,371	Tamil & Urdu	23
Creole & Hindi	2,316	Tamil & Other Oriental	16
Creole & Marathi	1,089		
Creole & Tamil	5,983	Other	750
Creole & Telegu	1,163		
Creole & Urdu	10,119	Not stated	1,005
Creole & Other Oriental	1,207		

Source: Mauritius Central Statistical Office, Population Census 1990, adapted from Table D7 – Resident Population by Language of Forefathers and Sex.

2.9 Fiji

General statistical information

Population: 844,330 (2001 est) under 15 years (1990-1999) 32%.

Population growth rate: 1.41% (2001 est).

Birth rate: 23.33 per 1000 population (2001 est).

Net migration rate: -3.45 migrants/1000 population (2001 est).

Ethnic groups: Fijian, Indian.

Religions: Christian, Hindu and Islam.

Official languages: Fijian and Hindustani, majority speak English.

Source: The World Factbook 2001 <<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook>> [2 October 2001]

General background

Fiji has a small population, including the indigenous population and a history of immigrant Indian labourers that grew to surpass the indigenous Fijian populations. Tension between the groups has resulted in emigration of the Indian population to a level below the indigenous Fijian population.

Population census

The earliest census recorded in Fiji was a population count in 1879. From 1881 a decennial census has been held, apart from 1931 when there was a 15-year gap. It is not self-enumerated because of literacy issues and is a de-facto census where people are included in the household where they spent the night. In the 1996 Census those born after 1981 answered a short questionnaire excluding income and housing questions.

Questions relating to ethnicity are place of birth and the ethnic group question. One response was accepted for ethnicity. The enumerator was instructed to “record the group or race to which the person considers he or she belongs. If there is any doubt as to the person’s racial origin, record the father” (p 281, 1996 Fiji Census). Enumerators asked “Are you” followed by the names of the main ethnic groups in Fiji as examples.

The classification code used for ethnic group has nine categories:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Fijians | 2 Indians |
| 3 Chinese and part-Chinese | 4 European |
| 5 Part-European | 6 Rotuman |
| 7 Other Pacific Islanders | 8 All others |
| 9 Not stated | |

Enumerators ask the place of birth question as “where was (your) mother living when (you) were born?” (p.284, *ibid*) so as to record the place of residence rather than a hospital. A detailed description of the address or rural location is required and this is coded using the province classification.

The place of birth classification has 24 categories for those of other than Fijian birth, with the top level of four categories, Polynesia, Melanesia, Micronesia and Other.

The output table, Table A Population by Ethnic Origin and Sex at Successive Censuses: 1881-1996 (p 29, *ibid*) describes ethnic origin so it is not clear whether this variable has been measured differently over the censuses. The enumerator notes for 1996 make it clear that ethnic group is self-perceived.

Households are given an ethnicity label as presented in the following table.

Table 11
Percentage Distribution of Fijian Population and Household Size for 1986 and 1996
Censuses by Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	% Distribution Population		Household Size	
	1986 Census	1996 Census	1986 Census	1996 Census
Chinese and Part-Chinese	0.7	0.6	4.6	4.6
Europeans	0.6	0.4	3.2	2.7
Fijians	46.0	50.8	6.1	5.9
Indians	48.7	43.7	5.4	4.9
Part Europeans	1.4	1.5	NA	5.0
Rotumans	1.2	1.3	NA	5.5
All Others	1.4	1.7	5.1	5.9
Total Population	100.0	100.0	5.7	5.4

Source: Fiji Statistics Bureau, Fiji in Profile, from Table Ethnic Group, Percentage Distribution of Population and Household Size <<http://www.statsfiji.gov.fj/index.html>> [5 July 2001]

2.10 Australia

General statistical information

Population: 19,334,200 (March 2001 est).

Population growth rate: 1.2% (March 2001 est).

Births: 249,616 (March 2001 est).

Net migration: 224,900 (year ending Mar 2001).

Ethnic groups: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders 2%.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/NT00017C5A>> [18 July 2001]

Ancestry: English 35.6%, Australian 18.6%, Italian 3.3%, Irish 2.4%, Scottish 2.2%, Greek 1.9%, British 1.8%, German 1.5%, Chinese 1.1%, Others 31.6%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, adapted from Table 4 Most Commonly Reported Ancestries in 1986, Census of population and Housing <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/0/49F609C83CF34D69CA2569DE0025C182?Open>> [1 October 2001]

Religions: Christian 71%, non-Christian religions 3%, no religion/inadequate response 25%.

Languages: English, indigenous languages are spoken by 44,000 people, languages spoken at home by 100,000 people or over are: Italian, Greek, Cantonese, Arabic, Vietnamese (with a total of 2.5 million [aged 5 years and over]).

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics *ibid* [18 July 2001]

<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/b06660592430724fca2568b5007b8619/c85cbe3e5e0f324bca256a16008312f7!OpenDocument>

General background

Australia is a multicultural society, including indigenous aboriginal peoples and immigrants from around the world. It has an infrastructure to cater for arriving immigrants.

Population census

Since 1961, the Census of Population and Housing has been held every five years and the 2001 Census will be the fourteenth census. The census is collected from householders and is self-enumerated. Ethnicity has not been collected, although a question about ancestry was asked in 1986. A number of variables from 1996 may have been used to derive ethnicity.

Questions for 2001 will ask for information concerning citizenship, country of birth, year of arrival, Australian or overseas birthplace of father and mother, language most often spoken at home, Australian indigenous origin, and ancestry. The two ethnic questions are recorded below:

What is the person's ancestry?

- For example: Vietnamese, Hmong, Dutch, Kurdish, Australian South Sea Islander, Maori, Lebanese
- Provide more than one ancestry if necessary.

The tick boxes are supplied in this order, English, Irish, Italian, German, Greek, Chinese, Australian, Other – please specify with three rows of boxes for responses.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, How Australia Takes a Census

<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/ABS%40.nsf/7884593a92027766ca2568b5007b8617/fdd0e3e51366bcd0ca25696c00835b46!OpenDocument>> [18 July 2001]

Australia analyses the variables: ancestry, birthplace and parents' birthplace, Australia or overseas, as an indicator for first, and second-generation, Australians' ethnic background.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics ABS Census Dictionary

<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/ABS%40.nsf/7884593a92027766ca2568b5007b8617!OpenView&Start=1&Count=1500&Expand=7#7>> [18 July 2001]

The classification for the 2001 Census has a geographic approach to the way it categorises ethnic groups. (For further information see the perspectives paper 'Comparison of the measurement of ethnicity in Australia and New Zealand' available on the Statistics New Zealand website.

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/_4c2567d7000a9da6.nsf/b90443ff38ef0d454c256808008075/1ad29a474e3ccf5acc25691c0003a039?OpenDocume>

Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

No,

Yes Aboriginal,

Yes Torres Strait Islander.

The notes on the question state "For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin mark both 'Yes' boxes."

Table 12 is an example of how citizenship question responses are used for output.

Table 12**Australian Citizenship Rates by Country of Birth – 1996**

Country	Persons '000	Citizenship rate %	Standardised citizenship rate(a) %
Viet Nam	151.1	88.5	89.6
Former Yugoslav Republics	175.4	87.5	87.3
Greece	126.5	96.1	87.3
China	111.0	48.6	76.3
Italy	238.2	78.8	65.6
Germany	110.3	75.8	63.1
Netherlands	87.9	77.7	60.4
United Kingdom	1,124.0	60.5	57.5
New Zealand	291.4	32.3	38.3
Total overseas born	3,901.9	67.8	67.8

(a) The rates of citizenship that would be expected if the population had the same age and period of residence profile as the total overseas born population.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, from table 5.50, Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/ABS%40.nsf/94713ad445ff1425ca25682000192af2/7873f2ec5f76cb96ca2569de002139d3!OpenDocument>>
[1 August 2001]

Table 13 shows the use of the nationality classification in output.

Table 13
Former Nationality, People granted Australian Citizenship, 1998 – 1999

Citizenship	Number	%	Citizenship	Number	%
British	13,529	17.7	Iranian	876	1.1
Chinese(a)	10,947	14.3	Pakistani	734	1
New Zealander	6,320	8.3	Irish	724	0.9
Vietnamese	3,083	4	Bangladeshi	637	0.8
Indian	2,695	3.5	Italian	624	0.8
Filipino	2,606	3.4	Thai	590	0.8
Bosnian-Herzegovinian	1,841	2.4	Canadian	576	0.8
Sri Lankan	1,707	2.2	Ukrainian	467	0.6
Iraqi	1,698	2.2	Polish	458	0.6
Fijian	1,665	2.2	Maltese	432	0.6
South African	1,606	2.1	Egyptian	430	0.6
Chinese (Taiwan)	1,102	1.4	Portuguese (incl.Macau)	370	0.5
Lebanese	1,091	1.4	German	356	0.5
Korean	1,085	1.4	Afghan	333	0.4
American (b)	1,083	1.4	Greek	296	0.4
Malaysian	1,002	1.3	Romanian	285	0.4
Turkish	951	1.2	Chilean	279	0.4
Cambodian	940	1.2	Other nationalities	11,425	14.9
Total	76,474	100	Stateless	1,044	1.4

(a) People's Republic of China including Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. (b) Citizen of the United States of America including American Samoa

Source: Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, 'Immigration Update'
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/ABS%40.nsf/94713ad445ff1425ca25682000192af2/7873f2ec5f76cb96ca2569de002139d3!OpenDocument>>
[1 August 2001]

Section Three

Administrative Collections: How Ethnicity is Measured in Countries with Register-Based Data or No Census of Population

All Scandinavian countries are working towards fully operating administrative collections. Norway has its last census this year and Sweden in 2005, although their census results are extracted on registration data. Denmark and Finland have administrative collections. Singapore obtained its 2000 Census of the Population on its administrative data.

Other countries using population registers are Monaco, San Marino, Andorra, Greenland, Faroe Islands and Iceland. The Western Sahara uses administrative records for a population count.

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, Population and housing census dates <<http://www.un.org/depts/unsd/demog/cendate/index.html>> [6 July 2001]

3.1 Singapore

General statistical information

Population: 4,300,419 (July 2001 est).

Population growth rate: 3.5% (2001 est).

Birth rate: 12.8 births/1,000 population (2001 est).

Net migration rate: +26.45 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2001 est).

Ethnic groups: Chinese 76.7%, Malay 14%, Indian 7.9%, other 1.4%.

Religions: Buddhism (Chinese), Muslim (Malays), Christian, Hindu, Sikh, Taoism, Confucianism.

Languages: Chinese (official), Malay (official and national), Tamil (official), English (official).

Source: The World Factbook 2001 <<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook>> [2 October 2001]

General background

Singapore, a city-state, has been a trade and settlement centre for Indians, Arabs and Chinese. These groups have brought their different cultures and religions to this area in addition to the beliefs of the indigenous Malay people. Singapore and the surrounding areas have been colonised successively by the Portuguese, Dutch and the English, influencing the cultural dimension of Singapore.

Population census

Singapore conducted the first register-based census in the year 2000. A Household Registration Database (HRD) was the main source of basic personal and demographic data for all persons in Singapore. Ethnic group, citizenship and country of birth information were available for each person from the register. Language spoken at home is also recorded.

The definition used by Statistics Singapore is that “ethnic group refers to a person’s race as declared by that person. For those of mixed parentage, they are usually declared under the ethnic group of their fathers.”

Source: Singapore Department of Statistics, Definitions <www.singstat.gov.sg/C2000/cglossary.html> [6 April 2001]

Ethnic group data came from the register and was pre-printed on the census forms in 2000 for verification with the respondent. Each person was classified to only one ethnic group according to either father’s ethnic group or what the person wrote on the census form. The Singapore government and statistical departments classify the population under four main ethnic groups: Chinese, Malay, Indian and Others’ with many sub-categories falling under each main category.

Ethnic group classification

- The Chinese category lists 22 sub-categories, including Hokkien, Teochew, Cantonese, Hakka, Hainanese, Hockchia, Foochow, Henghua, Shanghainese plus ‘other Chinese’.
- The Malay category refers to persons of Malay or Indonesian origin and contains 18 subcategories, listing Javanese, Boyanese, Bugi and ‘other Malays’.
- The Indian category contains groups that have origins in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. It lists 24 subcategories: Tamils, Malayali, Punjabi, Bengali, Singhalese plus ‘other Indians’.
- ‘Other’ refers to all other groups not already listed including Eurasian, Caucasian, Arab and Japanese.

Other output

Resident households by household size and ethnic group of head of household are output as are dwelling types. The head is defined “as the person generally acknowledged as such by

other members of the household, normally the older member, the main income earner, the owner-occupier of the house or the person who manages the affairs of the household. Where unrelated the person who manages household affairs or responsible person who supplied the information on others.”

Source: Singapore Department of Statistics, Definitions <www.singstat.gov.sg/C2000/cglossary.html> [6 June 2001]

An example of a demographic output table for age and ethnic group can be seen in Table 15.

Table 14
Singapore Residents by Age Group and Ethnic Group,
end June 2000

Age Group	Thousands				
	Total	Chinese	Malays	Indians	Others
Total	3,263.2	2,505.4	453.6	257.8	46.4
0-4	213.3	148.3	41.1	19.8	4.1
5-9	252.1	177.5	48.2	22.3	4.1
10-14	235.4	167.1	44.6	20.2	3.6
15-19	211.3	154.8	36.9	16.8	2.8
20-24	212.6	167.6	27.9	14.8	2.2
25-29	267.6	211.7	32.5	20.2	3.2
30-34	290.9	222.9	38.3	25.3	4.4
35-39	323.1	245.6	45.8	26.7	4.9
40-44	313.0	245.4	39.5	23.7	4.4
45-49	262.6	211.7	29.4	18.1	3.4
50-54	207.1	169.8	20.5	13.9	2.8
55-59	125.5	103.9	11.5	8.5	1.6
60-64	111.1	90.3	11.6	7.8	1.5
65-69	89.2	70.1	10.4	7.5	1.2
70-74	68.0	52.0	8.0	7.0	1.1
75-79	40.1	31.4	4.6	3.5	0.6
80 & Over	40.4	35.4	2.8	1.7	0.5

Note: Singapore residents refer to citizens and those who have been granted permanent residence in Singapore. Figures may not add up to total due to roundings.

Source: Monthly Digest of Statistics, Singapore, Singapore residents by age group and ethnic group, end June 2000
<<http://www.singstat.gov.sg/STATS/mds21a.pdf>> [6 June 2001]

3.2 Norway

Not presently available

Section Four

Countries not collecting ethnicity

Several countries do not ask a question regarding ethnic group, ancestry, race or similar variables.

4.1 India

General statistical information

Population: 1,029,991,145 (July 2001 est).

Population growth rate: 1.55% (2001 est).

Birth rate: 24.28 births/1,000 population (2001 est).

Net migration rate: -0.08 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2001 est).

Religions: Hindu 81.3%, Muslim 12%, Christian 2.3%, Sikh 1.9%, Others including Buddhism, Jains, and Parsi 2.5% (2000).

Languages: English enjoys associate status and is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication. Hindi is the national language and primary tongue of 30 percent of the people. Other official languages are Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, Gujarati, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Punjabi, Assamese, Kashmiri, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Hindustani.

Source: The World Factbook 2000<<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook>> [2 October 2001]

Population census

The 2001 Census was the sixth since independence from Britain in 1947. Two million enumerators collected household information by interview. Demographic information was collected such as religion and employment. No questions were asked regarding race or ethnicity. There are questions for mother tongue and other languages known, birth place – specify the state/country, and place of last residence. There were two questions relating to caste and tribe. These were “If Scheduled Caste, write the name of the Scheduled Caste from the list supplied”, and this is similar for Scheduled Tribe. An output table for this data was not found. Below there is an output table for religion.

Table 16**Religions by Indian State**

State/UT	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others**	Not Stated
INDIA*	82.00	12.12	2.34	1.94	0.76	0.40	0.39	0.05
1. Andhra Pradesh	89.14	8.91	1.83	0.03	0.03	0.04	-	0.02
2. Arunachal Pradesh	37.04	1.38	10.29	0.14	12.88	0.01	36.22	2.04
3. Assam	67.13	28.43	3.32	0.07	0.29	0.09	0.62	0.05
4. Bihar	82.42	14.81	0.98	0.09	-	0.03	1.67	-
5. Goa	64.68	5.25	29.86	0.09	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02
6. Gujarat	89.48	8.73	0.44	0.08	0.03	1.19	0.03	0.02
7. Haryana	89.21	4.64	0.10	5.81	0.01	0.21	-	0.02
8. Himachal Pradesh	95.90	1.72	0.09	1.01	1.24	0.02	-	0.02
9. Karnataka	85.45	11.64	1.91	0.02	0.16	0.73	0.01	0.08
10. Kerala	57.28	23.33	19.32	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	0.04
11. Madhya Pradesh	92.80	4.96	0.65	0.24	0.33	0.74	0.09	0.19
12. Maharashtra	81.12	9.67	1.12	0.21	6.39	1.22	0.13	0.14
13. Manipur	57.67	7.27	34.11	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.77	-
14. Meghalaya	14.67	3.46	64.58	0.15	0.16	0.02	16.82	0.14
15. Mizoram	5.05	0.66	85.73	0.04	7.83	-	0.27	0.42
16. Nagaland	10.12	1.71	87.47	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.48	0.01
17. Orissa	94.67	1.83	2.10	0.05	0.03	0.02	1.26	0.04
18. Punjab	34.46	1.18	1.11	62.95	0.12	0.10	0.01	0.07
19. Rajasthan	89.08	8.01	0.11	1.48	0.01	1.28	-	0.03
20. Sikkim	68.37	0.95	3.30	0.09	27.15	0.01	0.09	0.04
21. Tamil Nadu	88.67	5.47	5.69	0.01	-	0.12	0.01	0.03
22. Tripura	86.50	7.13	1.68	0.03	4.65	0.01	-	-
23. Uttar Pradesh	81.74	17.33	0.14	0.48	0.16	0.13	0.01	0.01
24. West Bengal	74.72	23.61	0.56	0.08	0.30	0.05	0.67	0.01
Union Territories								
1. Andaman & Nicobar Is.	67.53	7.61	23.95	0.48	0.11	0.01	0.09	0.22
2. Chandigarh	75.84	2.72	0.78	20.29	0.11	0.24	0.01	0.01
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.48	2.41	1.51	0.01	0.15	0.38	0.06	-
4. Daman And Diu	87.76	8.91	2.86	0.10	0.03	0.21	0.12	0.01
5. Delhi	83.67	9.44	0.88	4.84	0.15	1.00	0.01	0.01
6. Lakshadweep	4.52	94.31	1.16	-	-	-	-	0.01
7. Pondicherry	86.16	6.54	7.23	-	0.01	0.06	-	-

* Excludes figures for Jammu and Kashmir where the 1991 census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions

** Includes all other religions and persuasions.

Source: Census of India, 1991, Data Online, From Table 23: Percentage of Population of Major Religions, 1991, Source of this data is Table C - 9, Census of India 1991Part VB(ii) – Religion <<http://www.censusindia.net/index.html>> [1 August 2001

Section Five

United Nations, Eurostat and international agencies

5.1 United Nations

There are no internationally recognised standards or classifications for ethnic group or ethnic origin (or related variables), used by the United Nations (UN). They do have a country classification – Standard Country or Area Codes Classification for Statistical Use. The UN Minimum National Social Data Set recommendations do not include variables related to ethnicity (e.g. country of birth, ancestry) but there is a publication of guidelines for population and housing censuses. For national and/or ethnic group it states, “the population about which

information is needed in different countries are dependent upon national circumstances ... 'race', 'origin' and 'tribe' have a number of different connotations. The definitions and criteria applied by each country investigating ethnic characteristics ... be determined by the groups it desires to identify ... these groups will vary widely from country to country; thus, no internationally relevant criteria can be recommended." (p 72, 2.116, UN, 1998)

The definition for citizenship is "the legal nationality of each person" (p 71, 2.104-6, *ibid*). Both country of birth and citizenship are recommended to be asked in census as they may differ. By collecting citizenship the population can be divided in to three groups: citizens by birth, citizens by naturalisation and foreigners. The Standard Country or Area Codes (as above) are recommended to classify the responses. People who are stateless or have dual nationality need to be accommodated in enumeration and processing instructions (UN, 1998).

5.2 Eurostat

Eurostat has no classifications or standards for ethnicity or related concepts apart from the Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use used by the United Nations.

Source: Eurostat's Classifications, Rev.4, M/49 <<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon>> [15 May 2001]

A working document from the United Kingdom (UK) states that Eurostat's requirements are - the desirability for the UK to be working with Eurostat in developing harmonised Key Social Indicators (KSIs), which are at the heart of Europe-wide social reporting. Further, there is the need to develop harmonised concepts for topics such as households, income and urban/rural, sub-groups within households. There is also a need to focus on emerging social topics, such as social capital, e-society and cultural identity.

Source: National Statistics, UK, The need for harmonisation of concepts and definitions <<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/harmony/introduction/need.asp>> [15 May 2001]

5.3 International agencies

The International Labour Office (ILO) emphasises the need for discrimination of migrant workers to be combated by governments, and their special needs to be taken into consideration. This can only be done if these groups are identified by census or register information. For example

See: The Tripartite Meeting on Labour Practices in the Footwear, Leather, Textiles and Clothing Industries was held at the International Labour Office in Geneva from 16-20 October 2000 <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/sector/techmeet/tlfi00/tlfin.htm#_Toc512137550> [1 August 2001]

Conclusion

New Zealand is not the only country reviewing how it measures ethnic group affiliation. Internationally countries are re-examining the way they monitor different ethnic groups residing within their countries. Many countries have traditionally not collected ethnicity data. Some countries have had no need to identify different ethnic groups before now, as their population is ethnically homogenous or the numbers in their countries have been small. As immigration has increasingly occurred, and for many countries from non-traditional sources, this has heightened the need to be able to identify groups for policy and social-needs reasons. New standards and classifications are being developed by many countries to cater for the needs of government and national statistics. As can be seen from this report, different countries have developed quite different questions, categories and classifications to meet their needs.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: United States - Help notes for the US 2000 Census of Population

Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000, "Help Subjects A-Z" <<http://www.census.gov/iqa/atoz.html>> [4 July 2001]

ANCESTRY

There is no set rule as to how many generations are to be taken into account in determining ancestry. A person may report his or her ancestry based on the ethnic origin of a parent, a grandparent, or other distant ancestors.

GUIDELINES FOR REPORTING ANCESTRY

- Ancestry refers to the origin or roots of the person or person's ancestors before their arrival in the United States.
- Be specific, for example, distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian. If "Indian", specify American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian.
- If this person is more than one ancestry group (for example, German-Irish), enter as many ancestry groups as will fit in the spaces allowed.
- A RELIGIOUS group should **not** be reported as an ancestry.

If this person is an U.S. citizen by birth, mark the "Yes, born in the United States" box.

If this person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, mark the "Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas" box.

For people born in foreign countries who had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen at the time of their birth, mark the "Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents" box.

If this person has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen, mark the "Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization" box.

If this person is not a citizen of the United States, mark the "No, not a citizen of the United States" box.

LANGUAGE STATUS

Part A. LANGUAGE SPOKEN OTHER THAN ENGLISH

If the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home, mark the "Yes" box. If the person speaks the language only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang, mark the "No" box.

Part B. LANGUAGE

If the person speaks a language other than English at home, print the name of the language, other than English, spoken at home. **If more than one language** is reported, print the name of the language spoken most often or the language learned first. Print the language name, not the country name if they are different. For example, do not print India or Guatemala, instead write the name of the language.

Part C. ENGLISH ABILITY

If the person speaks a language other than English at home, mark the box that best describes the person's ability to speak ENGLISH.

Very well for people who have no difficulty speaking English.

Well for people who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

Not well for people who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

Not at all for people who cannot speak English.

Language Assistance Guides

The goal of the Census 2000 Language Program is to provide census information and assistance in languages other than English (languages other than Spanish in Puerto Rico).

The Census 2000 Language Assistance Guides are visual aids to assist respondents completing the Census 2000 mailout/mailback questionnaires. These guides are available in more than 40 different languages at Census Questionnaire Assistance Centers or by downloading and printing directly from this page. There are two separate language guide layouts - a two page guide (D-60A) corresponding to the Census 2000 short form questionnaire (D-1) and a 12 page guide (D-60B) corresponding to the Census 2000 long form questionnaire (D-2).

Short Form (D-1) Guides (and Long Form D-2 Guides)

Albanian
Amharic

Dinka
Dutch

Japanese
Korean

Somali
Spanish

<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Farsi</u>	<u>Kurdish</u>	<u>Swahili</u>
<u>Armenian</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Lao</u>	<u>Tagalog</u>
<u>Bengali</u>	<u>German</u>	<u>Polish</u>	<u>Thai</u>
<u>Burmese</u>	<u>Greek</u>	<u>Portuguese</u>	<u>Tibetan</u>
<u>Cambodian</u>	<u>Hebrew</u>	<u>Romani</u>	<u>Tigrinya</u>
<u>Chamorro</u>	<u>Hindi</u>	<u>Romanian</u>	<u>Tongan</u>
<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Hmong</u>	<u>Russian</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>
<u>Creole</u>	<u>Hungarian</u>	<u>Samoan</u>	<u>Urdu</u>
<u>Croatian</u>	<u>Ilocano</u>	<u>Serbian</u>	<u>Vietnamese</u>
<u>Czech</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Slovak</u>	<u>Yiddish</u>
<u>Dari</u>			

Non-English Fact Sheets

Fact sheets in languages other than English are available on the Census Bureau's main web site.

Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000, "Help Subjects", <<http://www.census.gov/iqa/guides.html>>[4/7/01]

Place of birth

For persons born in the United States, mark the "In the United States" box.

For persons born in the United States, print the name of the state in which the person was born. If the person was born in Washington, DC, print District of Columbia. If the state is unknown, print "United States."

For persons born outside the United States, mark the "Outside the United States" box.

For persons born outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's move. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean, (**not**, for example, West Indies).

If the person was born in a U.S. island area or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

Answer the question on race for ALL people.

Mark the appropriate box(es) for the category the person considers himself/herself to be.

Two or More Races

If this person considers his/her race to include two or more races, such as "Black-White," "White-Korean," "American Indian-White," mark the boxes for all the racial groups provided.

Ethnic and Racial Group

If this person considers his/her race to include both an ethnicity and racial group, such as "Canadian-White," "Cuban-Black," "Mexican-Korean," mark the appropriate box(es) for the racial group(s), e.g., White, Black, Korean.

Two or More Ethnicities

If this person considers himself/herself to be two or more ethnic groups, such as "French-Canadian," "Spanish-Mexican," "Irish-Mexican," mark the "Some other race" box and enter the name of the group in the space provided for the Some other race write-in.

Use of General Terms (such as American)

Multiracial, interracial, biracial, mixed race, American, Canadian, European, Spanish, French, or Italian are general terms. Mark the "Some other race" box and enter the response in the space provided.

American Indian or Alaska Native

Enter the name of the person's tribe. If more than one enrolled or principal tribe, enter the names of all tribes.

Enrolled Tribe

A person is enrolled in a tribe if he or she has met the membership requirements of an American Indian or Alaska Native tribe and is included on the tribal roll.

Principal Tribe

If not enrolled in a tribe, a person's principal tribe is the major or most significant tribal affiliation with which he or she most closely identifies.

Asian Entries

Mark the appropriate box(es) for the category the person considers himself/herself to be. If more than one group, mark the appropriate boxes for the groups. Mark the "Other Asian" box, if the group(s) is not listed. In the space provided, enter the name of the group(s) that this person considers himself/herself to be.

Pacific Islander Entries

Mark the appropriate box(es) for the category the person considers himself/herself to be. If more than one group, mark the appropriate boxes for the groups reported. Mark the "Other Pacific Islander" box if the group(s) is not listed. In the space provided, enter the name of the group(s) that the person considers himself/herself to be.

Answer the question in Hispanic or Latino for ALL people.

If this person is not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, such as German, English, Irish, Italian, and so forth, mark the "No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino" box.

People of Hispanic origin or people who identify as "Spanish" or "Latino" are people whose origin is Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Spaniard, or from the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or the Caribbean. Mark the appropriate box.

Use of General Terms (Spanish-Hispanic-Latino)

General terms such as "Spanish," "Spanish-American," "Spanish-Surnamed," "Spanish-Speaking," "Hispanic," "Latin American," "Central American," "South American," "Latino," etc., are terms that can be used to refer to people of Hispanic origin. Therefore, mark the box "Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino."

If this person is "Other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino," mark the box "Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino" and enter the name of the group.

If more than one origin group, enter the name of each origin in the spaces allowed.

Appendix 2: United States - Reasons for answering the census form

Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000, "Uses of Population Questions" <<http://www.census.gov/iqa/pquse.html>> [4 July 2001]

Uses of Population Questions

Ancestry

- Assistance to minority businesses in low-income areas under the Minority Business Development Program (Minority Business Development Agency - Department of Commerce)
- Research conducted on welfare dependency and income and employment characteristics to reduce dependency rates in Social Security Act programs (Social Security Administration - Department of Health and Human Services)
- Funds allocation to states for programs to access post secondary education opportunities for adults (Department of Education)
- Funds allocation for bilingual education programs under the Bilingual Education Act (Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs - Department of Education)
- Collection of vital, social, and health statistics (National Center for Health Statistics - Department of Health and Human Services)

Citizenship and Year of Entry

- Compilation of naturalization statistics by the Attorney General (Department of Justice)
- Employment assessment of refugee population and compilation of secondary migration data on refugees under the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, as amended (Office of Refugee Resettlement - Department of Health and Human Services)
- Publication of social, health, and economic statistics of Hispanic origin persons (Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Health and Human Services, and Department of Labor)

Hispanic Origin

- Establishment and evaluation of guidelines for Federal affirmative action plans under the Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program (Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)
- Compilation of data on home mortgage lending patterns of depository institutions by race, geographic area, housing conditions, and income (Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council)
- Assistance to minority businesses in low-income areas under the Minority Business Development Program (Minority Business Development Agency - Department of Commerce)
- Publication of social, health, and economic statistics of Hispanic origin persons (Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Health and Human Services, and Department of Labor)
- Collection of vital, social, and health statistics (National Center for Health Statistics - Department of Health and Human Services)
- Commission on Civil Rights acts as clearinghouse for information on discrimination in housing, education, and employment under the Civil Rights Act of 1957, as amended
- Technical assistance for school desegregation plans (Department of Education) and enforcement of desegregation plans (Department of Justice)
- Conduct demonstration projects addressing needs of low-income, minority, American Indian, older, and limited English-speaking persons under the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended (Health Care Financing Administration - Department of Health and Human Services)

Language Spoken

- Required by states to identify needs for services authorized under the Adult Education Act (Department of Education)
- Research assistance to schools to provide equal education opportunities for students of limited English-speaking ability, women, and the disadvantaged (Office of Education Research and Improvement - Department of Education)
- Provides information for research on the status of bilingual vocational training for reports to the President and Congress by the Secretary of Labor under the Vocational Education Act
- Funds allocation for state vocational education programs for persons 15 to 24 years with limited English-speaking ability (Department of Education)
- Funds allocation for bilingual education programs under the Bilingual Education Act, as amended (Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs - Department of Education)

Place of Birth

- Data on place of birth are used to study long-time trends in migration. These data are used to measure residential movement among the different regions of the country as well as from countries outside of the United States.

Race

- Determination of whether financial institutions are meeting credit needs of race/Hispanic origin groups in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (Federal Reserve Board)
- Planning needs of schools serving American Indian and Alaska Native children on or adjacent to reservations or Alaska Native villages under the Indian Education Assistance Act (Bureau of Indian Affairs - Department of the Interior)
- Assessment of needs under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (Indian Health Service - Department of Health and Human Services)
- Technical assistance for school desegregation plans (Department of Education) and enforcement of desegregation plans (Department of Justice)
- Provides data to Congress, Federal policy makers, and other data users on the status of women and minorities in science and engineering (National Science Foundation)
- Provides information on the U.S. population's vital, social, and health statistics (National Center for Health Statistics - Department of Health and Human Services)
- Establishment and evaluation of guidelines for Federal affirmative action plans under the Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program (Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

Appendix 3: Canada – Reasons why the questions are asked

Sociocultural Information

Questions 9 through 22 provide a social and cultural profile of Canada's population. Question 9 asks the province or territory in Canada, or the country outside Canada, where people were born. This information tells us about population movements within Canada, and between Canada and other countries. It also provides information about the diversity of Canada's population.

Question 10 tells us the citizenship status of Canada's population. This information helps in electoral planning; by combining it with age data, we can calculate the number of potential voters. This question also provides information used to plan citizenship classes and programs.

Questions 11 and 12 tell us the number of immigrants and non-permanent residents in Canada, and the year people immigrated to Canada. Information from these questions is often used in combination with other census data to compare the socio-economic conditions of immigrants over time; to review immigration and employment policies and programs; as well as to plan education, health, and other services.

Questions 13 to 16 are used to implement programs that protect the rights of Canadians under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. This information also helps to determine the need for language training and services in English or French.

Question 17 provides information about the ethnic and cultural diversity of Canada's population. This information is required under the Multiculturalism Act and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. It is also used extensively by ethnic and cultural associations, as well as by agencies and researchers, for activities such as health promotion, communications and marketing.

Questions 18, 20 and 21 provide information about Aboriginal or First Nation, Inuit and Métis peoples that is used to administer legislation and employment programs under the Indian Act of Canada and the Employment Equity Act. The information is also used by researchers and Aboriginal governments and associations to explore a wide variety of demographic and socio-economic issues.

Question 19 tells us about the groups that make up the visible minority population in Canada. This information is required for programs under the Employment Equity Act, which promotes equal opportunity for everyone.

Question 22 provides information on religion and is used to assess the need and potential for separate religious schools in some provinces. In addition, federal and provincial human rights legislation depend on this information to protect Canadians from discrimination based on their religious beliefs.

MOBILITY

Questions 24 and 25 tell us where people living in Canada are moving to and from, both within and outside Canada. This information is used to help estimate the population between censuses at the national, provincial and regional levels. It is also used to identify future needs for housing, education, transportation and social services, and contributes to programs administered under the Fiscal Arrangements Act.

EDUCATION

Questions 26 to 31 tell us about the education and training of people living in Canada and their specific job skills. Governments and employers use this information to evaluate whether there are enough people with the required education, training and job skills in particular areas of the work force. They are then able to develop training programs that meet the changing needs of our work force.

Question 29, which provides information on school attendance, is needed for planning and financing postsecondary and adult education programs under the Canada Student Loans Act. It is also used to develop incentives and programs that help people remain in school or return to school.

PLACE OF BIRTH OF PARENTS

Question 32 tells us the number of persons born in Canada whose parents were born outside Canada and the places of birth of these parents. Information from this question can be used to assess the socio-economic conditions of second-generation Canadians.

Immigrant population: Refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others are recent arrivals.

1. Includes only the first four months of 1996.
2. "Other" includes Greenland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, the category *other country*, as well as immigrants born in Canada.

Appendix 4: Canada - Classification of ethnic origins 1996

[table next page]

Endnotes (to table)

¹ The change in the ethnic origin question to an open-ended format in 1996 led to an increase in general “Asian” responses. As a result, a new ethnic group for “Asian, n.i.e.” was added in 1996.

² Ethnic origin data for “Black” in 1996 are not comparable with those of previous censuses due to changes in question format and examples. In 1996, a new question was introduced to measure the visible minority population, including Blacks, more directly. For further information, see *Population Group*.

⁴ In 1996, West Indian, n.i.e. included only responses of “West Indian”. Other British West Indian origins were included in OtherCaribbean, n.i.e. (see Endnote 5).

⁵ Data for Other Caribbean, n.i.e. are not comparable between 1986 and 1991. In 1986, included mainly non-British West Indian origins. In 1991 and 1996, it included both British West Indian origins as well as other Caribbean origins (see Endnote 4).

⁶ The category of “Inuit/Eskimo” is shown as “Inuit” in the 1991 and 1996 published output. Eskimo was added to the 1991 and 1996 Census questionnaires in order to avoid response errors.

Source: Statistics Canada’s Internet site, adapted from: Appendix C. Comparison of Ethnic Origins Collected in 1996, 1991 & 1986, <www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/92-351-UIE/08ac.pdf> [13 July 2001]

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Appendix 4
1996 Classification

English	Serbian	Indonesian	Peruvian
Irish	Slovenian	Japanese	Salvadorean
Scottish	Spanish	Korean	Uruguayan
Welsh	Yugoslav, n.i.e.	Laotian	Venezuelan
British, n.i.e.		Malay	Latin/Central/ Other South American, n.i.e.
	Basque	Mongolian	
Acadian	Gypsy (Roma)	Taiwanese Chinese	Antiguan
French	Jewish	Thai	Bahamian
	Slav	Tibetan	Barbadian
Austrian	European, n.i.e.	Vietnamese	Bermudan
Belgian		East/South East Asian, n.i.e.	Cuban
	Afghan		Grenadian
Dutch (Netherlands)	Armenian	Black	Guyanese
Flemish	Iranian	Burundian	Haitian
Frisian	Israeli	East African	Jamaican
German	Kurd	Eritrean	Kittitian/Nevisian
Luxembourger	Turk	Ethiopian	St. Lucian
Swiss	West Asian, n.i.e.	Ghanaian	Trinidadian/Tobagonian
		Kenyan	Vincentian/Grenadinian
Danish			
Finnish	Algerian	Mauritian	West Indian
Icelandic	Berber	Nigerian	Caribbean, n.i.e
Norwegian	Egyptian	Rwandan	
Swedish	Iraqi	Somali	Inuit (Eskimo)
Scandinavian, n.i.e	Jordanian	South African	Métis
	Lebanese	Sudanese	North American Indian
		Tanzanian	
Byelorussian	Moroccan	Ugandan	American
Czech	Palestinian	Zairian	Australian
Czechoslovakian	Syrian	African (Black), n.i.e.	Canadian
Estonian	Tunisian	Other African, n.i.e.	New Zealander
Hungarian (Magyar)	Arab, n.i.e.		Québécois
Latvian	Maghrebi, n.i.e.	Fijian	Other, n.i.e.
Lithuanian			
	Bangladeshi	Polynesian	
Polish	Bengali	Pacific Islander, n.i.e. 3	* Self-coded answers
Romanian			
	East Indian n.i.e		Note: n.i.e. = not included elsewhere
Russian			
Slovak	Goan	Argentinian	
Ukrainian	Gujarati	Brazilian	
	Pakistani	Central/South American Indian, n.i.e.	
Albanian	Punjabi	Chilean	
Bosnian	Sinhalese	Colombian	
Bulgarian	Sri Lankan	Costa Rican	
	Tamil	Ecuadorian	
Croatian	South Asian, n.i.e.	Guatemalan	
Cypriot		Hispanic	
Greek	Burmese	Honduran	
Italian	Cambodian	Mexican	
Macedonian	Chinese	Nicaraguan	
Maltese	Filipino	Panamanian	
Portuguese	Indonesian	Paraguayan	