Māori, Census 2018 and data sovereignty
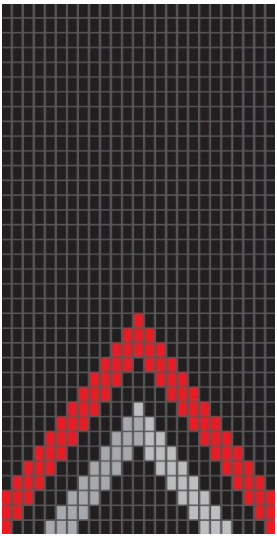
Professor Tahu Kukutai

National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis

The University of Waikato

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How are census data used?

- Electoral seats

- Monitoring Treaty obligations + equity

- Allocate population-based funding to DHBs

- Iwi data used to inform planning, development, advocacy and in settlements

- Re-base population estimates and projections

- Shapes perceptions of who we are; where we're heading

- It is **THE most** important Government data collection

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Early warning signs of a census crisis

Home > News > 2018 Census update

2018 Census update

01 June 2018, 10:00am

Because individual responses are lower than we had planned, we need more time than we'd originally anticipated to draw on other information sources and new methods to achieve the highest quality dataset.

"We're well placed to do this as we have been developing new approaches for future censuses for some time, in particular by using the other government information that we hold to complement the data we collect through the census."

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Te Mana Raraunga response

Drop in census response rate prompts Stats NZ to plug gaps with other data

Toby Manhire | Editor
News feature

Māori data group fears worst for 2018 Census

6:26pm, Tuesday 31 July 2018. By Moana Makapelu Lee

Fewer responses to online census than expected

2:41 pm on 1 June 2018   Share this

Has the 2018 Census failed Māori?

TE AO MĀORI

Poor census turnout could decrease Māori seats

8:48 am on 31 July 2018   Share this

Response as Māori academics

New Zealand Population Review, 44, 131–151.
Copyright © 2018 Population Association of New Zealand

Census 2018 and Implications for Māori

TAHU KUKUTAI
DONNA CORMACK

https://population.org.nz

◄)) Listen ►

Editorial

Mana motuhake ā-raraunga: datafication and social science research in Aotearoa

Tahu Kukutai ✉ & Donna Cormack

Pages 201-208 | Published online: 11 Aug 2019

❝ Download citation ⬀ https://doi.org/10.1080/1177083X.2019.1648304 Check for updates

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https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1177083X.2019.1648304

Home > News > 2018 Census external data quality panel confirmed

2018 Census external data quality panel confirmed

03 September 2018, 2:45pm

The 2018 Census external data quality panel met for the first time on 29 August 2018. The plan to establish the panel was first announced in July.

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Response rates

	2013 census			2018 census		
	Individual form	Partial form	Total	Individual form	Partial form	Total
Total NZ	95.2	1.0	93.2	83.3	4.2	87.5
Māori	**88.5**	1.2	89.7	**68.2**	6.1	74.3
Pacific	88.3	2.5	90.8	**65.1**	8.4	73.5

Findings of Independent data quality panel

- Endorsed methodologies used
- Māori descent met accuracy requirements

BUT

- Concerned about extensive use of alternative Government data and issues of social and cultural license
- Downgraded quality of ethnicity data from 'high' to 'moderate' - generally quality reduces as level of ethnic and spatial specificity increases
- Stats NZ not met Treaty obligations with iwi data failure

Ethnicity in 2018 census – data sources

	European	Māori
2018 census form	88.5	70.9
2013 census form	6.8	15.0
Administrative data	3.8	13.1
Probabilistic imputation	0.3	0.6
CANCEIS imputation	0.6	0.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

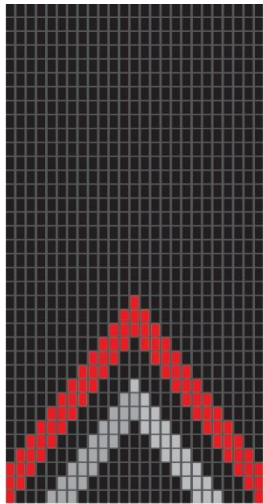# Findings of Independent data quality panel

LIMITATIONS

- Comparative analysis with earlier censuses will be of lower quality and, for Māori, undertaken with extreme caution

- Household and family data generally of low quality (2nd report)

- Information that relates people to dwellings incomplete as eight per cent of pop. not placed in specific dwelling

National Institute of
Demographic and Economic Analysis
Te Rūnanga Tātari Tatauranga

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TE MANA RARAUNGA

Māori Data Sovereignty Network

Advocating for the development of capacity and capability across the Māori data ecosystem including:

- Data rights and interests
- Data governance
- Data storage and security
- Data access and control

@MaoridDSov

http://www.temanararaunga.maori.nz/
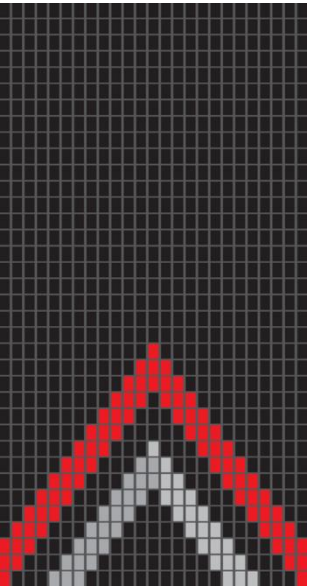
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What are Māori Data?

Māori data refers to information or knowledge in a digital or digitisable form that is about or from Māori peoples and our environments, regardless of who controls it.

Data from Māori (self-generated)
– Eg. Māori/iwi organisations and businesses

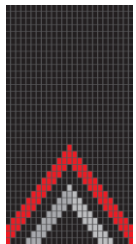**Data about Māori (generated by others)**
– Eg. Census

Data about Māori resources (self and/or others)
– Eg. Māori land

MDSov Principles:

Rangatiratanga

01 Rangatiratanga | Authority

1.1 Control. Māori have an inherent right to exercise control over Māori data and Māori data ecosystems. This right includes, but is not limited to, the creation, collection, access, analysis, interpretation, management, security, dissemination, use and reuse of Māori data.

1.2 Jurisdiction. Decisions about the physical and virtual storage of Māori data shall enhance control for current and future generations. Whenever possible, Māori data shall be stored in Aotearoa New Zealand.

1.3 Self-determination. Māori have the right to data that is relevant and empowers sustainable self-determination and effective self-governance.

Global Indigenous Data Alliance (GIDA)

**CARE Principles
for Indigenous
Data Governance**

C   Collective Benefit

A   Authority to control

R   Responsibility

E   Ethics

https://www.gida-global.org/

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