What's in a (Kiwi) name?

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Outline

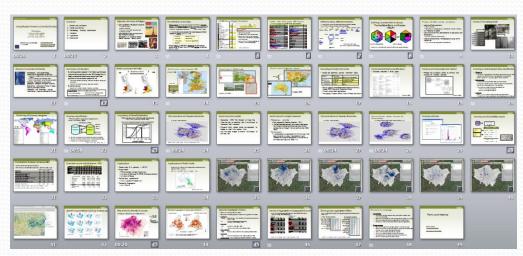
- Motivation for research
- Some background on the WorldNames and Onomap projects at University College London
- Basic characteristics of the New Zealand data
- Challenges of incorporating New Zealand data
- Some preliminary findings
- Future research directions

Motivation and background: me

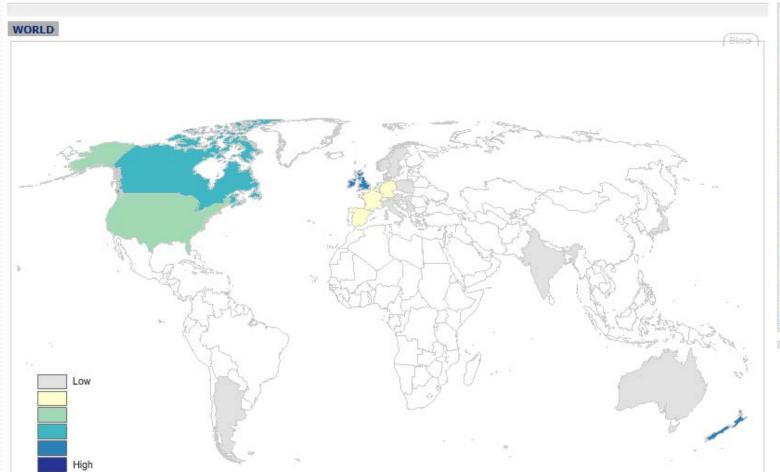
- I'm from Belfast...
 - where names (still) matter
- I emigrated to London
 - then to the US
 - then to Aotearoa-New Zealand
- I have children called
 - Fintan and Malachy, yet
 - my sister (in Belfast) has children called Matthew, Peter and Thomas,
 - while my brother (in England) has Max and Jamie

Motivation and background: the 'real' reason

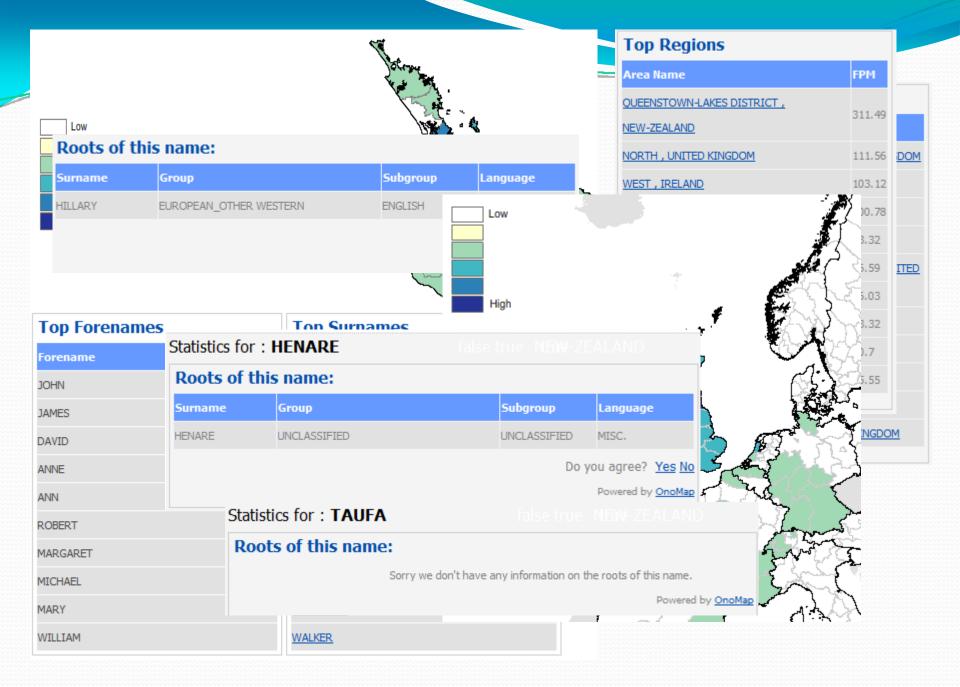
- Encountered Worldnames and Onomap work (Mateos and Longley) at a meeting in Boston, April 2008
- High relevance in New Zealand (esp. Auckland) setting



The world names project www.publicprofiler.org/worldnames



Top Countries				
Country	FPM			
UNITED KINGDOM	19.69			
NEW-ZEALAND	19.4			
IRELAND	18.51			
CANADA	5.96			
UNITED STATES	3.63			
<u>NETHERLANDS</u>	1.28			
SWITZERLAND	0.64			
BELGIUM	0.29			
FRANCE	0.25			
SPAIN	0.1			



Problems with ethnicity data

Europe (Mateos, 2008)

- Incompatible definitions and measurements:
 - Migrant / Native
 - Foreigner / National
 - Migrant ancestry
 - Race / Skin colour
 - Cultural / National identity
- Lack of ethnicity data collection, or poor quality and comparability
- Lack of sufficient granularity
- Low frequency of update

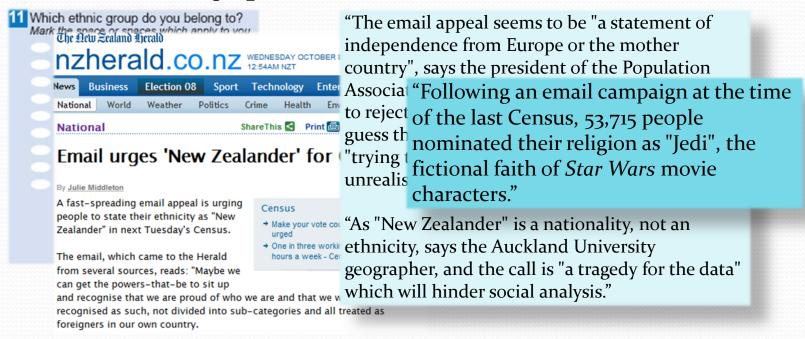
New Zealand

- YES: but not between countries, over time
 - 'New Zealander' problem

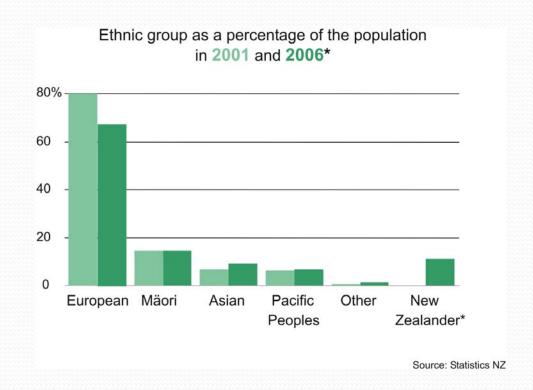
- NO, but inconsistencies in data availability at different scales
- High granularity, but... see previous
- Not so bad (5 years)

The 'New Zealander' problem

 In recent years there has been a campaign in the 5yearly census to write in 'New Zealander' in response to the ethnicity question



The extent of the problem?



Opportunities

 NZ census data includes counts of a wide range of selfdefined ethnicities



New Zeal and		Total Maori 565326	Chi nese nfd 139728
European 23	81076		Indian nfd 97443
Engl i sh	44202	Samoan 131103	Korean 30792
Dutch	28641	Cook I Maori 56895	Filipino 16938
British nfd	27192	Tongan 50481	Japanese 11907
Australian	26355	Ni uean 22476	Sri Lankan nfd 7038
European nfd		Fijian 9861	Cambodi an 6915
South African	21609	Tokel auan 6822	
Scotti sh	15039	Tuval uan 2628	Fijian Indian 5616
lrish	12651		Tai wanese 5451
German	10917	Kiribati 1116	Vietnamese 4773
Ameri can		Rarotongan 1044	
Canadi an	5604	Other Pacific 4062	Indonesian 3261
Russi an	4833		Afgani 2538
French	3819	Total Pacif 265974	Asi an nfd 2160
Welsh	3771		Paki stani 2049
Italian	3117	Afri can nfd 4053	Eurasi an 1617
Zi mbabwean	2556	Iraqi 3222	Bangl adeshi 1488
Croati an	2550	Iran/Persian 2895	Malay Chinese 1353
Greek	2355	Arab 2607	Laoti an 1344
Swi ss	2313	Somal i 2319	Other Asian 6429
Pol i sh		Latin Amer nfd 2253	
Dani sh	1929	Israeli/Jewish 1599	Total Asian 354552
Spani sh	1854	Assyri an 1683	
Romani an	1554	Mid East nfd 1659	
Celtic nfd	1506	Brazilian 1473	
Afri kaner	1338	Egypti an 1173	
Swedi sh	1257	Chilean 1053	
Hungari an	1212	Ethi opi an 1029	
Serbi an	1029	Afri can 1029	
Other Euro	10881	Other MELAA 7203	
Total Euro 2	<u>609589</u>	Total MELAA 34743	

Other questions of interest

- Aotearoa/New Zealand is a good context for looking at migration:
 - Small, yet diverse population
- Historical sequencing of immigrations from British Isles
 - Scottish in the south
 - English elsewhere
 - Irish??
- Other questions:
 - Māori migration to the cities: are Iwi affiliations relevant to inner urban communities, and to what extent do names help us understand them?
 - Similar questions with respect to Pacific Island migrations
 - Persistence of historical patterns of early European settlement

Previous work: Onomap

- The Onomap methodology
- This is work by Pablo Mateos, Paul Longley and others at University College London – Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis

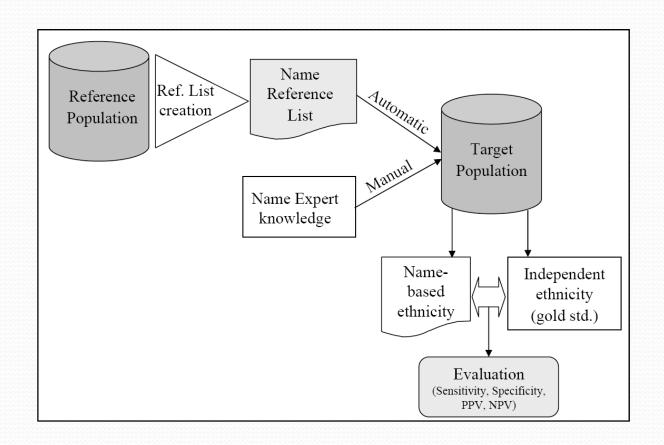
Name-based ethnicity classifications

 13 studies analysed in review paper: Mateos, P. 2007.
 Population, Place and Space 13(4), 243-63.

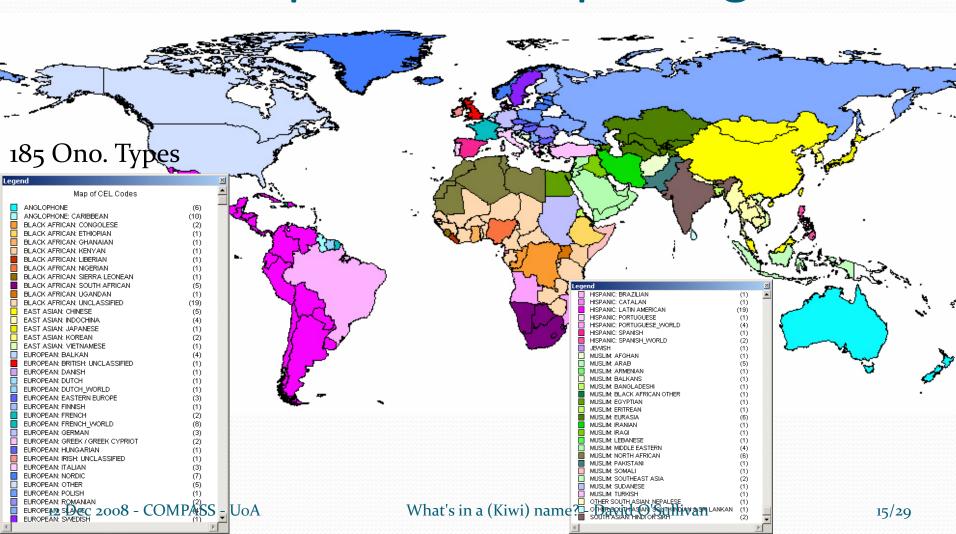
			Name to ethnicity assignment		
Paper reference	Geographical area of study: country and (region)	Ethnic minorities (EM) classified	Method: (<u>A</u> utomatic <u>M</u> anual)	Name components (Surname Forename <u>M</u> iddle name)	
Choi et al. (1993)	Canada (Ontario)	Chinese	A	S	
Coldman et al. (1988)	Canada (British Columbia)	Chinese	A	F, S, M	
Lauderdale and Kestenbaum (2000)	US (national)	Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, Indian and Vietnamese	A	S	
Razum et al. (2001)	Germany (Rhineland Palatinate & Saarland)	Turkish	A	F, S	
Word and Perkins (1996)	US (national)	Hispanic	A	S	
Harding et al. (1999)	UK (Bradford & Coventry)	South Asian and Hindu, Muslim and Sikh	A	F, S	
Cummins <i>et al.</i> (1999)	UK (Thames, Trent, W.Midlands & Yorkshire)	South Asian	A	F, S	
Nanchahal et al. (2001)	UK (London, W. Midlands, Glasgow)	South Asian	A	F, S, M	
Sheth et al. (1999)	Canada (national)	South Asian and Chinese	A/M	S	
Martineau and White (1998)	UK (Newcastle; four general practices)	Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Indian Muslims, nonSouth Asian Muslims, Sikh, Hindu, White, Other	М	F, S and Gender	
Bouwhuis and Moll (2003)	Netherlands (Rotterdam; one hospital)	Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese	М	F, S	
Nicoll et al. (1986)	UK (selected areas)	South Asian	M	F, S	
Harland et al. (1997)	UK (Newcastle)	Chinese	M	F, S	

Method of name to ethnicity assignment: A, Automatic; M, Manual. Name components used in the classification: S, Surname; F, Forename; M, Middle Name.

Name to ethnicity assignment method



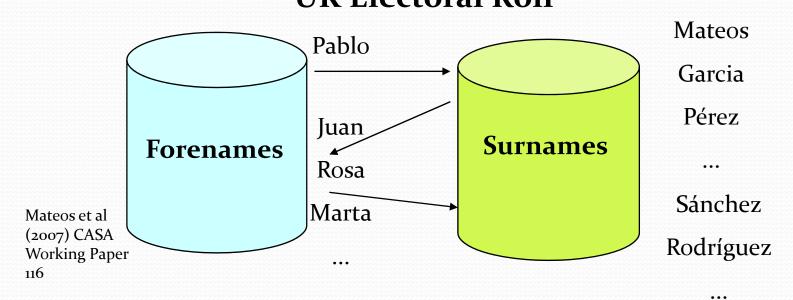
World map of Onomap categories



Onomap classification

Forename-Surname clustering (based on Hanks and Tucker, 2000)

UK Electoral Roll



- Several iterations until self-contained cluster is exhausted
- Cluster assigned a cultural, ethnic & linguistic Onomap type
- Probability of ethnicity assigned to each name

Characteristics of NZ Data

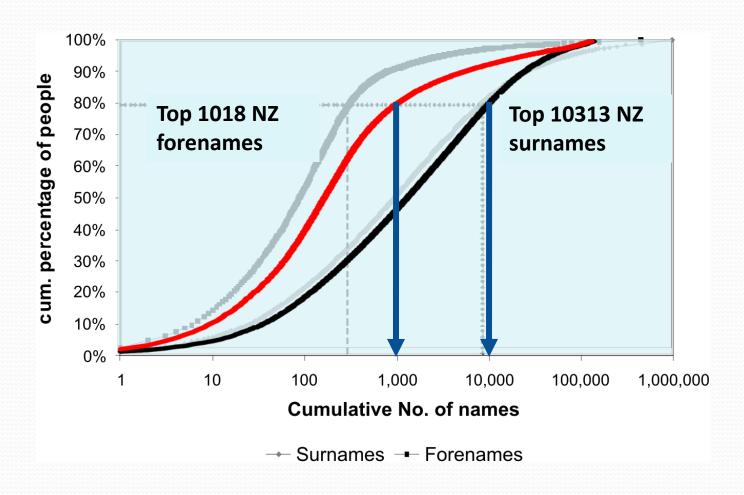
- Electoral roll
 - 2.85 million records including all forenames, surname
 - Ancillary data
 - Age indicator
 - Māori descent indicator
 - Full postal address
 - ID of smallest output unit from the census
 - Occupation

The names themselves

- Very high diversity in the names
- 132,000 forenames and 142,000 surnames in the 2.8 million records

SURNAME	FREQ	FORENAME	FREQ
1. SMI TH	25543	1. JOHN	46155
2. WILSON	14578	2. DAVI D	41312
3. BROWN	13637	3. MI CHAEL	34096
4. WILLIAMS	13517	4. PETER	31911
TAYLOR	12706	5. ROBERT	26617
6. JONES	11347	MARGARET	24144
7. ANDERSON	9287	7. PAUL	22278
8. THOMPSON	8810	8. JAMES	21860
9. WALKER	8126	9. ANDREW	20308
10. LEE	7494	10. WI LLI AM	19522
25. SI NGH	5465	185. TE	3228
85. LI	3131	217. NGAI RE	2795
648. HENARE	587	485. SI ONE	871

Skewness of the distribution



Challenges

- The manual process of building up a set of 'seed' names is difficult and error prone
 - For Māori names the 'Māori descent' flag in the data is a big help
 - For other 'new' groups it remains a significant problem particularly Pacific Island names
 - Skew nature of the distribution helps *and* hinders

Preliminary results

Overall numbers of people by ethnicity

FINAL_ONO_GROUP	COUNT	PERCENT		CENSUS		
ENGLISH	1460158	51.5%				
SCOTTISH	397913	14.0%				
EUROPEAN_OTHER WESTERN	221443	7.8%				
IRISH	182300	6.4%				
WELSH	105524	3.7%				Lackof
EUROPEAN_OTHER EASTERN	40049	1.4%				Lack of
CELTIC	14897	0.5%	85.4%	61.3%		data
MAORI	104132	3.7%	3.7%	12.2%	// -	
PACIFIC	3302	0.1%			/	
FIJI	2397	0.1%	0.2%	6.3%		
CHINESE	100449	3.5%				
SOUTH ASIAN	78805	2.8%				
EAST ASIAN	18424	0.6%	7.0%	8.3%		
MUSLIM	38642	1.4%				
AFRICAN	7308	0.3%	1.6%	0.8%		'NZ-er's
UNCLASSIFIED	53931	1.9%				NZ-CI S
OTHER	5676	0.2%	2.1%	10.1%		

The problem

- Large numbers of 'unclassified' names in the forename and surname lists considered separately (both around 7.5%)
- Many of these get classified based on the other name
- Most common names are in the British/European groups, and the ones 'unfamiliar' to Onomap are in the Maori and Pacific groups

FORENAME_COMP	MAO_FREQ	TOTFREQ	PERC_MA
JOHN	6190.0	71181.3	8.7
JAMES	4923.1	43492.6	11.3
WILLIAM	3748.9	30227.0	12.4
TE	3159.9	3264.7	96.8
MARIE	3155.8	21733.5	14.5
DAVID	3015.7	36391.0	8.3
ANNE	2986.5	33738.9	8.9
MICHAEL	2819.2	26608.6	10.6
ROBERT	2650.7	26553.2	10.0
MARY	2475.8	32949.7	7.5
ANN	2429.2	28111.1	8.6
ELIZABETH	2397.3	29352.1	8.2
PETER	2148.5	24125.2	8.9
JOSEPH	2140.5	10127.0	21.1
PAUL	2120.9	19490.9	10.9
MARGARET	2088.8	33716.9	6.2
JANE	2064.2	23752.4	8.7
RICHARD	1934.7	16857.1	11.5
THOMAS	1870.7	12968.6	14.4
LEE	1739.2	8999.4	19.3
MARIA	1699.1	8886.7	19.1
GEORGE	1688.6	12904.7	13.1
EDWARD	1636.3	11311.4	14.5
ANTHONY	1611.1	12674.3	12.7
LOUISE	1590.1	15826.9	10.0
PATRICIA	1503.1	15740.9	9.5
CHARLES	1502.4	12287.3	12.2
MAREE	1495.0	11860.0	12.6
AROHA	1433.9	1545.1	92.8

Some more encouraging results: Scottish names

Passenger arrivals at Port Chalme New Zealand, March 1848 - January

(Expanded and corrected from Dr Hocken's 1898 lists)

PHILIP LAING

PHILIP LAING, 459 tons, sailed from Greenock on 23/11/1847, and Milford Haven on Robert Ramsay, surgeon.

Adam, <u>James</u> (25) [boatbuilder, precentor, emigration agent, farmer; Tokomairiro; d. 27/3/1908]; <u>Marc</u> Tokomairiro; d. 23/5/1917];

Aitken, George (24) [shopkeeper; went to Nelson]; wife (21).

Barr, John, (38) [weaver, lst gaoler, poundkeeper; Little Paisley; d. 25/11/1873]; Elizabeth née Stewa (14) [butcher; d. Te Houka, 1876]; Frances (12) [m. Donald Reid (ex Mary) of West Taieri; d. 4/11/186 30/5/1878]; Elizabeth (1) [d. 2/7/1928].

Bell, John (25) [ag., farmer; W. Taieri; d. 4/5/1887].

Blackie, James (21) [schoolmaster; d. Sydney, 25/1/1851].

Bower, David (28) [gardener; Balclutha; d. 29/5/1897]; Jean née Cuddie, wife (22) [d. 16/5/1894].

Breakie, Hugh (22) [unm.]

Brown, <u>James</u> (23) [calico printer, ag.; Andersons Bay; d. 27/11/1891]; <u>Hannah</u> née Renfrew, wife (2: Brown, <u>John</u> (36) [contractor]; <u>wife</u> (32).

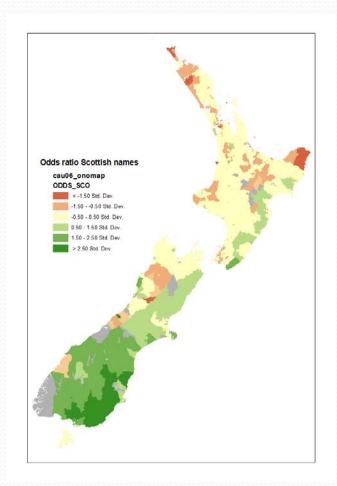
Bruce Alex. Hogg (22) [schoolmaster; went to Wellington in 1848].

Buchanan, James (44)

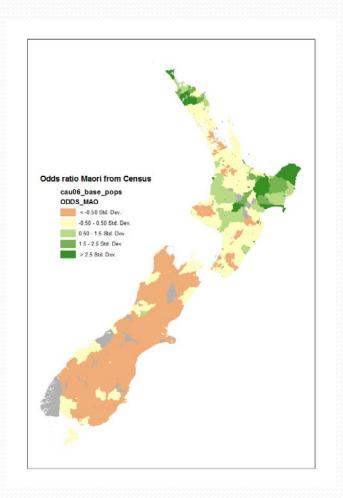
Buchanan, John (46) [weaver, beadle; Great King St; d. 26/3/1880]; Margaret née McCulloch, wife (4 Stevenson, d. 16/2/1926].

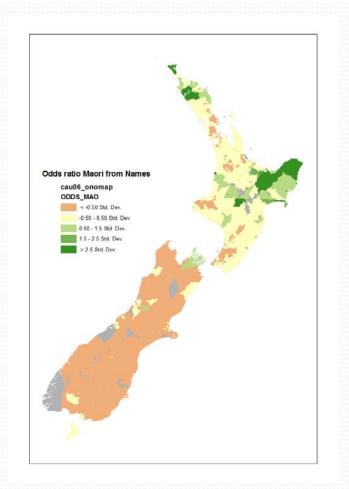
Buchanan, Thomas (42) [weaver, farmer; West Taieri; d. 16/7/1876]; Margaret née Graham, wife (40) West Taieri; d. 24/2/1913]; James (15) [ag.; never married; West Taieri; d. 28/10/1913]; Ellen (9) [d. 1 27/3/1876].

Burns, Thomas Rev. (52) [first minister (Free Church of Scotland), d. 23/1/1871]; Clementina née Gra Dickson; Mosgiel; d. 15/9/1901]; Clementina (15) [m. Capt. Andrew Jamieson Elles; d. 18/9/1862]; Jar Robert Livingston; d. 21/11/1918]; Frances (6) [m. Henry Livingston; d. 28/7/1922]; Agnes (1) [unm.; c Callander, James (41) [farmer; East Taieri]; Jean née Cuthbertson, wife (37) [d. 8/1900]; James (16) née Law (ex Blundell) on 26/12/1862; Scrogg's Hill; d. 25/12/1909]; Rebecca (3) [died young].

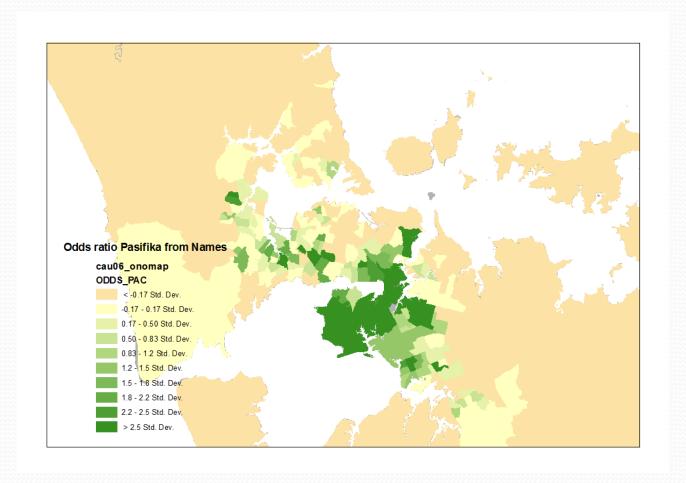


Some more encouraging results: Māori names

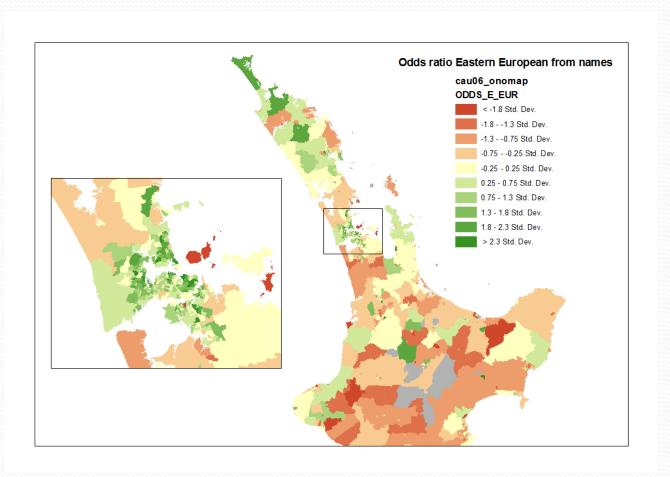




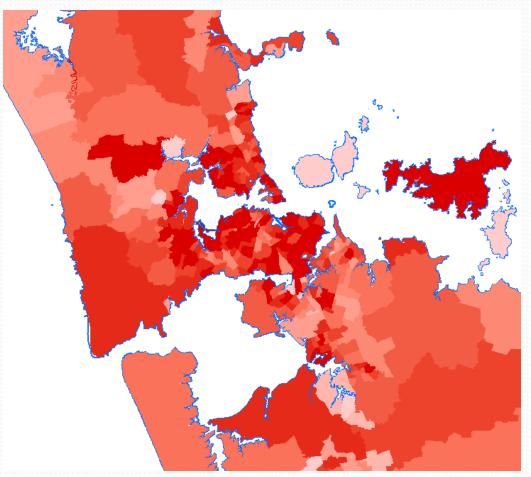
And focusing on Auckland... Pasifika names



'Eastern Europeans' in the north



Measuring diversity using names



Future directions

- Priority is to improve the Onomap classification to match NZ census data better – at aggregate level to begin with
 - Change how ethnicity is assigned in ambiguous cases
 - Automate the identification of names from groups new to the names-based classifier
 - Automate the process of growing clusters of 'new' names
- Simulation modelling of how names distributions end up the way they do

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• QUESTIONS?