An outline of CaDDANZ research

Professor Jacques Poot, NIDEA

Source: www.morefm.co.nz

Growing Ethnic Diversity of Aotearoa New Zealand

Diversity Index

Race Based

Ethnic Fractions

Identity With Multiple Ethnicities

"New Zealander" Added as Ethnic Group
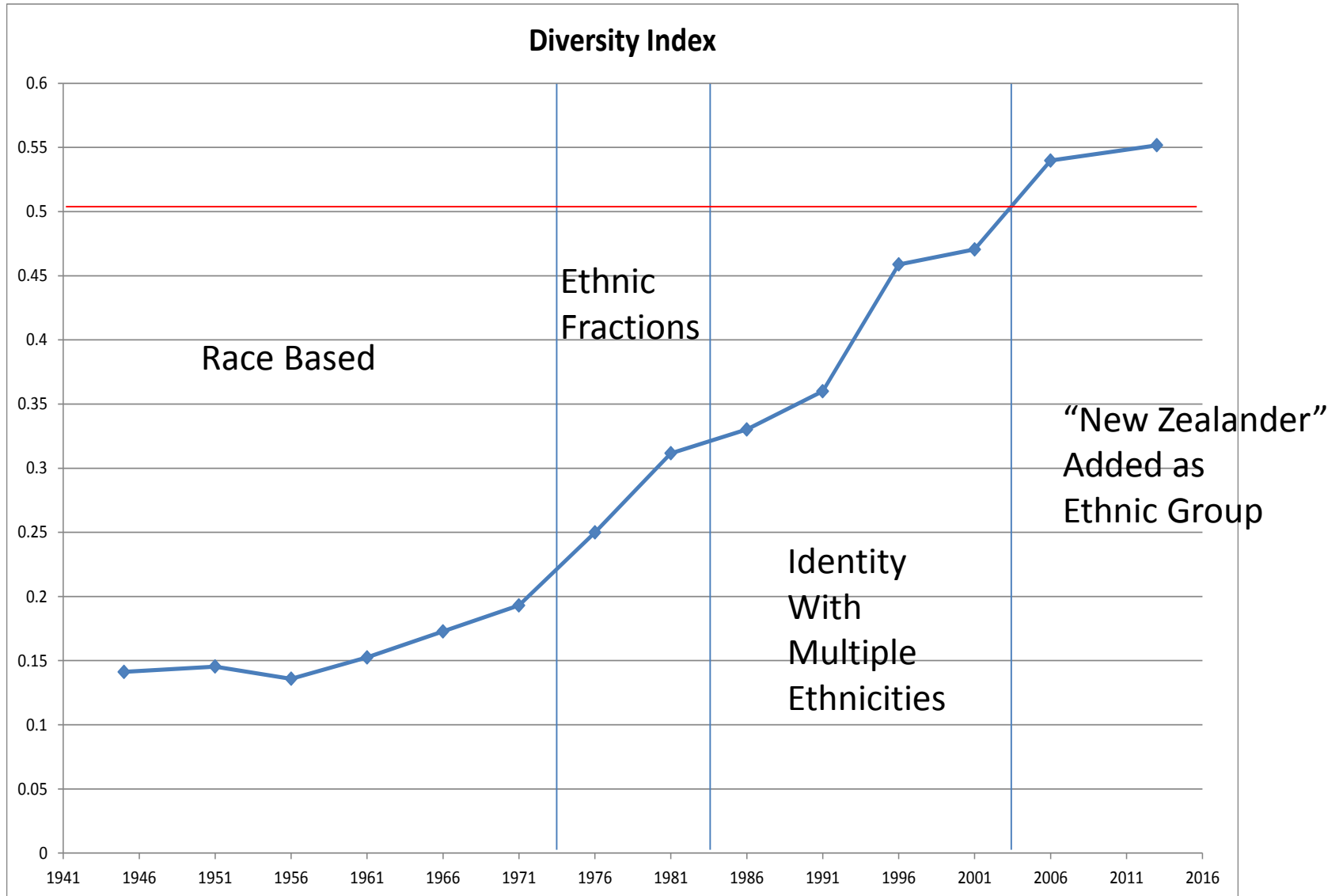
- "In Western musical theory, a cadence is a melodic or harmonic configuration that creates a sense of resolution [finality or pause]."
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cadence_(music)

- CaDDANZ is a 2014-2020 MBIE-funded research programme that will identify how New Zealand can better respond to current and future demographic changes in order for the country to maximise the benefits associated with an increasingly diverse population.
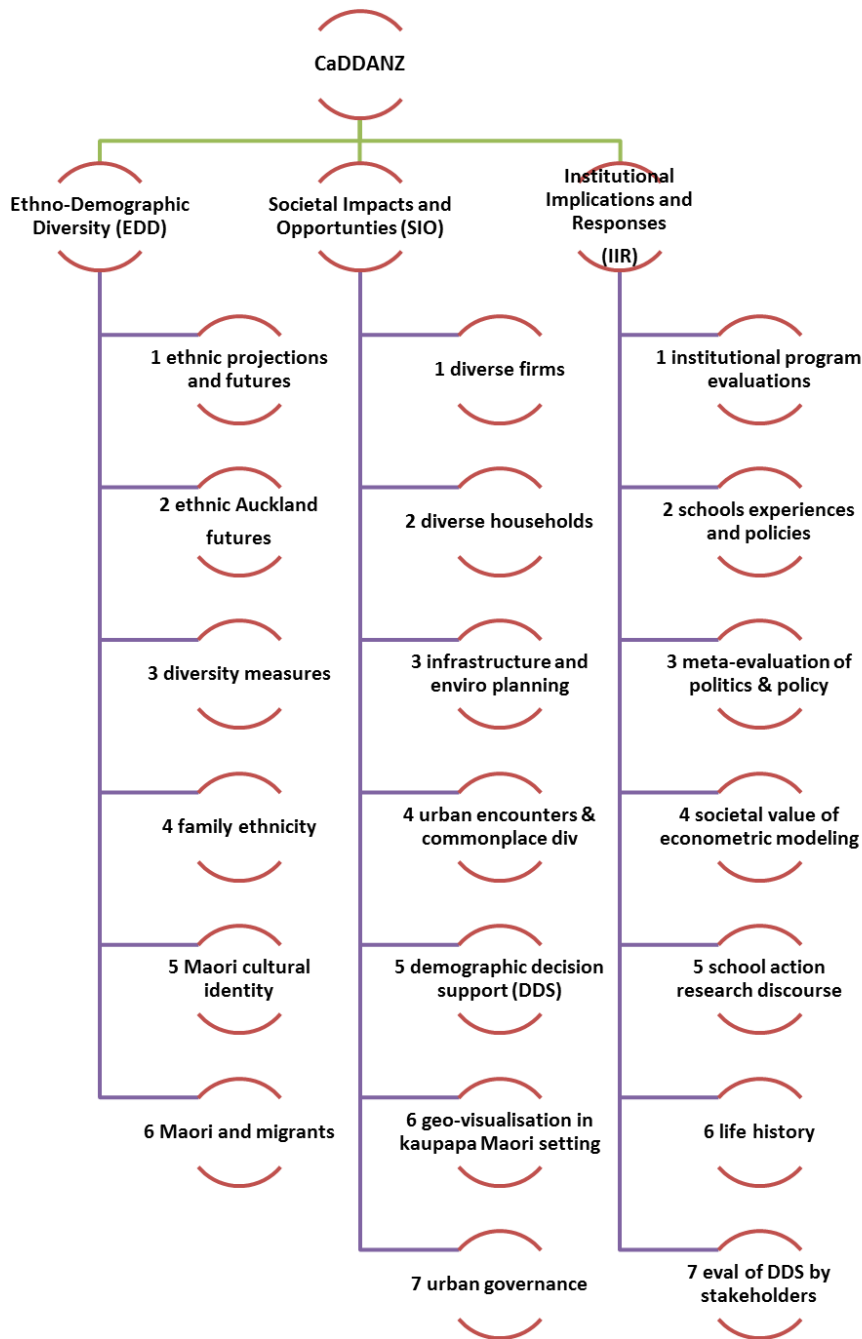
The research team

- **Prof Paul Spoonley**
- **Prof Natalie Jackson**
  (also NJDemographics Ltd)
- **Dr Malakai Koloamatangi**
- **A/Prof Robin Peace**
- **Dr Angelique Praat**
- **Dr Junjia Ye**
- **Mrs Julie Taylor**

- **Prof Jacques Poot**
- **Prof Dave Maré**
  (also Motu)
- **Dr Lars Brabyn**
- **Dr Michael Cameron**
- **Dr Alison Day**
- **Dr Tahu Kukutai**
- **Dr Matthew Roskruge**

Three Research Themes

- Ethno-Demographic Diversity (EDD)

- Societal Impact and Opportunities (SIO)

- Institutional Implications and Responsiveness (IIR)

CaDDANZ

Ethno-Demographic Diversity (EDD)

1 ethnic projections and futures

2 ethnic Auckland futures

3 diversity measures

4 family ethnicity

5 Maori cultural identity

6 Maori and migrants

Societal Impacts and Opportunties (SIO)

1 diverse firms

2 diverse households

3 infrastructure and enviro planning

4 urban encounters & commonplace div

5 demographic decision support (DDS)

6 geo-visualisation in kaupapa Maori setting

7 urban governance

Institutional Implications and Responses (IIR)

1 institutional program evaluations

2 schools experiences and policies

3 meta-evaluation of politics & policy

4 societal value of econometric modeling

5 school action research discourse

6 life history

7 eval of DDS by stakeholders

Meta-review & Synthesis in ebook

20 projects plus a final synthesis

Stakeholders

- Asia: New Zealand Foundation
- Auckland Council
- Canterbury Development Corporation
- Chinese New Settlers Trust
- Committee for Auckland
- English Language Partners New Zealand
- Families Commission
- Federation of Māori Authorities
- Hamilton City Council
- Manukau Institute of Technology

- MBIE – (specifically Labour and Immigration Policy)
- Ministry of Social Development
- New Zealand Police
- New Zealand Society of Local Government Managers
- Office of Ethnic Affairs
- Statistics New Zealand
- Tauranga Chamber of Commerce
- Te Puni Kōkiri
- Te Runanga o Kirikiriroa
- Treasury

The international network includes…

- Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Göttingen, Germany (**Steve Vertovec**)
- IZA Institute for the Study of Labor, Bonn, Germany (**Klaus Zimmermann**)
- CReAM, Centre for Research and Analysis of Migration, University College London, UK (**Christian Dustmann**)
- Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Sydney, Australia (**Stephen Castles**)
- Department of Geography, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada (**Dan Hiebe**rt)
- Department of Economic, George Washington University, Washington DC, USA (**Barry Chiswick**)
- School of Geography, University of Leeds, UK (**Phil Rees**)
- Department of Spatial Economics, VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands (**Peter Nijkamp**)

# Ethno-demographic diversity: issues in projecting future diversity

- Cohort-component method or alternative (EDD1)
- Base population: account for ethnicity non-response and undercount
- Assumption regarding births, deaths, internal & international gross & net migration, inter-ethnic gross & net mobility
  - Transitions (EDD4): New Zealand Longitudinal Census 1996-2013
- Deterministic or stochastic projections
- Defining ethnic groups
- Geographic detail and microsimulation (EDD2)
- Māori cultural identity in an increasingly (super)diverse society (EDD5 &EDD6)

Ethnic projections (SNZ, May 2015)
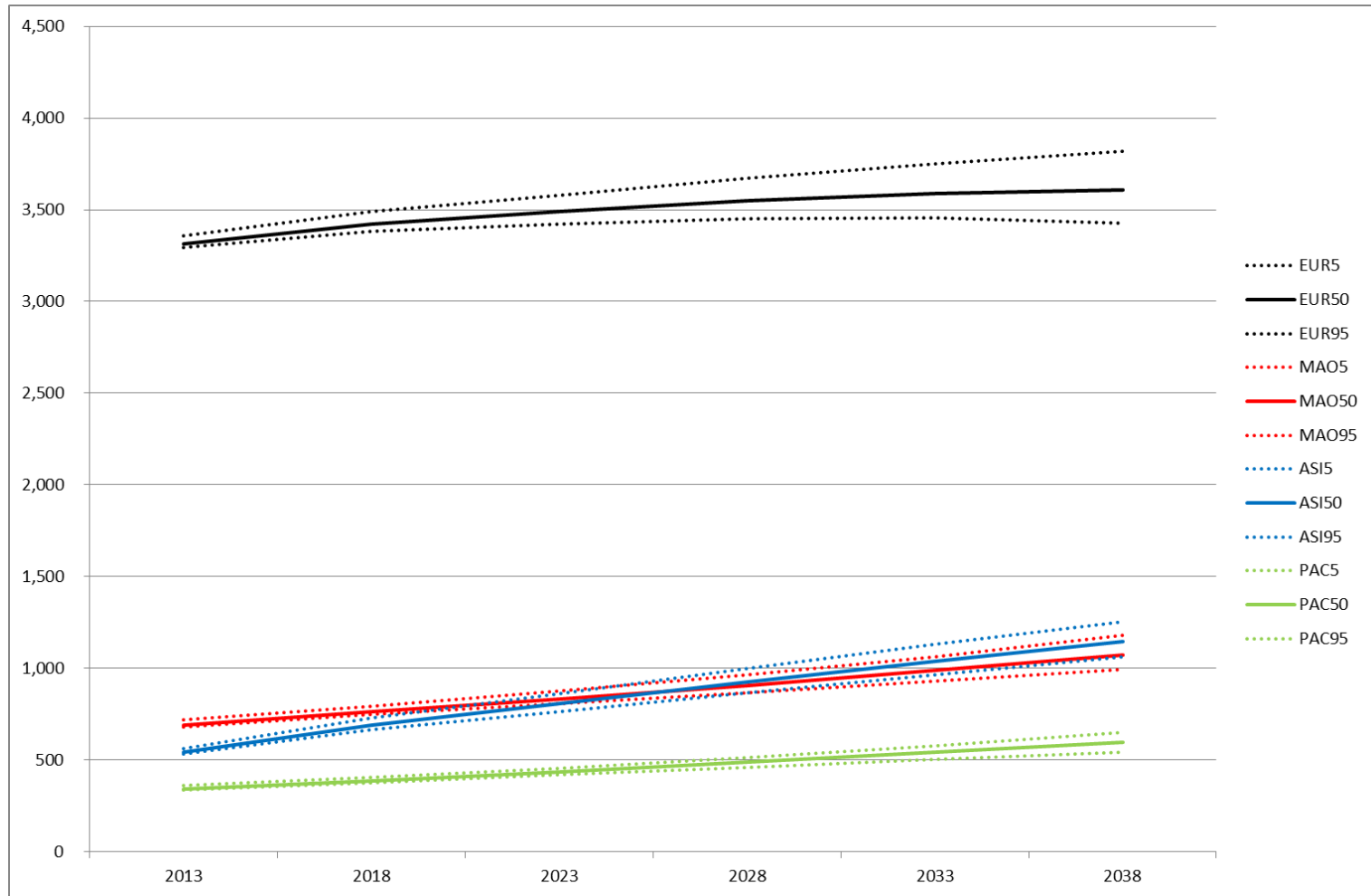
Note: MELAA countries account for a 1.2% share in 2013; included in EUR projections

Components of projected population change by ethnicity (SNZ, May 2015)
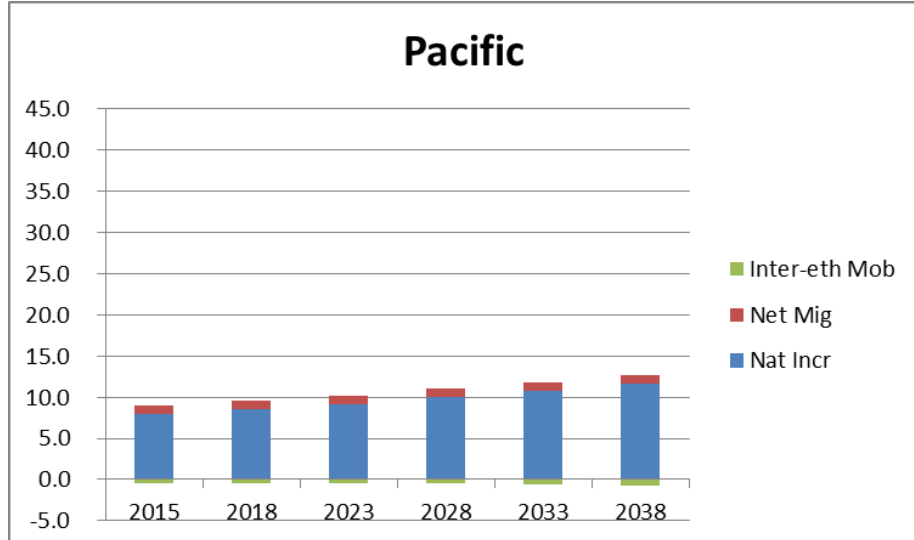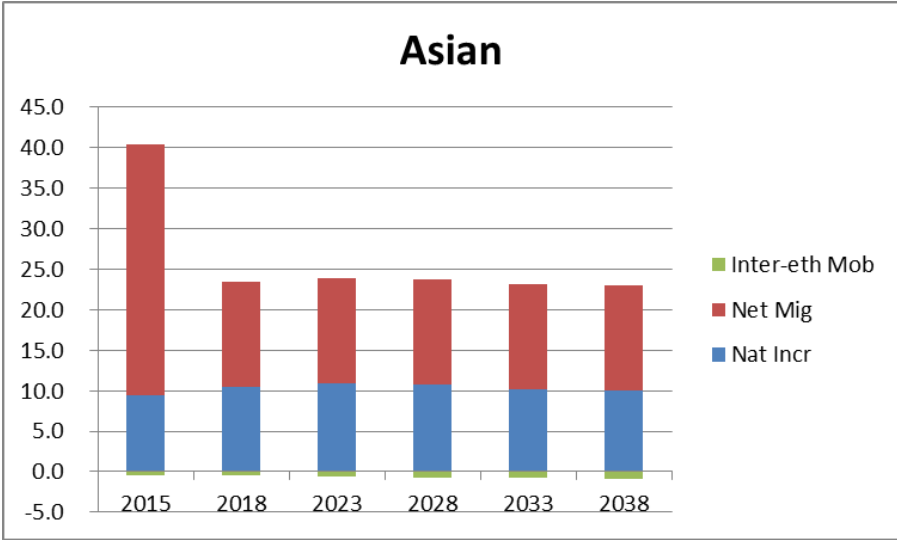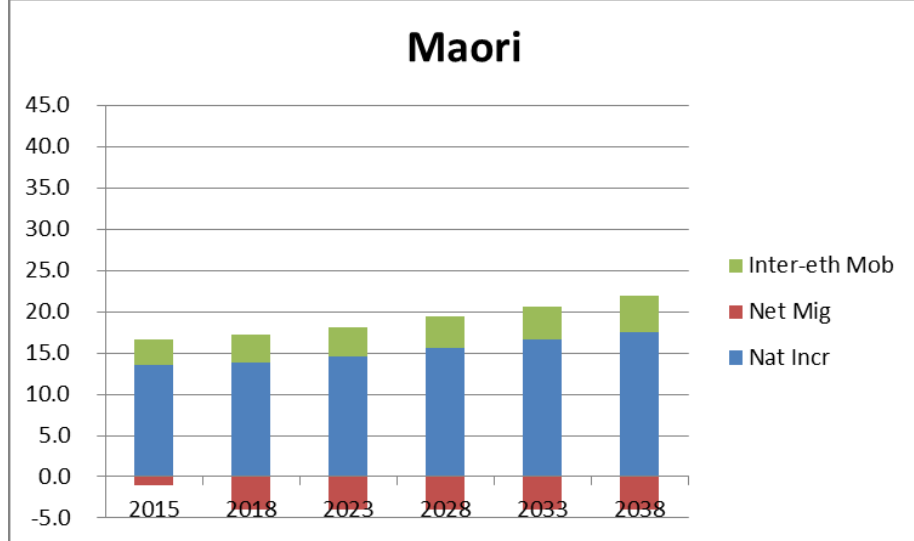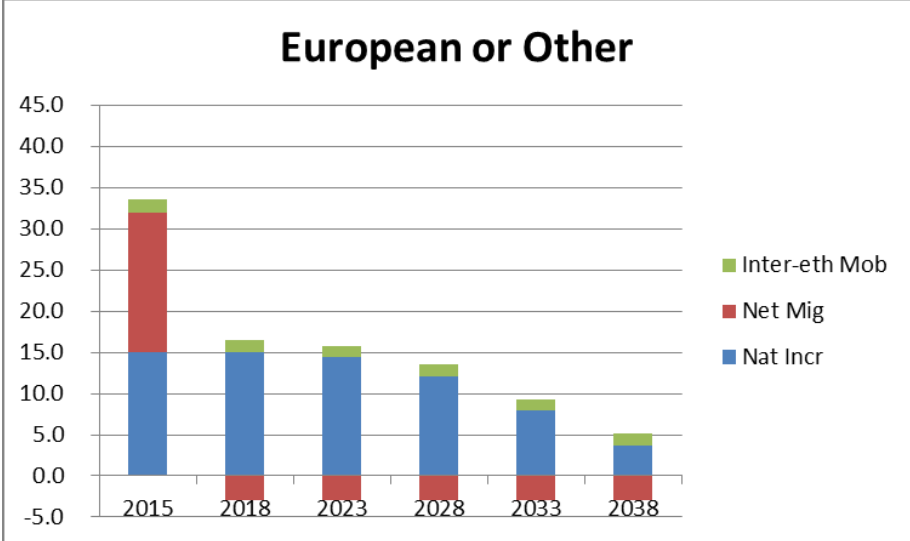
Operationalisation of diversity measures (EDD3)

- Cultural diversity is an imprecise and complex concept
- There is huge "diversity" in theoretical measures of diversity and associated terminology/jargon, originating from many disciplines
- In the social sciences, the **fractionalization index** (diversity among people) and **segregation index** (diversity among places) appear the "market leaders"
- The appropriate measure should (and increasingly does) vary between applications dependent on the aspect of diversity under investigation
- A unified framework is needed that accounts for: multiple attributes, distance (physical or social), granularity of classifications (incl. spatial), and time

THE ECONOMICS OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY

The populations of many countries in the world are becoming more culturally diverse. This spurs a growing need for an informed debate on the socio-economic implications of cultural diversity. This book offers a solid statistical and econometric perspective on this topical subject by bringing together studies from different countries in Europe and North America.

The research in this volume sheds light on several consequences of cultural diversity, including positive impacts on innovation, growth and entrepreneurship. The original and quantitative contributions also highlight how there can be negative social effects on communities. Throughout the volume, it is evident that the effects of cultural diversity on socio-economic outcomes depend largely on the characteristics of local economies, populations and communities.

Utilising a broad spectrum of research methods over a multitude of research areas, this comprehensive overview of the socio-economic impacts of cultural diversity is a valuable resource for students and academics.

Peter Nijkamp is in the Department of Spatial Economics at Vrije University, Amsterdam, the Netherlands and Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland, **Jacques Poot** is in the National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis at the University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand and **Jessie Bakens** is in the Department of Spatial Economics at Vrije University, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

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THE ECONOMICS OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY
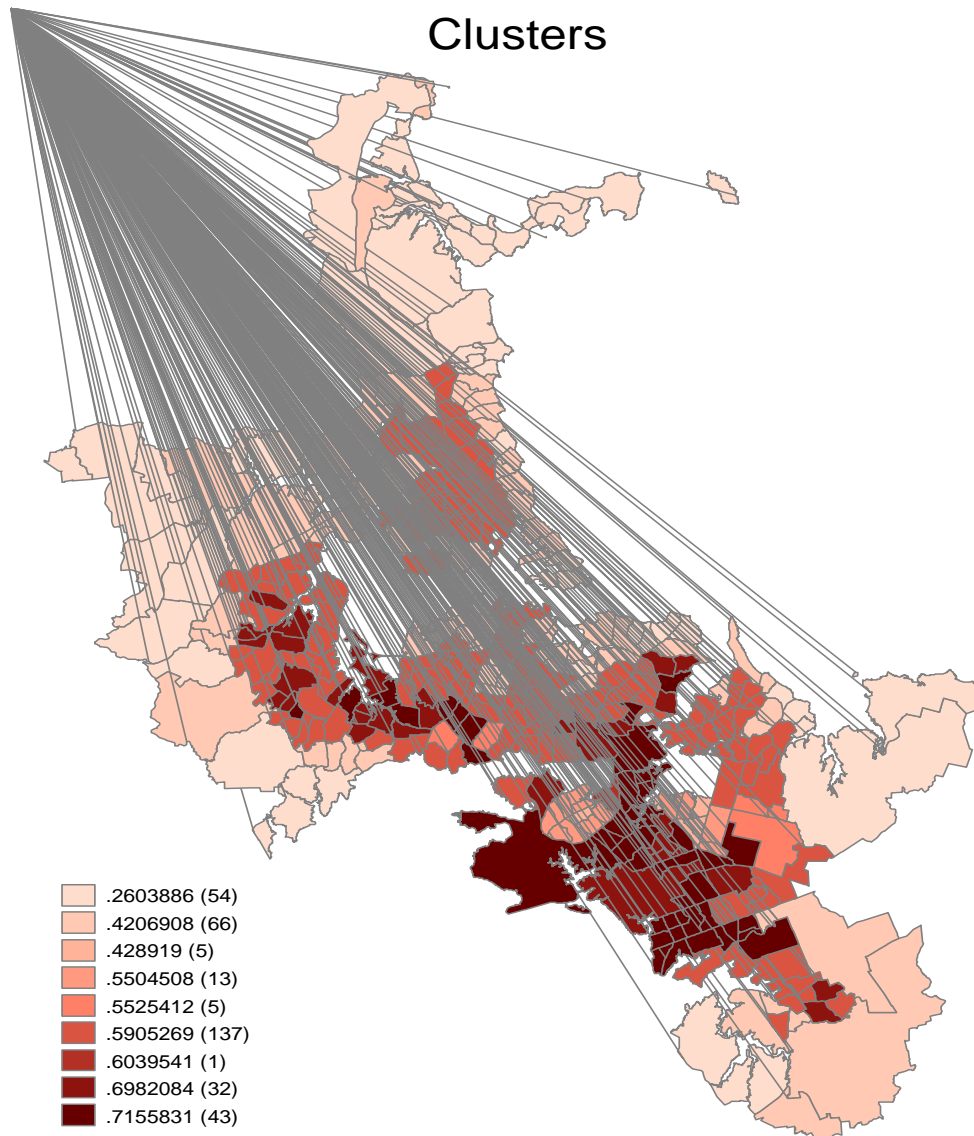
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Quantifying diversity

- There are many measures but some of these are highly correlated
- Six interesting "group diversity" measures:
  - The Shannon-Weaver information measure (SW)
  - The importance of the minorities index (FR1)
  - Diversity among minorities index (FR2)
  - The fractionalization index (FR = FR1 + FR2)
  - The Hoover index (HO)
  - The Reynal-Querol polarization index (RQ)
- Larger values mean more diversity, but the opposite for HO

Correlation of diversity measures across Auckland Area Units, 2013 census
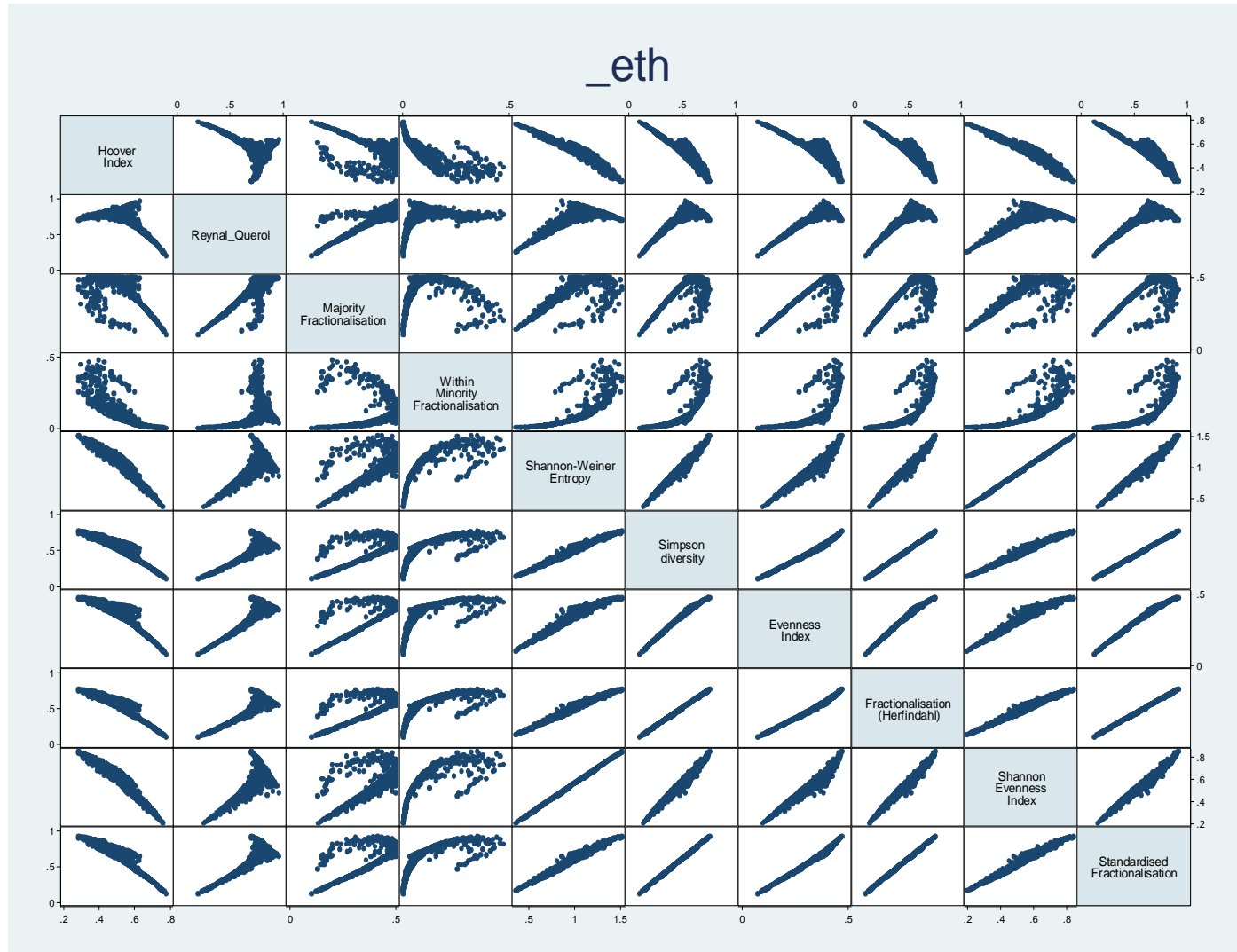
Diversity in Auckland in 2013 across multiple domains:
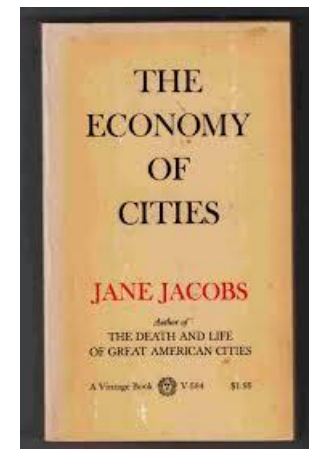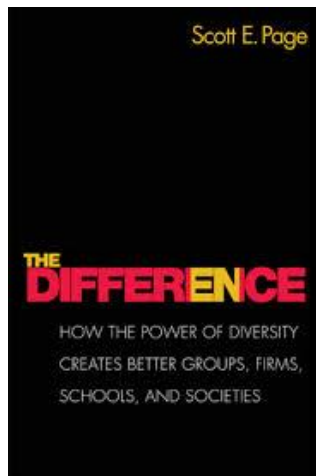## ethnicity, qualifications, religion, income, age, language

Clusters

	.2603886 (54)
	.4206908 (66)
	.428919 (5)
	.5504508 (13)
	.5525412 (5)
	.5905269 (137)
	.6039541 (1)
	.6982084 (32)
	.7155831 (43)

Source: DC Maré, March 2015

Economic impacts of diversity on firms, household and the built environment (SIO1, SIO2, SIO3)

Source: http://www.elegran.com/edge/2011/12/jane-jacobs-and-new-york-city-part-2
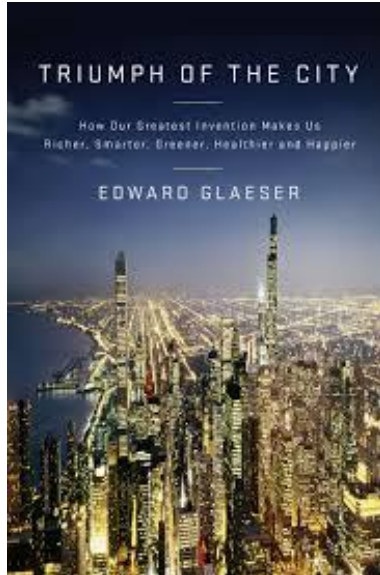
Demographic Trends - Decision Support
(SIO5, SIO6, IIR6)
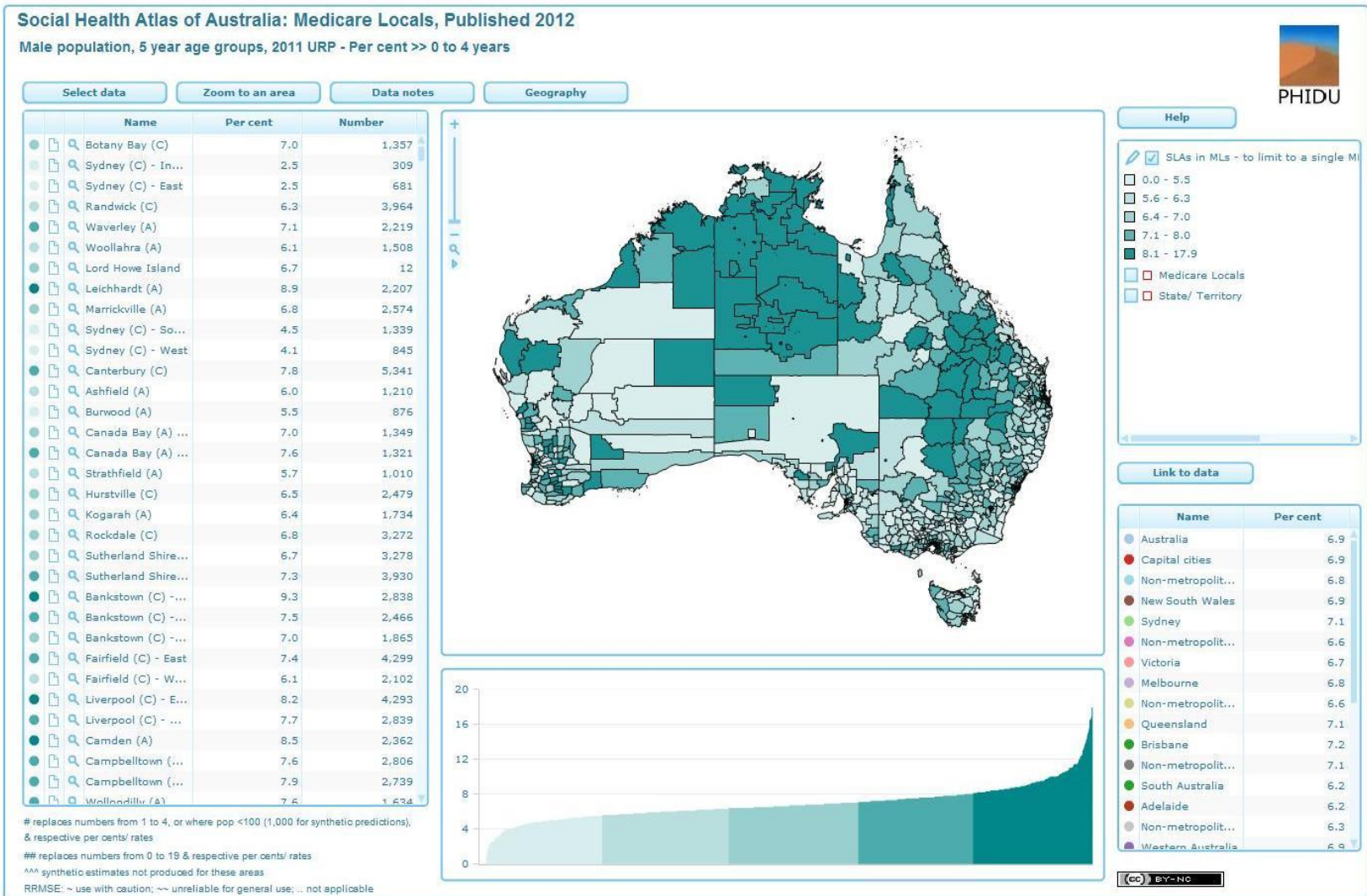
Thank you! Whakawhetai ki a koutou! Xièxiè! Faafetai! Dank u!

www.caddanz.org.nz