

A Conversation About Data on Race & Ethnicity Around the World

An IASSIST webinar sponsored by
Anti-Racism Resources Interest Group &
Professional Development Committee

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Speakers

- Anne Zald, Northwestern University
- **Canada:** Kevin Manuel, Toronto Metropolitan University
- **United States:** Barbara Levergood, Bowdoin College
- **United Kingdom:** Nigel de Noronha, UK Data Archive
- **Germany:** Anja Perry, GESIS, Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences
- **Sources:** Bobray Bordelon, Princeton University
- Q&A moderators:
 - Deborah Wiltshire, GESIS, Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences
 - Alexandra Cooper, Queen's University



Note about terminology

Due to the historical nature of some of the data sources discussed during this webinar, language may be used that is problematic and/or offensive to contemporary users. Please keep in mind that vocabulary used to refer to racial, ethnic, religious and cultural groups is specific to the time period when the data was collected and does not reflect the attitudes and views of contemporary society, or any of our speakers.



Canada

Kevin Manuel, Toronto Metropolitan University, Toronto, Canada
Alexandra Cooper, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada
Rosa Orlandini, York University, Toronto, Canada



Who is counted? Ethno-racial and Indigenous identities in the Census of Canada

FORM 1. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS—BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE. SIXTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1921. SIXIÈME RECENSEMENT DU CANADA, 1921.

Province Ontario District No. York East 142 Enumeration Sub-District Suburb of Toronto No. I in Scarboro (City, town, village, township or parish). (Cité, ville, village, canton ou paroisse).

Enumerated by Edwin B. Muroch Enumerator. Suburb of Toronto

Page 12 Page 12

POPULATION. 011 "B"

NAME AND RESIDENCE		PLACE OF BIRTH		SEX AND CLASS OF BIRTH		PERSONAL DESCRIPTION		NATIVITY		CITIZENSHIP		RACE, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION			EDUCATION			PROFESSION, OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT																	
NAME of each person in family, household or institution.		Place of birth.		Male or female.		Age, sex, marital status, etc.		Country or place of birth of parents of 14 years of age and over.		Naturalized or not.		Race, language and religion.			Education.			Profession, occupation and employment.																	
NOM		LIEU DE NAISSANCE		SEXE ET CLASSE DE NAISSANCE		INFORMATIONS INDIVIDUELLES		LEU DE NAISSANCE		CITIZENNETE		RACE, LANGUE ET RELIGION			INSTRUCTION			PROFESSION, OCCUPATION DE MOYEN D'EXISTENCE																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
36		Lily																																	
37		John																																	
38	134	Robert	Leong	15						BB	R	5	83-80	England	England	England	1907		Canada	English	4/4	no	no	Methodist	4/4	4/4	4/4	7	Machineist	\$ 2000	\$ 100	\$ 04			
39		Martha A.	Leong																Canada	English	4/4	no	no	Methodist	4/4	4/4	4/4								
40		William		17						BB	R	3	83-80	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	1910		Canada	Scottish	4/4	no	no	Methodist	4/4	4/4	4/4	8	Laborer	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100			
41		Marie																	Canada	Scottish	4/4	no	no	Methodist	4/4	4/4	4/4								
42		William																	Canada	Scottish	4/4	no	no	Methodist	4/4	4/4	4/4	8	Operator	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100			
43		Arthur		27															Canada	English	4/4	no	no	Methodist	4/4	4/4	4/4								
44	144	Michelle																	Canada	English	4/4	no	no	Methodist	4/4	4/4	4/4								
45		William																	Canada	English	4/4	no	no	Methodist	4/4	4/4	4/4								
46		John																	Canada	English	4/4	no	no	Methodist	4/4	4/4	4/4								
47		Arthur																	Canada	English	4/4	no	no	Methodist	4/4	4/4	4/4								
48		Birch																	Canada	English	4/4	no	no	Methodist	4/4	4/4	4/4								
49		Robert																	Canada	English	4/4	no	no	Methodist	4/4	4/4	4/4								



Agenda - Canada

- History of the Census
- Creation the Racialized Data Guide
- Census of Canada variable definition timeline, 1870-2021
- Sample research questions



Context of data on racialized and Indigenous populations in Canada

- Census of Population is now conducted every 5 years
- Terminology and definitions has changed over time
- Currently asks about ethnicity, visible minority and Indigenous identity
- There are questions if some of these classifications reflect Canadian society today



History of the Census in Canada

- Census taking is connected to colonization
- First Census was in 1665 in New France
- New France became part of British North America in 1759

1666

Noms et Surnoms d'ages qualitez et mestiers
de tous les particuliers qui sont dans la haute &
basse ville de Quebec & compris la grande Ile
Premierement

Notaire du Seminaire de Quebec
De la ville de Quebec

Noms	Qualitez	Age
Messieurs Francois de la Riviere	Lesquels ont pour le Seminaire de St. Joseph de Quebec	
Monsieur de Bonneville	Commissaire	
Monsieur de Charney	Commissaire	
Monsieur de Maisonneuve	Commissaire	
Monsieur de la Roche	Commissaire	
Monsieur de la Riviere	Commissaire	
Monsieur de la Riviere	Commissaire	
Monsieur de la Riviere	Commissaire	
Monsieur de la Riviere	Commissaire	
Monsieur de la Riviere	Commissaire	
Monsieur de la Riviere	Commissaire	

Noms	Qualitez	Age
Denise Laberge	domestique Canadienne	33
Claude Carpentier	domestique Canadienne	30
Christophe Laperriere	aujourdhuy Canadien	17

Familles des habitans	ages	qualitez & mestiers
Denise de la Riviere de la Riviere	37	Commissaire Canadien
Denise de la Riviere de la Riviere	22	Commissaire Canadien
Augustin de la Riviere	3	aujourdhuy Canadien
Nicolas de la Riviere	22	Commissaire Canadien
Marie de la Riviere de la Riviere	49	Commissaire Canadien
Charles Legardeur de la Riviere	50	Commissaire Canadien
Denise de la Riviere de la Riviere	33	Commissaire Canadien
Christophe Legardeur	17	Commissaire Canadien
Monsieur Legardeur	14	Commissaire Canadien
Denise de la Riviere de la Riviere	13	Commissaire Canadien
Marie de la Riviere de la Riviere	11	Commissaire Canadien
Augustin de la Riviere	9	Commissaire Canadien
Charles Legardeur	7	Commissaire Canadien
Denise de la Riviere de la Riviere	6	Commissaire Canadien
Monsieur Legardeur	4	Commissaire Canadien
Augustin de la Riviere	2	Commissaire Canadien
Denise de la Riviere de la Riviere	2	Commissaire Canadien
Marie de la Riviere de la Riviere	22	Commissaire Canadien
Augustin de la Riviere	22	Commissaire Canadien
Denise de la Riviere de la Riviere	21	Commissaire Canadien
Charles Legardeur	20	Commissaire Canadien

Recensement du Canada, 1666 / Census of Canada, 1666, page 1 and 8
MG1-G1, Volume number: 460/1, Microfilm reel number: C-2474, F-765
[Library and Archives Canada](https://www.archives.ca/en/iaassist)



History of the Census in Canada

- Confederation of Canada in 1867
- First Census of Canada was in 1871
- Conducted every 10 years until 1951



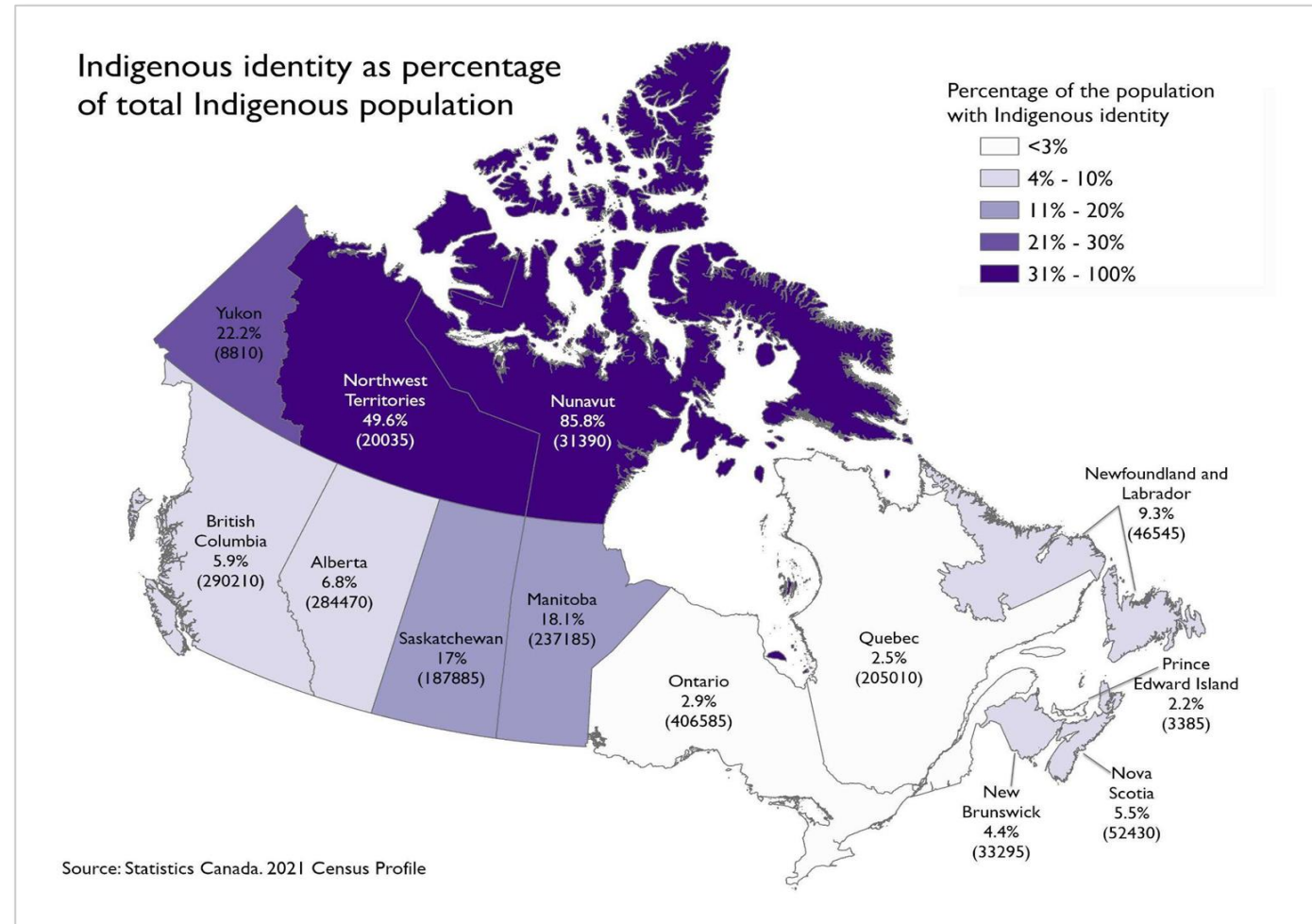
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Canada_provinces_1870-1871.png



History of the Census in Canada

- Census of Population conducted every 5 years since 1951
- Most recent Census is 2021

*politically motivated data suppression in the Census 2011



Census variable timeline - How it was created

In 2020 and 2021 four library professionals from different Ontario Universities worked together to create a data guide about racialized and Indigenous peoples

Alexandra Cooper - Queen's University

Moira Davidson - Lakehead University

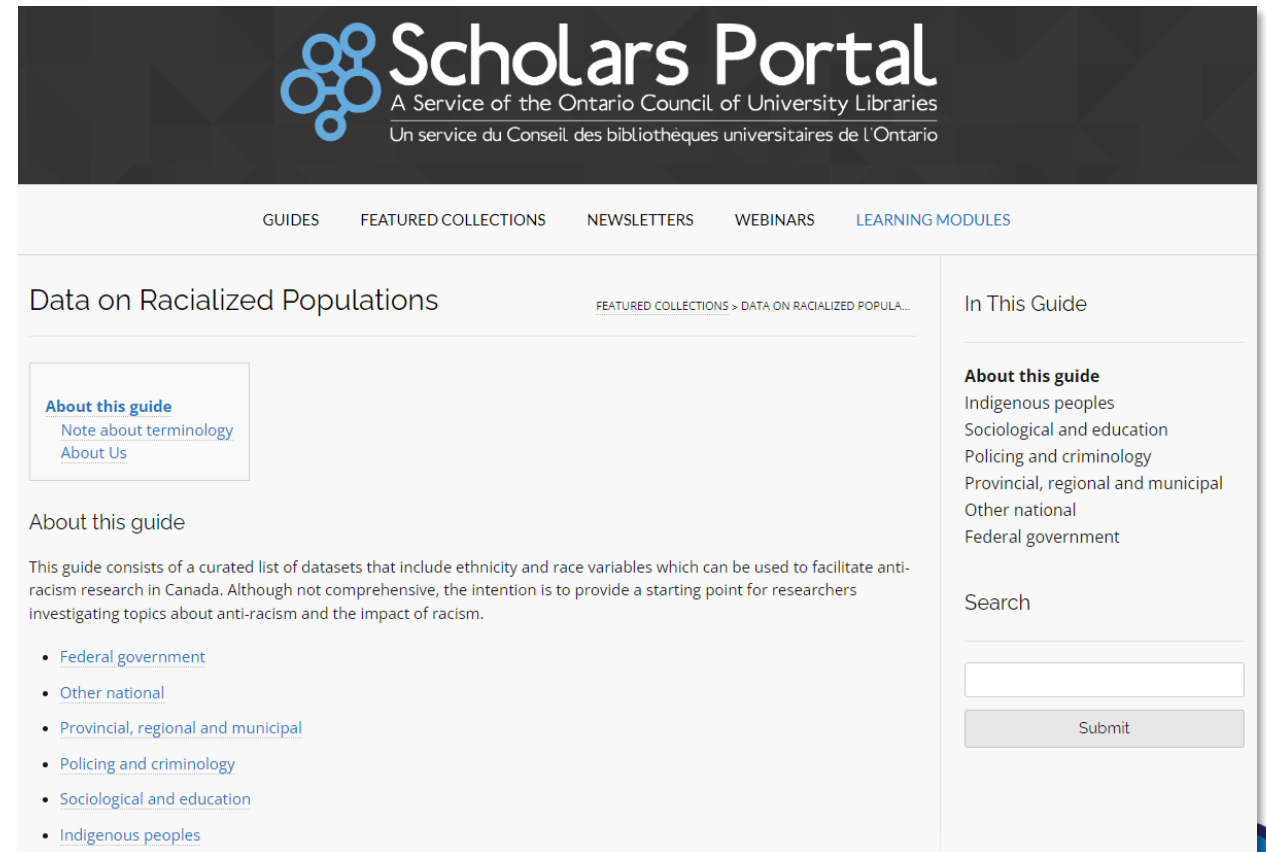
Kevin Manuel - Toronto Metropolitan University

Rosa Orlandini - York University



Census variable timeline - publicly available

The guide, [Data on Racialized Populations](#), is hosted online by Scholars Portal which is service of the Ontario Council of University Libraries



The screenshot shows the Scholars Portal website. The header includes the logo and text: "Scholars Portal A Service of the Ontario Council of University Libraries Un service du Conseil des bibliothèques universitaires de l'Ontario". The navigation menu contains: GUIDES, FEATURED COLLECTIONS, NEWSLETTERS, WEBINARS, and LEARNING MODULES. The main content area is titled "Data on Racialized Populations" with a breadcrumb trail: "FEATURED COLLECTIONS > DATA ON RACIALIZED POPULA...". Below the title is a box for "About this guide" with links for "Note about terminology" and "About Us". The main text reads: "About this guide This guide consists of a curated list of datasets that include ethnicity and race variables which can be used to facilitate anti-racism research in Canada. Although not comprehensive, the intention is to provide a starting point for researchers investigating topics about anti-racism and the impact of racism." Below this is a bulleted list of categories: Federal government, Other national, Provincial, regional and municipal, Policing and criminology, Sociological and education, and Indigenous peoples. On the right side, there is a sidebar titled "In This Guide" listing: About this guide, Indigenous peoples, Sociological and education, Policing and criminology, Provincial, regional and municipal, Other national, and Federal government. Below the sidebar is a search box with a "Submit" button.



Census variable timeline - Census 1870-2021

The guide contains a PDF that provides detailed information on how the questions have been asked about racialized and Indigenous peoples over time

Introduction

First conducted in 1871, the Census of Canada provides a snapshot of the people living in Canada, collecting socioeconomic data to help inform public policy, decide parliamentary representation, and direct funding to resources across the country. Initially run every ten years, the quinquennial Census was introduced in 1956. Throughout its history, the Census has continued to evolve and change reflecting Canada's political and social transformations.

In this guide, variables related to finding ethnic origins, race, culture, or where a respondent is born, are listed. Also included are links to variable column definitions, individual census records (for historical censuses), publications with tables, and data files.

Additional censuses include the 1870 Census of Manitoba, 1906 Census of the Northwest Provinces, and the Census of the Prairie Provinces for 1916, 1926, 1936, and 1946.

Census Resources:

Statistics Canada

- [Census Program](#) – publications, reference materials, and data files from the 1996 census to the current census.
- [Census questionnaire content and derived variables since Confederation](#)
- [Census Dictionary](#)
- [2016 Census Reference materials](#) - includes technician reports, reference guides for each topic, questionnaires, and reporting guides
- Public use microdata files are available through library subscribed resources including [Canadian Census Analyzer](#) (University of Toronto CHASS) and [ODESI](#)

Library and Archives Canada

- [Census records](#) from 1825 to 1926.
- [Historical language advisory](#)



Census variable timeline - 1911 Example

5th Census of Canada, 1911

Provinces and territories included: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Yukon

New to this Census: Alberta, Saskatchewan

Relevant column headings in the census form

The terms used by the enumerators in the 1911 Census do not reflect the current usage when describing a person's background.

- Column 11. Country or place of birth
- Column 12. Year of immigration to Canada, if an immigrant
- Column 13. Year of naturalization, if formerly an alien
- Column 14. Racial or tribal origin
- Column 15. Nationality
- Column 16. Religion
- Column 36: Language commonly spoken

Column definitions:

- Library Archives Canada – Column Heading and Interpretation - Columns 1 to 41
<https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1911/Pages/about-census.aspx#c>
- Note: Origin is generally traced through the father. Aboriginal people were to have their origin traced through their mothers, with the specific name of the First Nation.

Individual census records

- An amendment to the Statistics Act amended in 2005 allows for the release of historical census records from 1911 to 2001, 92 years after the census collection.
- Library Archives Canada has a database that provides access to individual census records, which can be searched by Name and Place. The database entries are in the original language used in the documents.
<https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1911/Pages/1911.aspx>

Census publications with relevant tables:

Canada. Census and Statistics Office. "Fifth Census of Canada, 1911. Volume 2: Religions, Origins, Birthplace, Citizenship, Literacy and Infirmities by Provinces, Districts, and Subdistricts.

<https://archive.org/details/fifthcensusofcan02cana>

- List of tables for volume 2:
<https://archive.org/details/fifthcensusofcan02cana/page/n7/mode/2up>
- Note: The origins tables terminology do not reflect when describing a person's background. The stated variables in the tables are: English, Irish, Scotch, Others British origins, French, German, Austro-Hungarian, Belgian, Bulgarian & Romanian, Chinese, Dutch, Greek, Hindu, Indian, Italian, Japanese, Jewish, Negro, Polish, Russian, Scandinavian, Swiss, and Unspecified.

Aggregate data files

- Census divisions and census subdivisions, as well as microdata (5% sample):
<https://search1.odsi.ca/#/details?uri=%2Fodesi%2Fccri-census-G-E-1911.xml>



Census variable timeline - 1921 Example

6th Census of Canada, 1921

Provinces and territories included: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Yukon, Alberta, Saskatchewan

Relevant column headings in the census form

The terms used by the enumerators in the 1921 Census do not reflect the current usage when describing a person's background.

- Column 15: Nativity of Person
- Column 16: Nativity of Father
- Column 17: Nativity of Mother
- Column 18: Year of immigration to Canada
- Column 19: Year of Naturalization
- Column 20: Nationality
- Column 21: Racial or Tribal Origin
- Column 22: Can speak English
- Column 23: Can speak French
- Column 24: Language other than English or French spoken as Mother tongue
- Column 25: Religious body

Column definitions:

- Library Archives Canada – Column Heading and Interpretation - Columns 1 to 35
<https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1921/Pages/introduction.aspx#tab7>
- Census Questionnaire (Schedule)
https://ccri.library.ualberta.ca/assets/scheduleen/1921_form_1a.jpg
- Canada, Census and Statistics Office. Sixth Census of Canada, 1921: Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators.
<https://archive.org/details/192198192111921engfra>
- Canada. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Nationality, birthplace, and origin of Canadians as recorded in the census.
<https://archive.org/details/1921981921M31921eng>
Note: Origin is generally traced through the father. Aboriginal people were to have their origin traced through their mothers, with the specific name of the First Nation

Individual census records

- An amendment to the Statistics Act amended in 2005 allows for the release of historical census records from 1911 to 2001, 92 years after the census collection.
- Library Archives Canada has a database that provides access to individual census records, which can be searched by Name and Place. The database entries are in the original language used in the documents. Database access: <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1921/Pages/search.aspx>



Census variable timeline - 1926 Example

Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1926

Provinces included: Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan

Relevant column headings in the census form

The terms used by the enumerators in the 1926 Census of the Prairie Provinces do not reflect the current usage when describing a person's background.

- Column 13: Place of birth person
- Column 14: Place of birth father
- Column 15: Place of birth mother
- Column 16: Racial or tribal origin
- Column 17: Year of immigration to Canada
- Column 18: Year of naturalization
- Column 19: Citizenship
- Column 20: Can speak English
- Column 21: Can speak French
- Column 22: Mother tongue

Column definitions:

- Library Archives Canada – Column Heading and Interpretation - Columns 1 to 41
<https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1926/Pages/default.aspx>
- Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta 1926, instructions to commissioners and enumerators.
https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2017/statcan/CS98-1926I-eng.pdf
- Note: Origin is generally traced through the father. Aboriginal people were to have their origin traced through their mothers, with the specific name of the First Nation.

Individual census records

- An amendment to the Statistics Act amended in 2005 allows for the release of historical census records from 1911 to 2001, 92 years after the census collection.
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<https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1926/Pages/search.aspx>

Census publications with relevant tables:

Canada. Census and Statistics Office. "Census of Prairie Provinces, population and agriculture, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, 1926".

https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2017/statcan/CS98-1926.pdf

- Tables VIII, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXV, XLIII, XLIV, CIII, CIV, CV: Origin
- Tables XVII, XIX, XXIII, XXIV, XXXI, XXXII, XXXVI, XXXVII, XLI, XCII, XCIII, CVIII, CIX, CX, CXI: Birthplace
- Tables XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXVI, XXXVII, CVI, CVII: Immigration
- Note: The origins table includes what the 1926 census describes as "racial or tribal origin". This includes origins such: Scotch, French, German, Jewish, Indian (term used for Indigenous peoples), Chinese, Negro (term used for people of African descent), Russian etc.



Sample reference question #1

A researcher is looking to compare changes in population of Indigenous communities over the past 150 years.



Indigenous Peoples in Canada

- Today nearly 5% of the Canadian population identifies as Indigenous
- Terminology has changed over time in the Census

The screenshot shows the Statistics Canada website page for 'Statistics on Indigenous Peoples'. The page features a navigation bar with 'Subjects', 'Data', 'Analysis', 'Reference', 'Geography', 'Census', 'Surveys and statistical programs', 'About StatCan', and 'Canada.ca'. A search bar is located in the top right corner. The main heading is 'Statistics on Indigenous peoples'. Below this, there is a blue banner with the text 'STATISTICS ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' and a circular logo. The page is divided into several sections: 'Find data on' with icons for 'Crime and victimization', 'Demographic characteristics and Indigenous groups', 'Education, learning and skills', 'Health and well-being', 'Income and spending', and 'Indigenous children'. A 'Note' section explains that the term 'Aboriginal' or 'Indigenous' refers to individuals identifying themselves as 'First Nations people, Métis or Inuit'. The 'Key indicators' section shows data for Canada: 'Indigenous population' (2021 Census of Population) at 1,807,250, a 9.4% increase (period-to-period change), and 'First Nations—single identity' (2021 Census of Population) at 1,048,405. A 'Features' section includes a circular graphic and a link to a study: 'Study: Unmasking differences in women's full-time employment'.

https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/subjects-start/indigenous_peoples



Historical classifications are tied to colonialism

1871 to 1891

- categorized under 'origin' as 'Indian'

1901 to 1931

- 'Indian' defined as 'Aboriginal whose mother was Indian'

1941 to 1951

- categorization for 'Indian' or 'Eskimo' changed to father's side

1961 to 1981

- 'Native Indian' used

1981

- Métis added as a choice in the ethnic or cultural group question



Terminology changes more recently

1986

- changed to 'Aboriginal' with identifiers: First Nations, Métis, Inuit

Pre 1996

- Aboriginal/Indigenous identity included in ethnic or origin question. Not as a distinct category

2021

- Indigenous' replaces term 'Aboriginal' as collective term for First Nations, Métis and Inuit Not being changed retroactively



Terms used for First Nations, Inuit, Métis

First Nations

- Used to describe Indigenous people in Canada, not Métis or Inuit. Replaced 'Indian', 'Native Indian', 'Native American'

Inuit

- Enumerated as 'Indian' until 1931 Census, 1941 to 1971 – entered as 'Eskimo'

Métis

- 1871 – 'half-breed', 1881 to 1891 – 'white' or 'Indian',
- 1901 – 'half-breed' again until 1941 ('white' or 'Indian')



Not all Indigenous communities participate in the Census of Canada

2021 Census

- 63 Indigenous communities were incompletely enumerated, some due to COVID-19

Indigenous sovereignty

- some communities collected their own data

Table 1

Reserves and settlements incompletely enumerated in 2021, showing enumeration status for the 2021 Census, and 2016 and 2011 population counts (where available)

Province	Incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements, 2021	Enumeration status for the 2021 Census (reasons for absence of data)	Population, 2016	Population, 2011
Quebec	Listuguj	Permission not given	1,514 ¹	1,865
	Kahnawake	Permission not given	..	..
	Akwesasne	Permission not given	2,378 ¹	..
	Kanesatake	Permission not given	..	..
	Doncaster	Permission not given	..	..
	Lac-Rapide	Permission not given	..	..
	Pakuashipi	Dwelling enumeration could not be completed	237	312
	Romaine 2	Dwelling enumeration could not be completed	977	1,016
Ontario	Akwesasne (Part) 59	Permission not given	1,693 ¹	..
	Six Nations (Part) 40	Permission not given	..	946
	Six Nations (Part) 40	Permission not given	..	6,213
	Walpole Island 46	Permission not given	1,589	..
	Chippewas of the Thames First Nation 42	Permission not given	..	762

Indigenous populations over time

Considerations:

- The changing terminology over time is complex
- If the census year included Indigenous peoples, how are they identified?
- In some censuses Indigenous identity was collected but not disseminated
- Displacement and assimilation of Indigenous people through colonization
- Indigenous sovereignty rights over data they have collected themselves



Sample reference question #2

A researcher is looking for a race category to identify historical Black Caribbean immigration patterns in Canada.



Challenges to self-identifying race

1871 to 1891

- 'place of origin' used to indicate place of birth and race, often just showed nationality

1901 to 1941

- 'racial origins' term introduced

1946

- Census of the Prairies Provinces 'race' removed and replaced by 'ethnic origin'

1951

- 'origin' re-introduced

1961 to 1981

- 'ethnic or cultural group' used



Example: 1981 census and a legacy of colonialism

“Racialized Jamaican-descended respondents reported that they were British, while those Haitian descent identified as French”

Thompson, D. (2020) “Race, the Canadian Census, and the Interactive Political Development”, *Studies in American Political Development*, vol. 34, no. 4, pp. 44-70.



New variable added to Census

Visible minority variable

- added in 1986 as a way to address the invisibility of racialized respondents

Characteristic	Toronto ⁱ Ontario [Census metropolitan area]		
	Rates		
	Total	Men +	Women +
Visible minority			
Total - Visible minority for the population in private households - 25% sample data ¹¹¹	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total visible minority population ¹¹²	57.0	56.5	57.4
South Asian	19.2	20.1	18.4
Chinese	11.1	10.7	11.4
Black	7.9	7.6	8.3
Filipino	4.6	4.1	5.1
Arab	2.1	2.2	2.0
Latin American	2.5	2.5	2.6
Southeast Asian	1.7	1.6	1.7
West Asian	2.6	2.7	2.5
Korean	1.2	1.2	1.3
Japanese	0.3	0.3	0.4
Visible minority, n.i.e. ¹¹³	1.6	1.5	1.6
Multiple visible minorities	2.1	2.1	2.2
Not a visible minority ¹¹⁴	43.0	43.5	42.6

Statistics Canada. 2022. (table). Census Profile. 2021 Census of Population. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2021001. Ottawa. Released October 26, 2022. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed October 27, 2022)



Comparing racialized data internationally

- Researchers often want to compare Canadian data to other countries
- Most countries collect ethnicity data instead of race
- There is no international standard for ethnoracial data classification, thus requires harmonization

Race & Ethnicity



The U.S. Census Bureau considers race and ethnicity to be two separate and distinct concepts.

What is race?
The Census Bureau defines race as a person's self-identification with one or more social groups. An individual can report as White, Black or African American, Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, or some other race. Survey respondents may report multiple races.

What is ethnicity?
Ethnicity determines whether a person is of Hispanic origin or not. For this reason, ethnicity is broken out in two categories, Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. Hispanics may report as any race.

Can the information be used to enforce immigration laws on me or my family?
No. The Census Bureau adheres to strict confidentiality laws that prohibit sharing of respondent information. We do not share respondent answers with immigration, law enforcement, tax collection agencies or any other organization.

Asian American-Owned Businesses in the U.S.

(Sectors With at Least 20,000 Businesses)

Asia/Pacific American Heritage Month 2016



Sector	Thousands of Businesses
Other services (except public administration)	~380
Professional, scientific, and technical services	~280
Retail trade	~180
Health care and social assistance	~150
Accommodation and food services	~120
Real estate and rental and leasing	~100
Transportation and warehousing	~80
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	~70
Construction	~60
Wholesale trade	~50
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	~40
Finance and insurance	~30
Educational services	~20
Manufacturing	~15
Information	~10

All businesses: 27.6 million
Asian American-Owned: 1.9 million

Other services includes repair and maintenance (automotive, consumer electronics, etc.) and personal health services (dentist, optician, dry cleaning, pet care, etc.)

United States Census Bureau | U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic and Statistics Administration | Source: 2012 Survey of Business Owners
census.gov | www.census.gov/economic/2012/sbo/tables/2012/sbo-01.html



Visible minority and racial data

Visible minority Census of Canada categories do not match US Census race classification

Census of Canada

South Asian

Chinese

Black

Filipino

Arab

Latin American

Southeast Asian

West Asian

Korean

Japanese

Not included elsewhere

United States Census

White

Black or African American

American Indian or Alaska Native

Asian

Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

*Hispanic/Latino is defined as an ethnicity

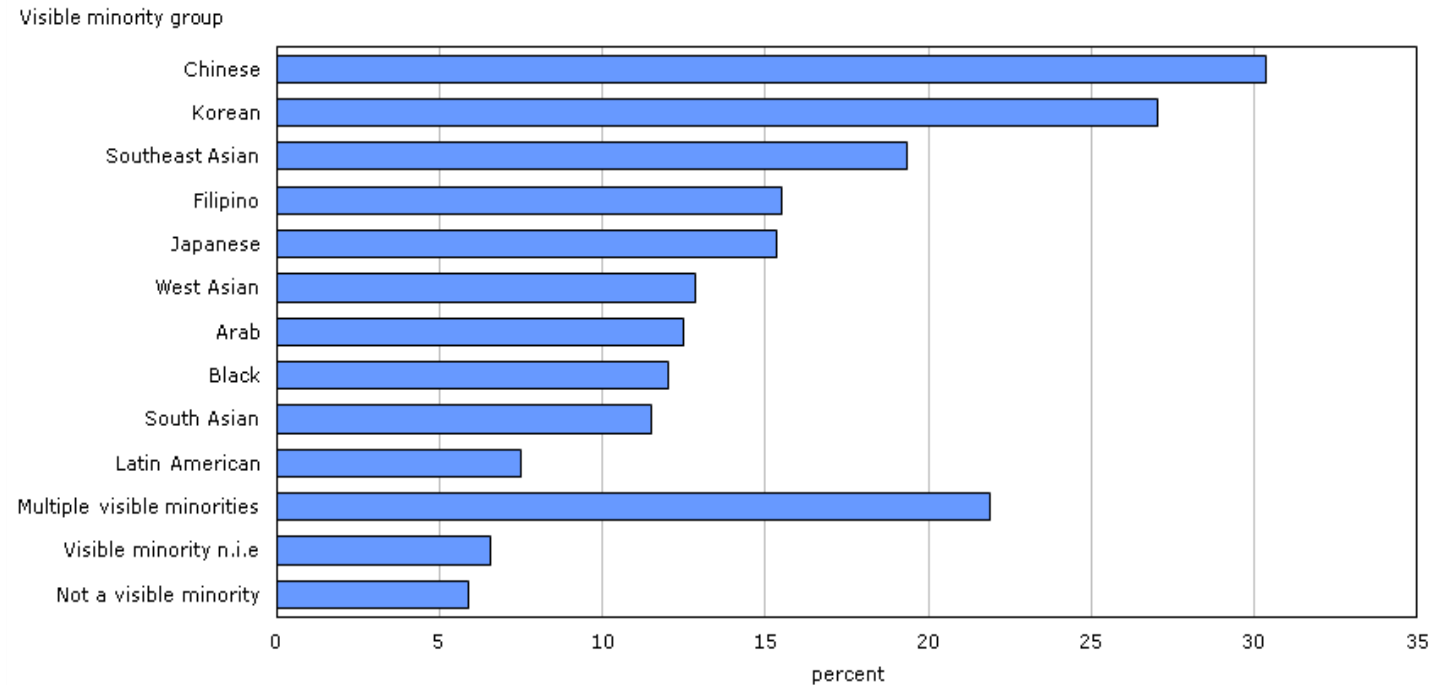


New terminology for visible minorities?

- Some researchers are now referring to visible minority as racialized populations
- Statistics Canada needs to examine if the visible minority term is still relevant

Chart 2

Perceived increase in harassment or attacks on the basis of race, ethnicity, or skin colour in neighbourhood since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, by visible minority group, Canada, 2020



n.i.e. not indicated elsewhere

Source: Statistics Canada, Crowdsourcing on perceptions of safety, May 12-25, 2020.



Finding data about a racialized community

Considerations:

- How has the Census terminology changed over time
- Are identities altered due to colonial legacies
- Are there indicators to identify respondents as racialized, and what are they?
- What about intersectionality?
- Who are not counted, and why?





IASSIST Quarterly

IASSIST Quarterly Special Issue “Systemic Racism in Data Practices”

“Who is counted? Ethno-racial and Indigenous identities in the Census of
Canada, 1871-2021”

December 2022



United States

Barbara Levergood, Data Services Librarian
Bowdoin College, Maine, USA



Data on Race and Ethnicity in the U.S. Decennial Census and the American Community Survey



Agenda – United States

- What data on race and ethnicity are collected?
- How are data collected?
- How are data published?
- A snippet from the history of the collection of data on race and ethnicity



What data are collected?



Comparison: Decennial Census & American Community Survey (ACS)

Decennial Census (every 10 years)			American Community Survey (continuous)
1790-1930	1940-2000	2010-2020	2005-present
Only 100% data	100% data (later, "short form")	Only 100% data.	
	sample data (later, "long form")		Only sample data.

U.S. Census Bureau. *Summary File 3, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Technical Documentation*, SF3/18 (RV), July 2007.

<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2000/technical-documentation/complete-tech-docs/summary-files/sf3.pdf>

	Selected Subjects in Later Decennial Censuses and in ACS
100% subjects, "short form"	Race, Hispanic or Latino origin, age, sex, etc.
Sample subjects, "long form"	The 100% subjects above, plus place of birth, ancestry, income, and other rich socio-economic subjects.

U.S. Census Bureau. *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data What All Data Users Need to Know*, Sept. 2020.

https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2020/acs/acs_general_handbook_2020.pdf



Related items on principal decennial census questionnaires - 1

	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
Color or Race *	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spanish origin or descent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ancestry/Ethnic Origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free or slave	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
Place of birth	-	-	-	-	-	-	² X	² X	X	X	X
Place of birth of parents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	⁵ X	X	X
Citizenship	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	⁶ X	-	X
Year of naturalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If foreign born, year of immigration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Language	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Language of parents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Extracted from: U.S. Census Bureau. *Measuring America: The Decennial Censuses from 1790 to 2000*. 2002, 119-124.
https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2002/dec/pol_02-ma.html



Related items on principal decennial census questionnaires - 2

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	*1970	1980	1990	2000	*2010	*2020
Color or Race	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spanish origin or descent *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	^s X	† ^s X	† ^s X	† ^s X	X	X
Ancestry/Ethnic Origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	^s X	^s X	^s X	ACS only	ACS only
Free or slave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Place of birth	X	X	X	X	X	X	^s ⁴ X	^s X	^s X	^s X	^s X	ACS only	ACS only
Place of birth of parents	X	X	X	X	^s X	^s X	^s X	^s X	-	-	-	-	-
Citizenship	X	X	X	X	X	X	⁴ X	^s X	^s X	^s X	^s X	ACS only	ACS only
Year of naturalization	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ACS only	ACS only
If foreign born, year of immigration	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	^s X	^s X	^s X	^s X	ACS only	ACS only
Language	⁷ X	X	⁷ X	⁷ X	^s X	-	^s X	^s X	^s X	^s X	^s X	ACS only	ACS only
Language of parents	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Years 1900-2000 extracted from: U.S. Census Bureau. *Measuring America: The Decennial Censuses from 1790 to 2000*. 2002, 119-124. https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2002/dec/pol_02-ma.html
 Years 2010-2020 are by the author, based on the 2020 American Community Survey questionnaire, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about/forms-and-instructions.html>

† Error. Should be simply “X”, since this was not a sample question.



Related items on principal decennial census questionnaires – 2

Notes

Notes to previous tables.

(s) Sample question.

(2) Question only asked of free inhabitants.

(4) In 1960, place of birth was asked on a sample basis generally, but on a 100-percent basis in New York and Puerto Rico. Citizenship was asked only in New York and Puerto Rico, where it was a 100-percent item.

(5) Question was only whether parents were foreign born.

(6) For males 21 years of age or over.

(7) Whether person could speak English. In 1900, this was the only question; in 1920 and 1930 this question was in addition to request for mother tongue.



Not religion

- Religion has never been asked of individuals in the Decennial Census.
- There have been censuses of religious institutions.
- Has been asked of individuals in the Current Population Survey.

[Rosen, Anne Farris.] "A Brief History of Religion and the U.S. Census." In *U.S. Religious Landscape Survey. Religious Affiliation: Diverse and Dynamic*, by Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. February 2008, 108-112. <https://web.archive.org/web/20150310002950if/http://www.pewforum.org/files/2013/05/report-religious-landscape-study-full.pdf>.



How are data collected?



How were respondents classified by race?

- As relevant, Census 1790-1950: "the enumerator had been instructed to classify the respondent by race without asking the question, except when he was uncertain about the proper classification".
- Census 1960-present, ACS. Largely by mail. People usually self-responded to the questions.

Quotation: Sheldon, Henry D. "Racial Classification in the Census." In *Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association*, 254. Washington, DC, 1962. <http://www.asasrms.org/Proceedings/>.



Questionnaire excerpt, 2010

“The Census 2000 data on race are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 census or earlier censuses. Caution must be used when interpreting changes in the racial composition of the U.S. population over time.”

Quotation: U.S. Census Bureau. *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin*. Census 2000 Brief. C2KBR/01-1. March 2001.

<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/2000/briefs/c2kbr01-01.pdf>

Questionnaire:

https://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/questionnaires/2010_overview.html

* → NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic origin and Question 9 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

* 8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

Yes, Puerto Rican

Yes, Cuban

Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.* ↘

* 9. What is Person 1's race? Mark one or more boxes.

White

Black, African Am., or Negro

American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↘

Asian Indian

Japanese

Native Hawaiian

Chinese

Korean

Guamanian or Chamorro

Filipino

Vietnamese

Samoan

Other Asian — *Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.* ↘

Other Pacific Islander — *Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.* ↘

Some other race — *Print race.* ↘

Challenges for data on race and ethnicity #1

“One challenge we currently face is how Americans view ‘race’ and ‘ethnicity’ differently than in decades past. In our diverse society, a growing number of people find the current race and ethnic categories confusing, or they wish to see their own specific group reflected on the census questionnaire. Our research has found that over time, there have been a growing number of people who do not identify with any of the official OMB race categories, and this means that an increasing number of respondents have been racially classified as ‘Some Other Race.’ In fact, in 2000 and in 2010, the Some Other Race (SOR) population, which was intended to be a small residual category, was the third largest race group. This was primarily due to reporting by Hispanics, who make up the overwhelming majority of those classified as SOR, not identifying with any of the OMB race categories. In addition, segments of other populations, such as Afro-Caribbean and Middle Eastern or North African populations, did not identify with any of the OMB race categories and identified as SOR.”

U.S. Census Bureau. "Research to Improve Data on Race and Ethnicity." Rev. June 9, 2022. <https://www.census.gov/about/our-research/race-ethnicity.html>.



Challenges for data on race and ethnicity #2

Marks, Rachel, Merarys Rios-Vargas, Nicholas A. Jones, and Roberto R. Ramirez. "What 2020 Census Results Tell Us About Persisting Problems with Separate Questions on Race and Ethnicity in the Decennial Census."

Census Bureau National Advisory Committee on Racial, Ethnic, and Other Populations. May 6, 2022. <https://www.census.gov/about/cac/nac/meetings/2022-05-meeting.html>.



Challenges for data on race and ethnicity #3

Orvis, Karin. "Reviewing and Revising Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity." June 15, 2022.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/briefing-room/2022/06/15/reviewing-and-revising-standards-for-maintaining-collecting-and-presenting-federal-data-on-race-and-ethnicity/>.



How are data published? (Examples)



HISPANIC OR LATINO BY SPECIFIC ORIGIN	
Label	United States
Total:	* 308,745,538*
Not Hispanic or Latino	258,267,944
Hispanic or Latino	* 50,477,594
Mexican	* 31,798,258
Puerto Rican	4,623,716
Cuban	1,785,547
Dominican	1,414,703
Central American	3,998,280
Costa Rican	* 126,418
Guatemalan	1,044,209
Honduran	633,401
Nicaraguan	348,202
Panamanian	165,456
Salvadoran	1,648,968
Other Central American	31,626
South American	2,769,434
Argentinean	224,952
Bolivian	99,210
Chilean	126,810
Colombian	908,734
Ecuadorian	564,631
Paraguayan	20,023
Peruvian	531,358
Uruguayan	56,884
Venezuelan	215,023
Other South American	21,809
Other Hispanic or Latino	4,087,656
Spaniard	635,253
Spanish	455,157
Spanish American	35,346
All other Hispanic or Latino	2,961,900
* revised	
2010, DEC Summary File 1, Table PCT11	



Source: <https://data.census.gov/>

RACE	
Label	United States
Total:	308,745,538*
Population of one race:	299,736,465
White alone	223,553,265
Black or African American alone	38,929,319
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2,932,248
Asian alone	14,674,252
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	540,013
Some Other Race alone	19,107,368
Two or More Races:	9,009,073
Population of two races:	8,265,318
White; Black or African American	1,834,212
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	1,432,309
White; Asian	1,623,234
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	169,991
White; Some Other Race	1,740,924
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	269,421
Black or African American; Asian	185,595
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	50,308
Black or African American; Some Other Race	314,571
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	58,829
American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	11,039
American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	115,752
Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	165,690
Asian; Some Other Race	234,462
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	58,981
Population of three races:	676,469
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	230,848
White; Black or African American; Asian	61,511

Population of four races:	
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	19,018
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2,673
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	8,757
White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4,852
White; Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race	2,420
White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	560
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	11,500
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	1,535
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	454
White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	3,486
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1,011
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	539
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	212
Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some	

Population of five races:	
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	6,605
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	1,023
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	182
White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	268
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	443
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	98
Population of six races:	792
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	792
* revised	
2010, DEC Summary File 1, Table P8	

Extracted from source:
<https://data.census.gov/>



HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN BY RACE	
Label	United States
Total:	308,745,538*
Not Hispanic or Latino:	258,267,944
White alone	196,817,552
Black or African American alone	37,685,848
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2,247,098
Asian alone	14,465,124
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	481,576
Some Other Race alone	604,265
Two or More Races	5,966,481
Hispanic or Latino:	50,477,594
White alone	26,735,713
Black or African American alone	1,243,471
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	685,150
Asian alone	209,128
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	58,437
Some Other Race alone	18,503,103
Two or More Races	3,042,592
* revised	
2010, DEC Summary File 1, Table P5	



Source: <https://data.census.gov/>

Selected sources of data

Tables	Microdata	Sources	Decennial Census	ACS
✓	✓	IPUMS USA , microdata: https://usa.ipums.org/usa/ Publications (tabular): https://usa.ipums.org/usa/voliii/tPublished.shtml	✓	✓
✓	✓	ICPSR (Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research), https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/	✓	✓
✓	✓	Census Bureau , Decennial Census of Population and Housing Data, https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/data.html	✓	
✓	✓	Census Bureau , American Community Survey Data, https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html		✓
✓	✓ (ACS)	data.census.gov , https://data.census.gov/	✓	✓
✓		Census Bureau , Decennial Census Official Publications, https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade/decennial-publications.html	✓	
✓		Social Explorer , https://www.sociaexplorer.com/	✓	✓
		Schedules, 1790-1950. See list of sources: https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/United_States_Census	✓	

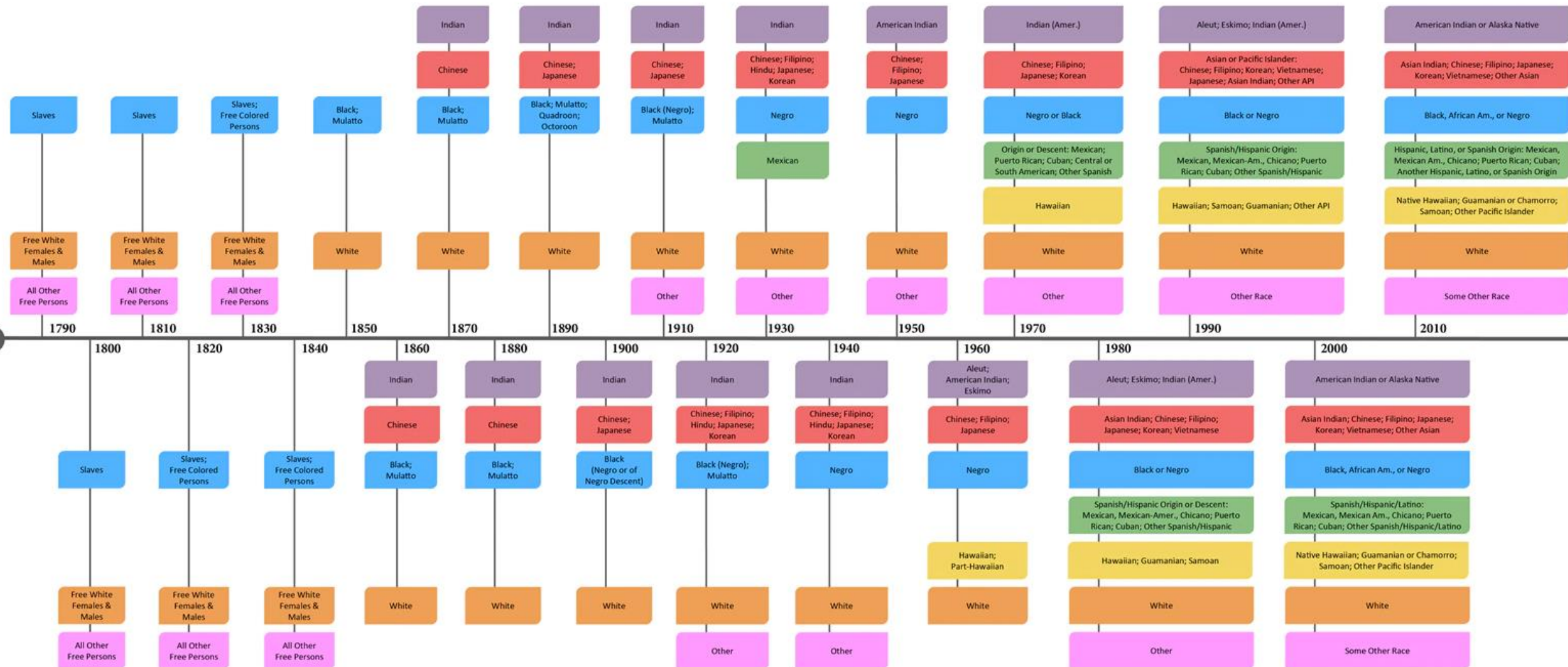


A snippet from the history of the
collection of data on race and ethnicity



Measuring Race and Ethnicity Across the Decades: 1790–2010

Mapped to 1997 U.S. Office of Management and Budget Classification Standards



Gibson, Campbell, and Kay Jung. 2002. "Historical Census Statistics on Population By Race, 1790 to 1990, and By Hispanic Origin, 1790 to 1990, For The United States, Regions, Divisions, and States."

Humes, Karen, and Howard Hogan. 2009. "Measurement of Race and Ethnicity in a Changing, Multicultural America."

Humes, Karen R., Nicholas A. Jones, and Roberto R. Ramirez. 2011. "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010."

Office of Management and Budget. 1978. "Statistical directive no. 15: Race and ethnic standards for federal agencies and administrative reporting."

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U.S. Census Bureau History Questionnaires. (2014, March 31).

Pratt, Beverly M., Lindsay Hixson, and Nicholas A. Jones. "Measuring Race and Ethnicity Across the Decades: 1790-2010." November 2, 2015.

<https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2015/11/measuring-race-and-ethnicity-across-the-decades-1790-2010.html>.

1890

Indian

Chinese;
Japanese

Black; Mulatto;
Quadroon;
Octoroon

White

1890

1. "Pressure to further assess race science theories heightened, resulting in Congress mandating the introduction of supplementary 'Black blood' quantum categories, 'Quadroon' and 'Octoroon,' for the 1890 Census."
2. "In the United States, as in many other countries around the world, population censuses have been an important tool for both advancing and repressing human rights."

[1] Quote and graphic: Pratt, Beverly M., Lindsay Hixson, and Nicholas A. Jones. "Measuring Race and Ethnicity Across the Decades: 1790-2010." November 2, 2015. <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2015/11/measuring-race-and-ethnicity-across-the-decades-1790-2010.html>.

On discriminatory racial distinctions in the law in the U.S., see: Novit-Evans, Bette, and Ashton Wesley Welch. "Racial and Ethnic Definition as Reflections of Public Policy." *Journal of American Studies* 17, no. 3 (Dec. 1983): 417-435.

[2] Seltzer, William. "Human Rights and Population Censuses." In *Encyclopedia of the U.S. Census: From the Constitution to the American Community Survey*, edited by Margo J. Anderson, Constance F. Citro, and Joseph J. Salvo, 272. 2nd ed. Los Angeles, Calif.: CQ Press, 2012.



Census and power

"Tensions have swirled around the census since it began in 1790. 'Whatever the hot-button issue of the time is,' says University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee history professor Margo Anderson, 'gets tangled up in the census.' That's because the regular counting of the population has never been an academic exercise, she says. The census is a basis for deciding how to apportion political power, as well as how to dole out billions in federal funds. 'Every 10 years we shuffle the deck,' Anderson says, 'and take power away from areas of the country that are not growing as fast as others.'"

Steinmetz, Katy. "The Debate Over a New Citizenship Question Isn't the First Census Fight. Here's Why the Count Is Controversial." *Time*, March 27, 2018.
<https://time.com/5217151/census-questions-citizenship-controversy/>.



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Further reading - 4

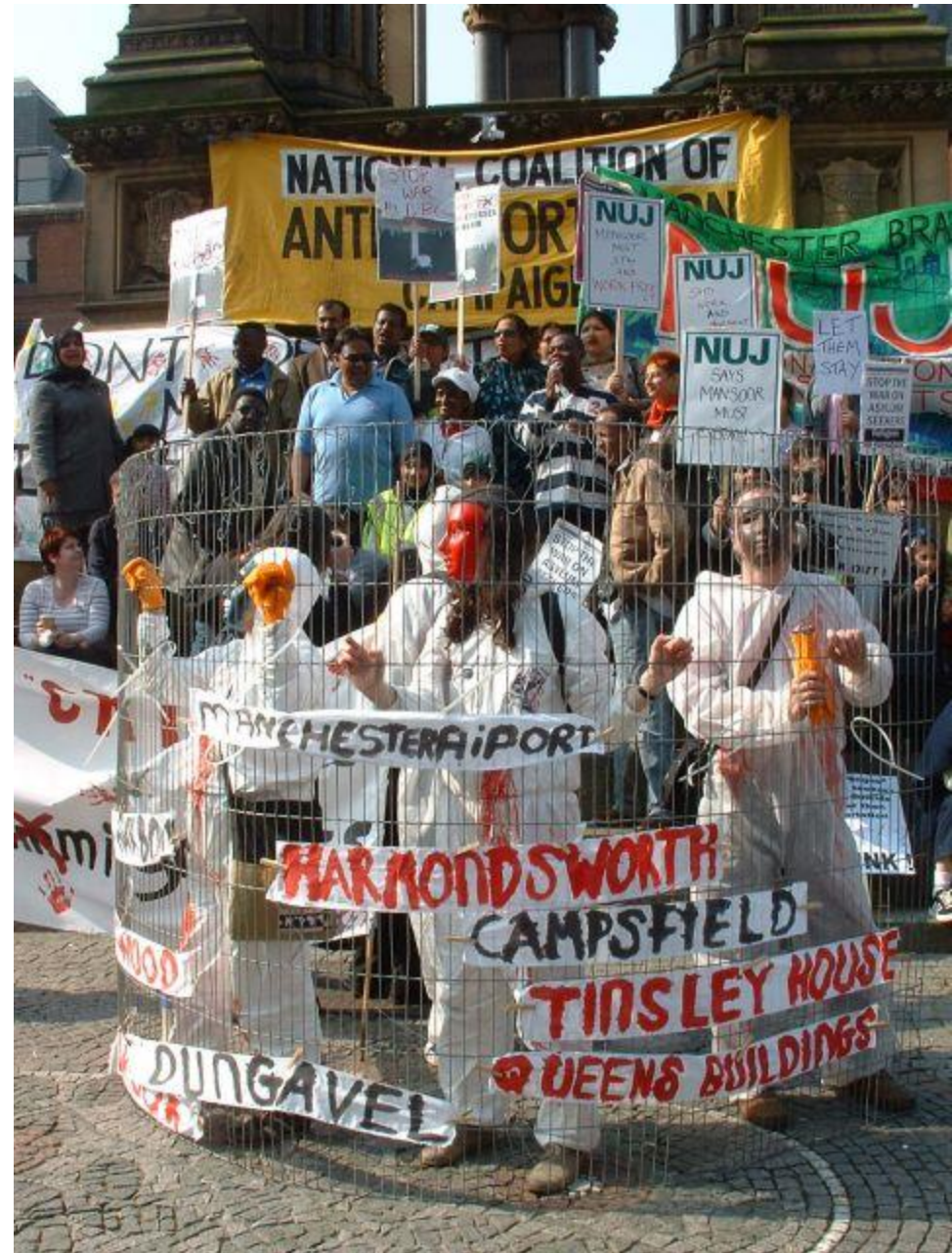
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United Kingdom



Race and migration: census and other sources of data in the UK



Agenda – United Kingdom

- How race and migration are represented in UK census
- How representation of race and migration has changed over time
- Groups identified
- Implications for public discourse
- Other sources of data



Context

Three statistical authorities:

- England and Wales, Northern Ireland, Scotland

2021 Census

- England and Wales and Northern Ireland
- Scotland delayed a year.
- Currently releasing univariate tables at different scales
- Scotland due next year
- Ambition to move to population data derived from administrative data
 - used significantly in producing the census estimates. Robust individual level testing on quality of data.



Race and migration in the UK census

Aggregate data

- Ethnicity used as proxy measure of race (also language, national identity, passports held and religion)
- Ethnicity has pre-defined categories based on country, continent and diaspora e.g. Indian, black African. Gypsy and Irish Traveller.
- Country of birth and year of arrival in the UK used as proxies for migration. Flow data provides information on international and internal migration based on address one year before census

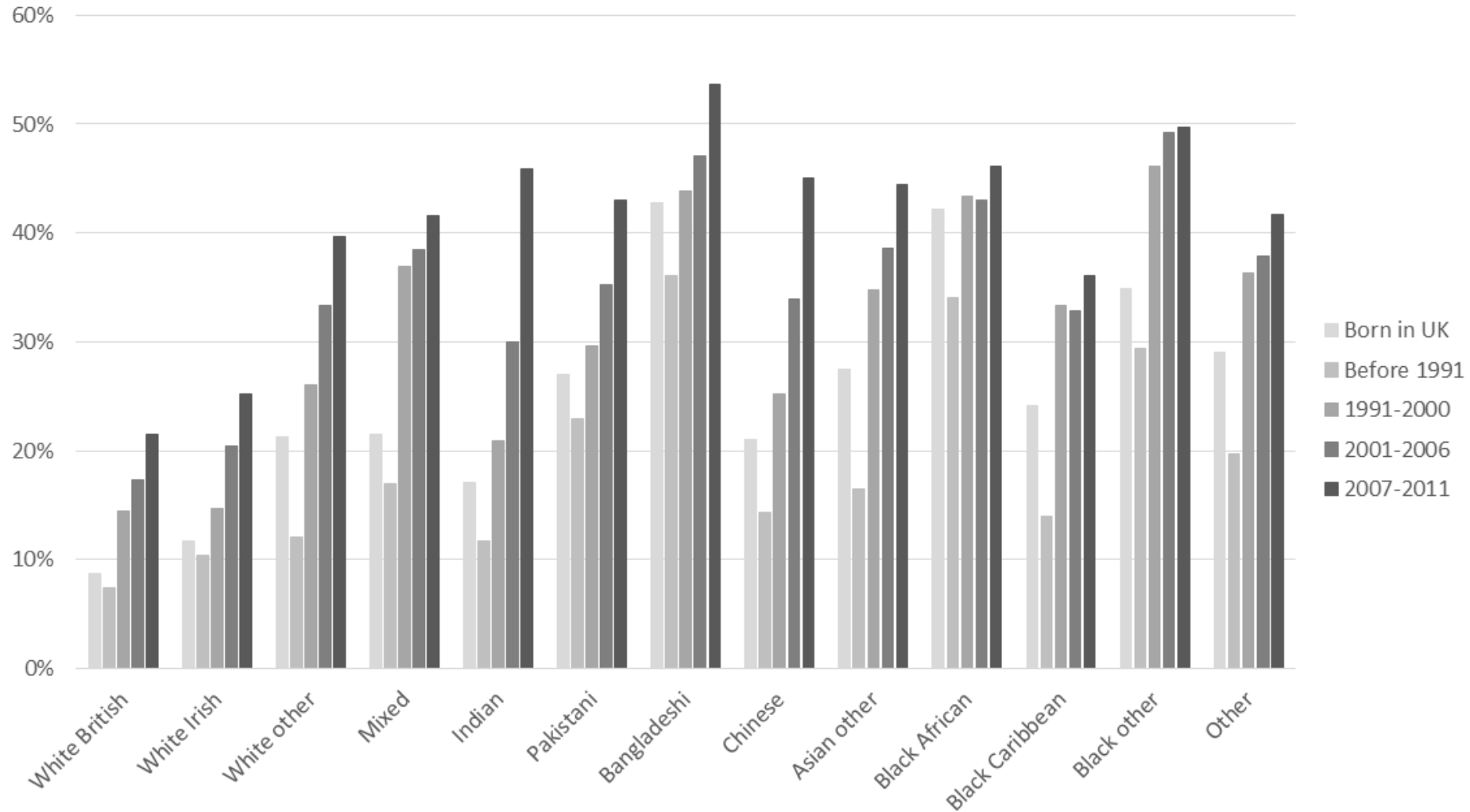
Census microdata

- Safeguarded version available to registered of UKDS: 5% individual sample of data includes full categories of indicators, 1% sample of households has little information
- Secure service provides access to 10% samples of household and individual data



Housing deprivation by race and migration

Percentage experiencing housing deprivation in 2011 by ethnicity and year of arrival in the UK



How race and migration has changed over time

- Census every 10 years from 1851 (except 1941)
- Ethnicity introduced in 1991
- Born in Ireland and overseas recorded from first census



Implications

- Media discourse tend to highlight threat to the 'white' British way of life.
- First release highlighted the number of people from other countries.
- Likely to be similar coverage about the ethnic minority population under headlines like 'white British a minority in our cities'.

MailOnline

News

How many people were born abroad in YOUR area? Map reveals percentage of immigrant population for every local authority in England and Wales as total passes 10m for the first time - up 2.5m in decade

News • Stoke-on-Trent News

Ranked: Stoke-on-Trent neighbourhoods with most non-UK born residents

The Potteries has seen its non-UK born population increase from 20,714 in 2011 to 33,838

Country of Birth	Number
United Kingdom	49,579,482
European Union	3,643,079
Non-EU	499,651
Middle East and Asia	3,311,079
Africa	1,584,380
Americas and Caribbean	785,759
British Overseas	21,063

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Ethnicity categories

White

- UK
- Irish
- Gypsy and Irish Traveller
- Other

Mixed

- White and Asian
- White and black Caribbean
- White and black African
- Other

Asian

- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Chinese
- Other Asian

Black

- Black African
- Black Caribbean
- Black other

Other

- Arab
- Other ethnic minority



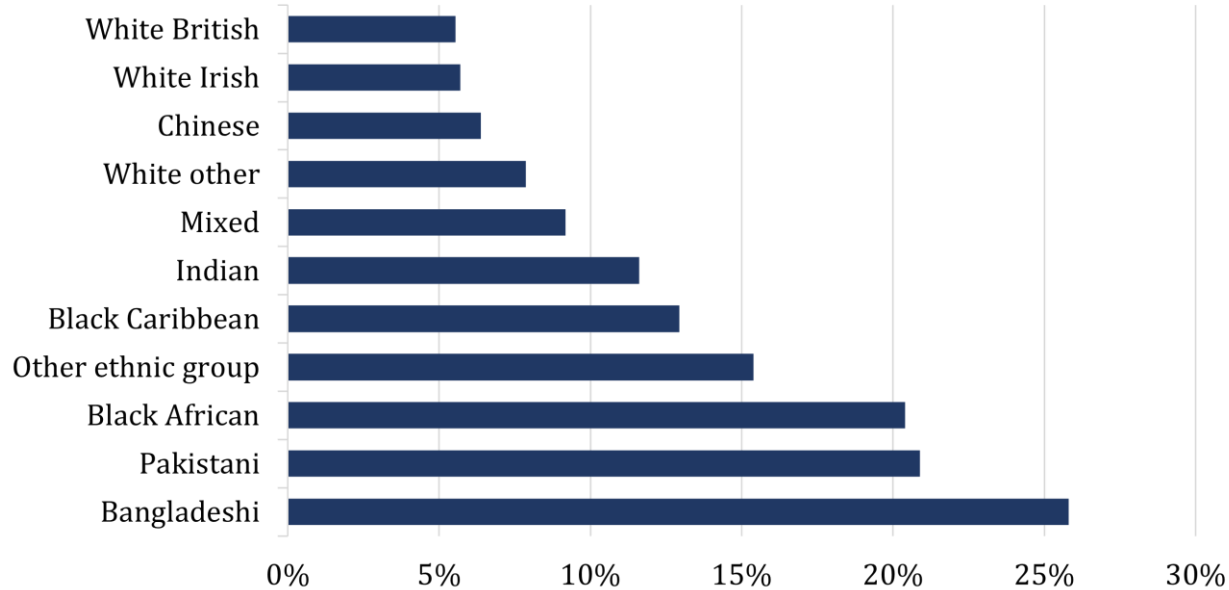
Other sources of data

Surveys

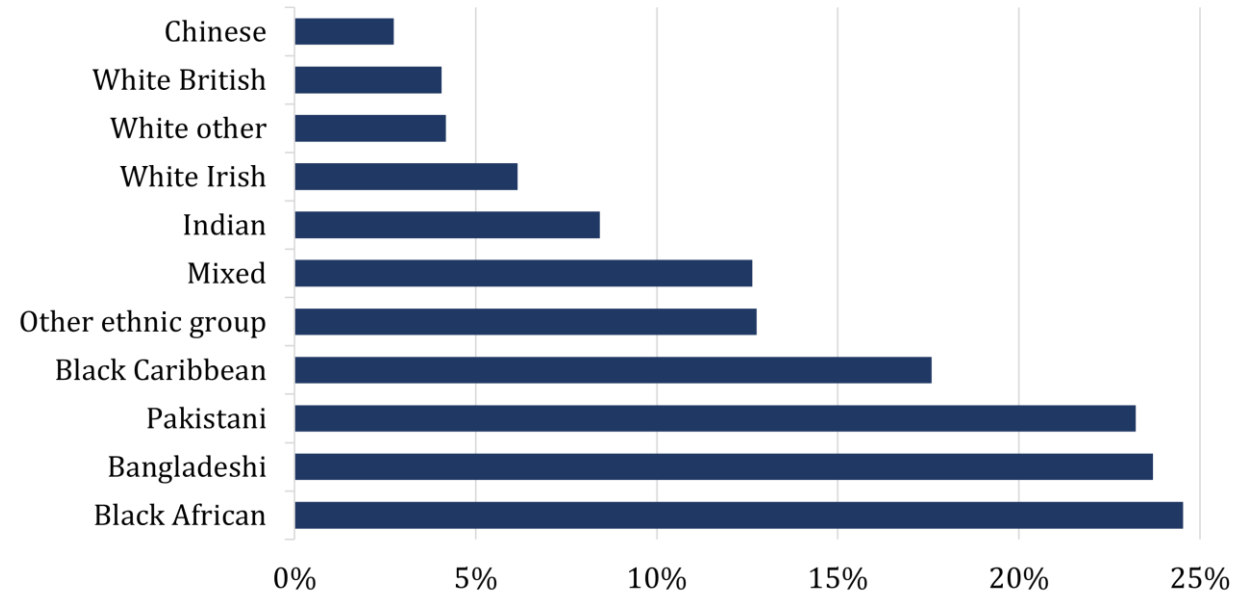
Understanding Society: Covid waves 1-6

- People born outside the UK twice as likely to be in housing arrears or behind with bill payments compared to those born in the UK

Percentage in housing arrears by ethnicity



Percentage behind with bill payments

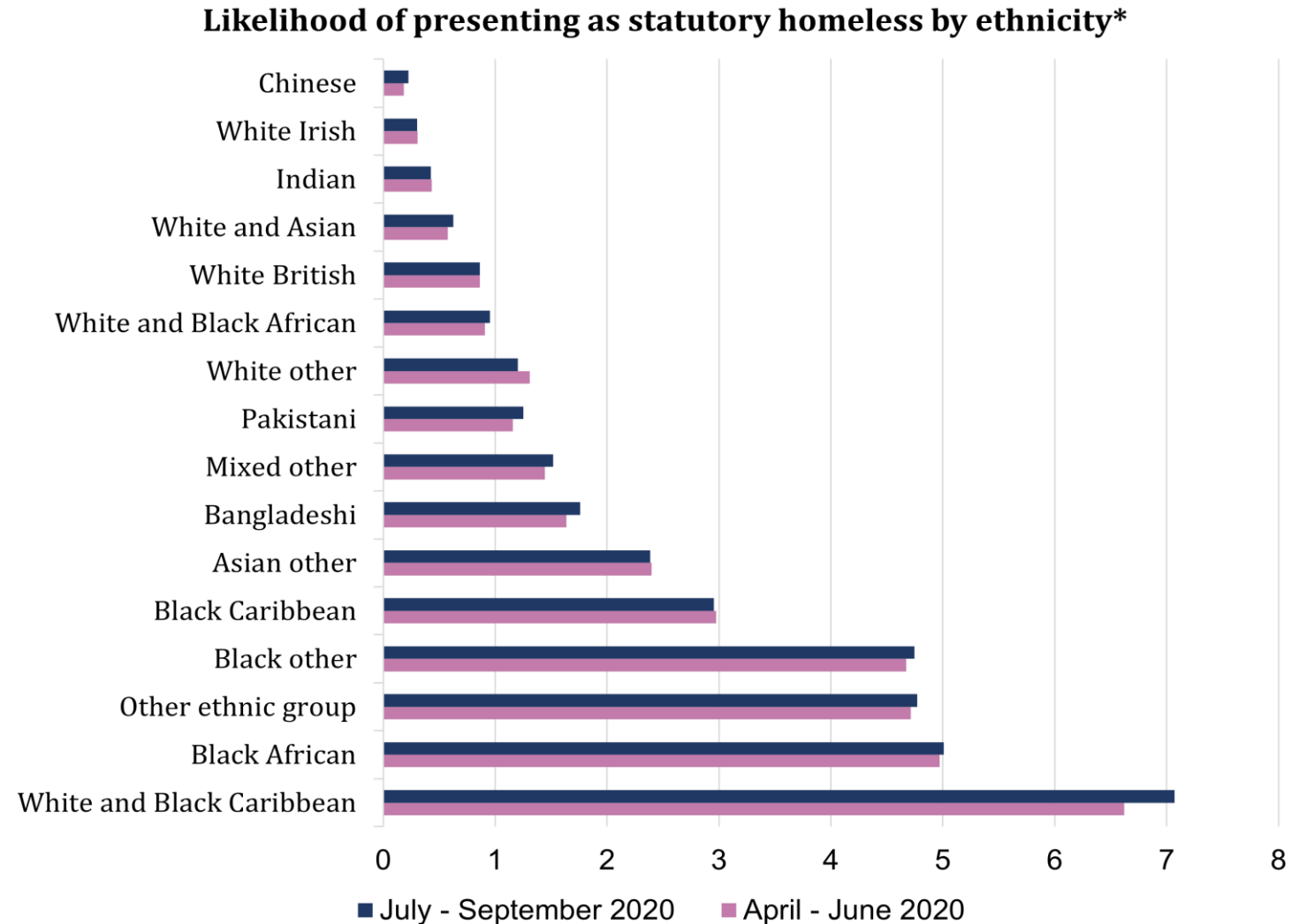


Other sources of data

Administrative Data

From national statistical records provided by government e.g. benefit claimants, educational performance, COVID positive tests

- likely to link to statistical geographies so can be linked to neighbourhood based characteristics from the census
- May have data quality issues, particularly about ethnicity



Germany

Dr. Anja Perry
GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences



Germans and “race”

- Meaning of the word “race”
 - English: Increasingly a social construct
 - German: Still purely biological
- Article 3(3) GG:

“No person shall be favoured or disfavoured because of sex, parentage, **race**, language, homeland and origin, faith or religious or political opinions. No person shall be disfavoured because of disability.”

 - Attempts to replace the term “race”
- Not speaking of “race” doesn’t mean racism doesn’t exist!
- We “don’t know how much more likely people of colour are to be stopped and searched by police, to be discriminated against in the workplace and the housing market, or to die of coronavirus.” (Oltermann & Henley, 2020)



“Migration background” in the German Census

Immigrants are all residents who

- entered the current territory of the Federal Republic of Germany after 1949/1955
- all non-citizens born in Germany
- Germans born in Germany with at least one parent born abroad or born in Germany as a non-citizen

(Federal Statistical Office Germany, 2022)



Austrian immigrant vs. Black German



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"Queue" by [Daniel Kulinski](#) is licensed under [CC BY-NC-SA 2.0](#).



Data sources to analyze racism in Germany

[Central Register of Foreign Nationals](#)

- Database of all foreign nationals
- Includes educational achievements, employment history, and more
- Accessible for researchers since 2021

[German Victimization Survey](#)

- Extends the definition of “immigrant” by parental migration background
- Specifies largest immigration groups
- Asks for assumed reasons for a specific attack



Data sources to analyze racism in Germany

[German Socio-Economic Panel \(SOEP\)](#)

- Longitudinal analyses reaching back until 1996, based on ethnicity
- New questions about the experience of discrimination according to the German General Act on Equal Treatment
- “Perceived discrimination due to ethnicity, race, gender, religion, disability, age, and sexual orientation”

[National Educational Panel Study \(NEPS\)](#)

- Longitudinal data about education and labour market participation
- Ask about perceived discrimination since 2012

[National Discrimination and Racism Monitor](#)

- ethnicity and relation to discrimination experience



Sources

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Sources

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Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, USA



Census data by country

Nation	IPUMS International	Other microdata	Summary Data
Canada	1852, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011	ICPSR – 1971, 1976 ; DLI or subscription ; UBC (open data license)	Statistics Canada
Germany	1819, 1970 (W); 1971, 1981 (E); 1987 (W)		2011, 2022 (being conducted).
United Kingdom	1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1991, 2001	Get census microdata — UK Data Service	InFuse 2001 and 2011 aggregate census data ; Office for National Statistics (includes 2021 releases)
USA	1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 5 year ACS for years ending in 2005, 2010, 2015	IPUMS USA has censuses (back to 1850) and all ACS samples. Census Bureau (for most up to date ACS)	Social Explorer (subscription); Data.census.gov



IPUMS Options

DATA

BROWSE AND SELECT DATA

ANALYZE DATA ONLINE

DOWNLOAD OR REVISE MY DATA





IPUMS INTERNATIONAL

HOME | SELECT DATA | MY DATA | SUPPORT

DATA CART

YOUR DATA EXTRACT

0 VARIABLES
0 SAMPLES

SELECT
SAMPLES

SELECT HARMONIZED VARIABLES

HOUSEHOLD ▾

PERSON ▾

A-Z ▾

SEARCH 🔍

HARMONIZED VARIABLES

SOURCE VARIABLES

DISPLAY
OPTIONS

HELP 📄

[COUNTRY ABBREVIATIONS](#)

Select **samples** and **variables** to build a data extract.





SELECT SAMPLES

Variable documentation on the website can be filtered to display only material corresponding to chosen datasets ([more information](#) on this feature).

SUBMIT SAMPLE SELECTIONS

ALL REGIONS	AFRICA	AMERICAS	ASIA	EUROPE	HISTORICAL	SURVEYS
<input type="checkbox"/> All Samples (select/unselect)						
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2010s	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000s	<input type="checkbox"/> 1990s	<input type="checkbox"/> 1980s	<input type="checkbox"/> 1970s	<input type="checkbox"/> 1960s
<input type="checkbox"/> Argentina	<input type="checkbox"/> 2010	<input type="checkbox"/> 2001	<input type="checkbox"/> 1991	<input type="checkbox"/> 1980	<input type="checkbox"/> 1970	
<input type="checkbox"/> Armenia	<input type="checkbox"/> 2011	<input type="checkbox"/> 2001				



SELECT SAMPLES

Variable documentation on the website can be filtered to display only material corresponding to chosen datasets ([more information](#) on this feature).

SUBMIT SAMPLE SELECTIONS

- ALL REGIONS
- AFRICA
- AMERICAS
- ASIA
- EUROPE
- HISTORICAL
- SURVEYS

All Samples (select/unselect)

- 2010s
- 2000s
- 1990s
- 1980s
- 1970s
- 1960s
- Pre-1960

<input type="checkbox"/> Argentina	<input type="checkbox"/> 2010	<input type="checkbox"/> 2001	<input type="checkbox"/> 1991 <small>i</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1980	<input type="checkbox"/> 1970		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bolivia	<input type="checkbox"/> 2012	<input type="checkbox"/> 2001	<input type="checkbox"/> 1992		<input type="checkbox"/> 1976		
<input type="checkbox"/> Brazil	<input type="checkbox"/> 2010	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000	<input type="checkbox"/> 1991	<input type="checkbox"/> 1980	<input type="checkbox"/> 1970	<input type="checkbox"/> 1960 <small>i</small>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2011	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2001 <small>i</small>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1991 <small>i</small>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1981 <small>i</small>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1971 <small>i</small>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1911 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1901 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1891 <small>i</small> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1881 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1871 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1852 <small>i</small>



[CHANGE SAMPLES](#)
SELECT HARMONIZED VARIABLES

HOUSEHOLD ▾

PERSON ▾

A-Z ▾

SEARCH 🔍

 HARMONIZED VARIABLES
 SOURCE VARIABLES

[DISPLAY OPTIONS](#)
[HELP](#) 
[COUNTRY ABBREVIATIONS](#)

AN "X" INDICATES THE VARIABLE IS AVAILABLE IN THAT DATASET.

 + ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGE VARIABLES -- PERSON [\[TOP\]](#)

Add to cart	Variable	Variable Label	Type	canada	canada	canada	canada	canada	canada	canada	canada	canada	canada	canada
				1852	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
+	RELIGION	Religion	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
+	RELIGION2	Religion, historical	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	.
+	RACE	Race or color	P	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	.	X	X	.
+	INDIG	Member of an indigenous group	P	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X
+	ETHNICCA	Ethnicity, Canada	P	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	X	.
+	ORIGIN	Ethnic origin, historical	P	.	X	X	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	.
+	SPEAKENG	Speaks English	P	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	X	X	X
+	SPEAKIND	Speaks indigenous language	P	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	X	X
+	LANGCA	Language spoken at home, Canada	P	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	.	X
+	LANGUAGE	Language spoken, historical	P	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.
+	MTONGCA	Mother tongue, Canada	P	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	X	X



Codes and Frequencies

Category availability view

Case-count view

An 'X' indicates the category is available for that sample

Code	Label	canada			
		1901	1911	1991	2001
10	White	X	X	X	X
20	Black	X	X	-	X
21	Black African	-	-	-	-
22	Black Caribbean	-	-	-	-
23	Afro-Ecuadorian	-	-	-	-
24	Other Black	-	-	-	-
30	Indigenous	-	-	-	-
31	American Indian	X	X	-	-
32	Latin American Indian	-	-	-	-
40	Asian	-	X	-	-
41	Chinese	X	X	-	X
42	Japanese	-	X	-	-
43	Korean	-	-	-	-
44	Vietnamese	-	-	-	-
45	Filipino	-	-	-	-
46	Indian	-	-	-	-
47	Pakistani	-	-	-	-
48	Bangladeshi	-	-	-	-
49	Other Asian	-	-	-	X
50	Mixed race	-	-	-	-
51	Brown (Brazil)	-	-	-	-
52	Mestizo (Indigenous and White)	-	-	-	-
53	Mulatto (Black and White)	-	-	-	-
54	Coloured (South Africa)	-	-	-	-
55	Creole (Suriname)	-	-	-	-
Code	Label	canada			
		1901	1911	1991	2001
56	Two or more races	-	-	-	-
60	Other	X	X	X	X
61	Montubio (Ecuador)	-	-	-	-
99	Unknown	X	X	-	X



Race comparability

Comparability — General

- Race is largely comparable within countries over time. Cross-national comparisons must be made with caution because of the significant socially determined element in racial classification. This variable incorporates data from census questions that specifically referred to "race" or "color" or physical characteristics. Other "ethnicity" variables are available in numerous samples.
- Only the category "White" is consistently available. Each of the other main categories is absent from at least one sample. When a group that should logically exist is missing from a sample, users must determine from the available specified categories where it must have been coded. The specified Asian "races" reflect the major categories identified in the United States and United Kingdom. The modern U.S. samples have considerably more detailed breakdowns in the unharmonized variables.
- The original labeling of the mixed-race categories is retained, to emphasize the peculiar meaning they may have had. Persons of mixed racial backgrounds that include "Black" would generally be classified as "Black" in the United States but as mixed-race in some other countries. From 1960 to 1990, the United States did not formally recognize a mixed-race category.



Comparability — Canada

- In both samples, the "white" category indicates the person was not a member of a "visible minority." The 1991 sample only distinguishes between white and non-white.
- The 1901 Canadian census contains an inquiry about color. Responses of "yellow" are classified as Chinese.

The 1881 Canada samples has detail about Indian tribal affiliations in the variables [ORIGIN](#) and [ORIGIN2](#). In the 1901 Canadian census, race was traced through the father among whites. Persons of mixed Indian blood were indicated by "breed."



Comparability — United Kingdom

In the 2001 sample, the only responses in Northern Ireland are "white" and "other."



Comparability — United States

- In all census years, certain races were specified as choices on the census form, including an "other" category. We cannot tell what degree people "forced" themselves to fit in a category if they could not find one that fit them exactly. Users should note what specific categories were detailed on the census schedules.
- Considerable sub-category detail is available for Asian races in all years and for indigenous races for 1990-2005. Alaskan Natives are included with American Indians. See the unharmonized source variables.
- Race has been self-enumerated since 1960. Beginning in 1990, respondents were specifically asked what race they "considered themselves" to be, although such self-description was more or less operative since 1960.
- No distinct Hispanic "race" has ever been delineated. Persons of Hispanic origin have been absorbed by the available race choices on the census schedules (or classified among "other races"). The great majority of Hispanics undoubtedly have been classified as White over the years.



Comparability — United States, continued

- From 1960 to 1990, mixed-race persons had to give a single race response. It was determined on the following basis:
 - 1960-1970: Use the race of the father. If the father's race cannot be determined, use the first race listed by the person. Note that beginning in 1970 there is no mention of giving priority to the non-white parent's race.
 - 1980-1990: Use the race of the mother. If the mother's race cannot be determined, use the first race listed by the person.
 - 2000-2015: Multiple-race responses are allowed. Some combinations (such as "Chinese and Japanese") could be coded to specific major categories by using the unharmonized source variables.
 - Mixed black-white race ("mulatto") is identified in 1850-1880 and 1910.



Source vs Harmonized

Source Variables

Some [unharmonized variables](#) may not be available.

<u>Add to cart</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Variable Label</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Sample</u>
+	<u>CA1901A_RACE</u>	Race	P	Canada 1901
+	<u>CA1911A_RACE2</u>	Racial or tribal origin, 2 digits	P	Canada 1911
+	<u>CA1991A_MINORITY</u>	Visible minority indicator	P	Canada 1991
+	<u>CA2001A_VISMINP</u>	Visible minority indicator	P	Canada 2001
+	<u>UK1991A_ETHNIC</u>	Ethnic group	P	United Kingdom 1991
+	<u>UK2001A_ETHNICW</u>	Ethnic group for England and Wales, improved grouping	P	United Kingdom 2001
+	<u>US1960A_RACE</u>	Race	P	United States 1960
+	<u>US1970A_RACE</u>	Race	P	United States 1970
+	<u>US1980A_RACE</u>	Race	P	United States 1980
+	<u>US1990A_RACE</u>	Race	P	United States 1990
+	<u>US2000A_RACE</u>	Race	P	United States 2000
+	<u>US2005A_RACE</u>	Race	P	United States 2005
+	<u>US2010A_RACE</u>	Race	P	United States 2010
+	<u>US2015A_RACE</u>	Race	P	United States 2015



Nativity and Birthplace

+ NATIVITY AND BIRTHPLACE VARIABLES -- PERSON [TOP]																												
Add to cart	Variable	Variable Label	Type	canada	canada	canada	canada	canada	canada	canada	canada	canada	canada	canada	germ	germ	germ	germ	uk	uk	usa	usa	usa	usa	usa	usa		
				1852	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1970	1971	1981	1987	1991	2001	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>NATIVITY</u>	Nativity status	P	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BPLCOUNTRY</u>	Country of birth	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>CITIZEN</u>	Citizenship	P	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	.	X	.	.	.	X	X	X	X	.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>NATION</u>	Country of citizenship	P	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	.	X	X	X	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>YRIMM</u>	Year of immigration	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>YRSIMM</u>	Years since immigrated	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>YRSIMM2</u>	Years since immigrated, categorized	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BPLCA1</u>	Province of birth, Canada	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BPLCA2</u>	District of birth, Canada	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BPLUS</u>	State of birth, United States	P	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	X	X	X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>FBPL</u>	Father's country of birth	P	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>MBPL</u>	Mother's country of birth	P	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.



Additional Censuses (not all publicly available)

<https://libguides.princeton.edu/CensusMicrodata>





ANTI-RACISM RESOURCES

Website providing anti-racism resources:

- Essays on how different countries view race
 - Canada, US, UK, and Germany
- Sources of data on a variety of topics but all documenting racism and the Black experience internationally. (Under construction)
- Articles/toolkits/rubrics (in .csv format) for building anti-racism into the process of working with data across the research lifecycle. (Under construction)

<https://iassistdata.org/community/antiracism-resources/>



Looking for future webinar ideas

Fill out Google Form to suggest any topics you would like to see webinars about, or you would like to present (or co-present) on!

<https://bit.ly/iassistrace>



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