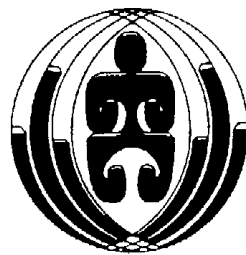


**POPULATION ASSOCIATION
OF
NEW ZEALAND**

Te Roopu Whaka Waihanga

Iwi O Aotearoa



NEWSLETTER

May 2012

Contents

Note from the President.....	2
Note from the Editor.....	4
PANZ Conference.....	5
PANZ Annual General Meeting.....	7
Nominations for 2012–13 PANZ Council.....	7
News from Statistics New Zealand.....	8
News from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).....	13
News from Australian Population Association (APA).....	14
News from British Society of Population Studies (BSPS).....	18
News from National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (NIDEA).....	19
News from Monitoring and Evaluation Research Associates (MERA)...	21
‘Pathways to Metropolis in the 21st Century’ Conference	22
Other New Zealand Publications, Papers and Resources.....	23
Forthcoming Conferences, Meetings and Events.....	25
PANZ Officers and Council Members 2011–12.....	27
PANZ Membership	29
New Zealand Demographic Indicators	30

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Note from the President

Tena koutou katoa

My last newsletter note was written just before our 2011 conference in Auckland. The conference went really well, many thanks to all of you who came along and made it happen. Over 90 delegates attended from across New Zealand and Australia, and a variety of topics were covered. Keynote speakers included Professor Wei Li from the University of Arizona, Professor Natalie Jackson from the National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (NIDEA) at the University of Waikato, Ross Barker, past national President of the Australian Population Association, and Jeremy Gardiner, Chief Executive of Te Runanga o Ngati Awa.

The conference included a seminar by Statistics New Zealand, as well as two panel discussions: one on New Zealand's Demographic Futures and the other on Counting Populations. We also organised a session called 'Pop in 5' – a chance for New Zealand based students to tell a broad audience about their research in 5 minutes. A total of four students participated. The first prize was awarded to Todd Nachowitz, PhD candidate, Department of Political Science and Public Policy, University of Waikato.

The local media was in attendance and picked up key messages from some of the presentations, including those from two Council members: [Dr Tahu Kukutai's](#) work on the Māori diaspora, and [Professor Natalie Jackson's](#) plenary presentation on New Zealand demographic trends.

For those of you who missed the conference or would like to access any of the presentations, please note that we have uploaded most presentations onto our website.

Talking of the PANZ website, please note that it has changed address, and is now at www.population.org.nz. Make sure you pop that url into your 'favourites'! During the process of change-over and upgrade a few links have been lost. We are aware of this and are working to rectify it as soon as possible.

Prior to the next PANZ conference in 2013, two upcoming conferences will be of direct interest to all Association members.

First, the 'Pathways to Metropolis in the 21st Century' conference will be held at Massey University (Albany), Auckland, on 24–26 October 2012. This replaces the annual 'Pathways' conference in Wellington. It is organised by the Integration of Immigrants Programme (Massey University and the University of Waikato) and the Department of Labour (New Zealand). With support from the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australia), the Auckland Knowledge Exchange Hub (Massey University), the Auckland Council, and the International Metropolis Project, the 2012 conference will focus on international migration between countries in our immediate neighbourhood (Australia, New Zealand, Pacific Islands, Asia). It will be free to attend. The conference has only recently been announced and things are moving quite fast, so do read the notice in this newsletter (p22) and keep an eye on their website. PANZ may be involved in organising a session or a workshop; we will let you know of any developments through email and the website.

Secondly, the Australian Population Association is holding their biennial conference in Melbourne in December. We are liaising with the conference organisers to hold a joint APA/PANZ session on trans-tasman migration – population flows, diaspora, population movements in wake of (recent) natural disasters and economic recessions, impacts of migration, labour market linkages, etc.

It is very likely that PANZ will successfully publish two editions of the New Zealand Population Review by Christmas this year. Volume 37 is almost at the production phase, and the call for papers for Volume 38 ends on 30 May. If you are considering providing a contribution for Volume 38, whether it be a research article, a note or a book review, there is still time!

Finally, in what could be an exciting move, the PANZ Council will be holding a strategic workshop in Wellington immediately after the 2012 AGM on 21 June. This will be a space for the new Council to get away from the nuts and bolts of managing on-going Association affairs, to revisit the wider demographic, political and policy context in which the Association exists, and to review our current activities in that light. Please feel free to let me know if you wish to attend this workshop, or have ideas or comments on where PANZ could invest its energy.

Well that's it from me for now. I hope that you find this newsletter useful. Many thanks to Kim Dunstan for pulling it together. Take care out there.

Kind regards
Alison Reid, President 2011–12

Note from the Editor

Welcome to the May 2012 issue of the PANZ newsletter. Thanks to everyone who kindly contributed items of interest.

A reminder that PANZ has a **new website** with a new web address:

www.population.org.nz

Please update your internet bookmarks! The old website and web address no longer work.

Like any website, the new one will continue to evolve. Feedback on the website is welcome and can be sent to Alison Reid (alison.reid@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz) or James Newell (jnewell@mera.co.nz).

Remember that contributions to the newsletter are welcome at any time. It provides an opportunity for members to share news and reports on research and activities. The newsletter also provides an opportunity to promote current and future work of you and your wider team(s).

Have you attended an interesting population-related workshop or conference? Read a useful population-related book? Or visited an interesting populated-related website? Drop us a note so we can publicise it among our members.

The next issue is scheduled for publishing in November 2012. Contributions, feedback and any enquiries regarding the newsletter should be addressed to the editor, Kim Dunstan: kim.dunstan@stats.govt.nz.

Similarly, members and others working in the field are encouraged to contribute articles to the Association's peer-reviewed **New Zealand Population Review**. Articles and any enquiries regarding the journal should be addressed to the journal's editors, Dr Ward Friesen: w.friesen@auckland.ac.nz and Dr Arvind Zodgekar: zodgekar@paradise.net.nz.

Kim Dunstan
Editor

PANZ Conference

The 2011 biennial PANZ Conference was a little later than the usual June/July because of the rather shaky start to proceedings: many of the people involved were distracted by ongoing earthquakes in Christchurch – a few thousand at that stage and counting. The conference was well worth waiting for though.

The conference was held at the University of Auckland on 28–29 November 2011. The theme was *New Zealand's demographic futures: Where to from here?*. New Zealand is undergoing significant demographic, economic and social change that provided a range of interesting plenary sessions and discussions in which to air potential futures and interpretations of historical trends that contribute to the understanding of these futures.

pdfs of the presentations for the conference are available online:

www.population.org.nz/2007-conference/2011-conference-presentations/

Guest speakers

The conference was very fortunate to have four excellent plenary speakers in Wei Li, Natalie Jackson, Jeremy Gardiner and Ross Barker.

Wei Li brought together some aspects of the ambition of every census: counting every person once in the right place. Census-taking in an environment of high demographic and geographic diversities was covered in her paper entitled 'Counting Everyone in the Country: US Census and International Comparisons'. Ensuring that hard-to-reach and highly mobile sections of populations are included in census enumerations is a concern all census takers have and this paper illustrated well that we are not alone in this.

The theme of geographic diversity was continued by Natalie Jackson who provided an overview of some of the key drivers of New Zealand's demographic futures and population growth through the lens of our demographic past. As usual Natalie provided a provocative set of scenarios which will continue to exercise the minds of planners and demographers for some decades and undoubtedly be the subject of many a debate.

Post-Treaty New Zealand was the theme of Jeremy Gardiner's presentation on Ngati Awa and the continuing relevance and, indeed, centrality of Treaty Issues into the future for New Zealand. Jeremy presented the background to and key platform of the Iwi 2050 vision for Ngati Awa (Ko Ngati Awa te toki), reminding us that transformations that are taking place in population studies and population planning need to walk hand in hand with transformations occurring within Māori.

Ross Barker entertained the conference with a comprehensive overview of Australia's demographic futures, demonstrating that Australia and NZ share many similarities in regional growth diversity at the same time as rubbing a bit of 'salt' into the myths which abound on the theme.

Patrick Corr brought along his enormous experience and delightful wit to talk about the roles of demographers in the public sector and the skills, experience and qualifications that fitted people best to contribute to policy development and monitoring, and to contribute to the wider community of data users.

Plenary discussion

The theme of the conference was demographic futures. The key themes were aired in an open discussion plenary led by four key players from different but intersecting fields: Richard Bedford, Tahu Kukutai, Judy McGregor and Erling Rasmussen.

Papers

Themes touched on in the plenary sessions were well supported by the papers presented in the parallel sessions. While the sessions were themed (Māori futures, Aging, Methodology, etc, with spotlights on two highly topical geographic entities: Auckland and Christchurch) the cubist minds of demographers came to the fore with themes such as well-being, communities, diaspora, migration and health featuring explicitly in the topic sessions and implicitly in the topics of almost every other session. This only proves that population is highly eclectic and no theme stands in isolation. Similarly, papers drew on and reported findings using censuses, population estimates, population projections, large scale surveys and small scale surveys.

A notable new set of data sources to emerge this year were reflected in papers on the use of cellphone data to look at the effects of the Christchurch earthquakes, and the monitoring of effects of the Hurricane Katrina. The value of administrative data was also seen in the discussion on census futures as well as the potential value for linking intersecting themes such as population and economic performance.

The dinner

Food is never far from the average demographers mind, and statistics are never far from the food, as we discovered at the conference dinner at the Fale Pasifika, in the university grounds.



On top of the fine food there was a fitting tribute to PANZ life member Mansoor Khawaja (pictured) who retired in December from Statistics NZ after some 41 years. PANZ recognised Mansoor's many long years of education in population studies, commitment to PANZ and continuing contributions to almost all students and scholars of population in New Zealand.

After dinner, we were delighted by Oscar Kightley (of Sione's Wedding and BroTown fame) who shared his insights into questions of identity and counting, which resonated with many of us.

The success of the conference was due to the hard work of many people, notably the organising committee of Alison Reid, Tahu Kukutai, Mike Berry, Anne Henderson, Ward Friesen, and James Newell.

Robert Didham

PANZ Annual General Meeting

As per earlier advice, the Secretary reminds all members that the 38th Annual General Meeting of the Population Association of New Zealand, Te Roopu Whaka Waihanga Iwi O Aotearoa (Inc), will be held at **12:30pm on 21 June 2012 at the Statistics New Zealand office in Wellington** with video links to Statistics NZ's other offices. Address details are:

- Wellington: G.08 Media Room, Statistics House, The Boulevard, Harbour Quays
- Auckland: 6.01 Meeting Room, SAP Centre, 67 Symonds Street
- Christchurch: 1.02 Meeting Room, Dollan House, 401 Madras Street.

Nominations for positions on Council, which will take office immediately following the Annual General Meeting, are hereby invited. Offices to be filled include:

- President
- Vice President
- Secretary
- Treasurer
- Council Members (7)

All nominations must be made on the form below. The nominee, proposer and seconder must be financial members of the Population Association. Return all signed and completed nomination forms to PANZ Secretary, Adele Quinn, at the address below, by **15 June 2012**:

Adele Quinn
8 Claridges Rd
Casebrook
Christchurch 8051
Email: adele.quinn3@gmail.com

Nominations for 2012–13 PANZ Council

We hereby nominate: _____

For the office of (position) _____

Proposer : _____
Name Signature

Secunder : _____
Name Signature

I consent to the nomination _____
Signature of nominee

Date: _____

News from Statistics New Zealand

2013 Census update

The build up to census day (Tuesday, 5 March 2013) is well underway and we have begun our stakeholder engagement in earnest. This has included expanding our Census Advocacy Programme beyond local government to include DHBs, universities, iwi, and other Māori organisations.

Representatives from Statistics NZ are now on the road visiting advocates and users. Four 2013 Census Regional Managers have been employed to manage the build up to, and implementation of, the census operational phase. We will be recruiting a field force of more than 7,000 collectors later this year.

While we prepare for the next census in March 2013, we know that there will be a long gap before any updated census data is available. For this reason, we have compiled the [Alternative sources of data for 2011 Census variables](#). This web page contains links to reports and data from Statistics NZ and from other government and non-government organisations.

The [Census data user guide](#) has also recently been released. It is an easy-to-use reference for users of data from the Census of Population and Dwellings. It provides answers to some of the common questions users may have about census data. The questions relate to the processes and procedures involved in the collection and processing of census data, and its interpretation and use.

The future of the census

The paper [Future New Zealand censuses: Implications of changing census frequency or adopting other models](#) was recently published. The New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings forms the cornerstone of population and social statistics in New Zealand. However the rising cost of the census has been the catalyst for discussions about the sustainability of the current census model.

The paper is intended to inform discussion about the potential for adopting different approaches to census-taking in New Zealand. Different approaches to census-taking involve trade-offs between the overall quality of census information, the cost, complexity and time frames required for change, and long term costs across government. The paper provides an overview of these trade-offs in the New Zealand context for six particular census models.

The census paper can be found on the Statistics NZ website alongside other papers relating to alternative ways of meeting information needs for social and population statistics: [The future approach to social and population statistics](#)

Statistics NZ also presented a paper to Cabinet at the end of March which outlined a strategy and work programme for transforming the census. Cabinet approved the strategy and proposed timeline.

The census transformation strategy supports Statistics NZ's aim to make the census more efficient, less costly, and easier for people to take part in. The strategy focuses on modernising the current census model in the short term, and investigating the feasibility of producing census information from alternative models in the longer term.

For more information about the strategy, read the issues paper (which informed the Cabinet paper): [Transforming the New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings: issues, options, and strategy](#).

Background to the development of the strategy

The rising cost of the census, the increasing availability of alternative data sources, and technological developments are key drivers for considering change to the way census information is produced in New Zealand. These drivers have been a catalyst for a discussion with Government about the sustainability of the current 'full enumeration' census model.

Almost every country runs a census, and other countries also face these and other pressures. Recent innovations seen internationally include new methods to reduce operational costs (encouraging internet response and using address lists for mailing out census forms); collection of more frequent information through very large annual surveys; and shifts away from survey-based collection to reliance on national population registers and other administrative sources.

A census model based solely on suitable administrative sources is the only alternative model that provides a radical step change in the cost of producing census information.

International progress suggests it is realistic for New Zealand to implement approaches to reduce census collection costs. However, considerable uncertainty still exists about the viability of a census based largely on administrative sources because the pre-conditions for successful approaches do not exist at present. It is too early to make long-term decisions, but there is sufficient encouragement to investigate the use of administrative data further, with coordinated cross-government support.

Statistics New Zealand's investigations have highlighted the strengths and weaknesses of different census approaches and identified the necessary conditions under which alternative census frequencies and models (eg five-yearly census cycle, the current model; ten-yearly census cycle; administrative census) could be adopted in New Zealand.

A four-phased pathway to manage the implementation of the strategy has been developed. This will enable Government to make informed future investment choices as the options become clearer and the associated risks are better understood.

1. Phase 1 – 2011–15: Develop new collection processes for the five-yearly census and progress investigation of existing administrative data sources.
2. Phase 2 – 2016–20: Implement new collection processes in the 2018 Census and determine improvements to data sources for an administrative census.
3. Phase 3 – 2021–25: Complete new collection processes; review timing of future censuses and progress development of administrative data sources.
4. Phase 4 – 2026–30: Complete evaluation and implementation of an administrative census, if feasible.

Statistics NZ has a planning assumption that the year of the next census (after 2013) will be 2018. A business case for a proposed 2018 Census, along with an update on the census transformation work programme, will be presented to Cabinet in November 2013.

Re-development of the NZ General Social Survey (NZ GSS)

The NZ GSS is a biennial survey of 8,000 people which measures the overall well-being of New Zealanders and shows how different population groups are faring.

From 2014 the survey will be redeveloped to contain both primary and supplementary content. Primary content will be questions asked each time the survey is run to continue measuring well-being at a national level and across key population groups. Supplementary content will be additional rotating content to collect in-depth information about a particular topic and meet emerging information needs.

Our current proposal for the supplementary content to accompany GSS 2014 is a Social Networks module, to investigate the factors which influence participation in social networks, the support people give and receive through them, and the contribution social networks make to individual and community resilience.

We are currently consulting data users and stakeholders about our plans for the future content of the NZ GSS to check that our plans for the survey are relevant to user needs. A paper outlining our plans for NZ GSS can be found on the Statistics NZ website:

www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Families/general-social-survey/nz-general-social-survey-consultation-12.aspx

For more information about NZ GSS, and our future plans, contact Philip Walker email philip.walker@stats.govt.nz, phone 04 931 4851.

In the meantime NZ GSS 2012 is in the field, while NZ GSS 2008 and 2010 data are available including Confidentialised Unit Record Files offering direct access to unit record data.

New stochastic projections coming

A new set of New Zealand population projections (2011-base) will be released on 19 July 2012. Aside from the usual review of all projection assumptions relating to fertility, mortality and migration, the new projections will incorporate a stochastic methodology for the first time. The new method will be largely based on that described in the 2011 working paper [Experimental stochastic population projections for New Zealand: 2009\(base\)–2111](#).

People familiar with past projections will get nothing less than they do currently: a mid-range projection and alternative ‘what if’ scenarios. However, a stochastic approach will provide some quantification of uncertainty for each and every projected characteristic. These estimates of uncertainty will assist the interpretation of the projections.

Detailed projection results will continue to be available via Statistics NZ's [Table Builder](#). A similar stochastic approach is planned for the national labour force projections update to be released on 29 August 2012.

For more information, contact Senior Demographer Kim Dunstan, 03 964 8330, email demography@stats.govt.nz.

Latest demographic projections

	Last release	Next release
National projections		
National population	Oct 2009	19 July 2012
National ethnic population	Apr 2010	2015
National labour force	May 2010	29 August 2012
National family and household	Jul 2010	2015
Subnational projections		
Subnational population	Feb 2010	8 October 2012
Area unit population	Feb–Sep 2010	December 2012*
Subnational ethnic population	Sep 2010	2015–16
Subnational family and household	Dec 2010	2015–16

* This update will be limited to area units in Christchurch city, Waimakariri district, and Selwyn district, reflecting the demographic impacts of the 2010–11 Canterbury earthquakes. An update of projections for all 2,000+ area units across New Zealand is scheduled in 2015, following the release of 2013 Census results and new population estimates in 2014.

Information about all of these projections is available from www.stats.govt.nz/estimates-projections. That webpage also contains links to the latest estimates (national, subnational, Māori, dwelling and household) and related information including:

- Moving age-sex pyramids
- Local population trends (graphs and tables)
- Accuracy of recent population projections
- Other related papers.

How long will I live?

New Zealanders are living progressively longer. Knowing how long you can expect to live can be useful when thinking about future needs and retirement planning.

But estimating life expectancy can be difficult. Indeed, the life expectancies from life tables are often misinterpreted.

Statistics NZ has put together a simple calculator to indicate how long you'll live based on your year of birth and age. The calculator draws on cohort life tables, which track the actual death rates of New Zealanders born in each year, and the latest national population projections, which include assumptions about future death rates.

www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/health/life_expectancy/how-long-will-i-live.aspx

News from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

Celebrating 30 years of ERP

On 31 March 2012 it was 30 years since the ABS began releasing official population estimates on a 'usual residence' basis in its Estimated Resident Population (ERP) statistical series. The move to ERP was prompted by changes in international traveller behaviour, and also an aspiration of the ABS to have a consistent series of population estimates on a conceptual basis which aligned with United Nations and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) standards. Although it is 30 years since the ABS introduced ERP, the series was backcast on a consistent basis back to 1971, resulting in a time series longer than 40 years.

2011 Census data release

As with the 2006 Census, there will be a staged release of Australian census data. Basic data items will be available in the first data release (21 June 2012) and others that require more detailed processing will be released as part of the second data release (30 October 2012). The ABS website (www.abs.gov.au) will continue to be used as the main channel for the release of Census data.

Releases

Demography Releases

[Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3401.0)

[Migration, Australia, 2009-10](#) (cat. no. 3412.0)

[Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0)

[Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories](#) (cat. no. 3201.0)

[Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2010](#) (cat. no. 3235.0)

[Regional Population Growth](#) (cat. no. 3218.0)

[Births, Australia, 2010](#) (cat. no. 3301.0)

[Deaths, Australia, 2010](#) (cat. no. 3302.0)

[Causes of Death, Australia, 2010](#) (cat. no. 3303.0)

Other Releases

[Information Paper: Census of Population and Housing - Products and Services, 2011](#)
(cat. no. 2011.0.55.001)

[Australian Social Trends](#) (cat. no. 4102.0)

[Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2011 Population Census](#) (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001)

Upcoming Releases

21/06/2012 [Reflecting a Nation: Stories from the 2011 Census](#) (cat. no. 2071.0)

21/06/2012 Census of Population and Housing - Details of Undercount, 2011 (cat. no. 2940.0)

05/07/2012 Information Paper: Ensuring the Quality of Rebased Population Estimates, 2011 (cat. no. 3250.0)

News from Australian Population Association (APA)

www.apa.org.au

APA Conference

The biennial APA conference will be held in Melbourne on 5–7 December 2012. A joint Australia New Zealand session is proposed, similar to that at the 2008 Alice Springs conference. The proposed theme for that session is ‘trans-Tasman migration issues’, which gives scope for papers on migration patterns and trends, diaspora, labour market linkages, population movements following recent natural disasters and economic recession, impacts of migration, etc.

Jamie Newell (jnewell@mera.co.nz) and Kim Dunstan (kim.dunstan@stats.govt.nz) are facilitating the joint session from the New Zealand side of the ditch, so please contact them if you would like to be involved in the joint session by presenting a paper.

The State of Australian Cities 2011

www.infrastructure.gov.au/infrastructure/mcu/soac.aspx

The State of Australian Cities 2011 report, compiled by the Major Cities Unit of the Department of Infrastructure and Transport and released on 20 October 2011, builds on the inaugural 2010 report. It aims to provide an evidence base for the national urban policy *Our Cities, Our Future* released in May 2011, which seeks to make Australia’s cities better places to live and work. The report contains a comprehensive analysis of the progress and performance of Australia’s 18 biggest cities (larger than 100,000 residents) across a range of demographic, settlement, sustainability, liveability, productivity and governance criteria.

The report highlights some recent changes in Australia’s cities:

- Australia’s population has grown by 3 million in the past decade. The contribution of overseas migration to this growth has varied over time and has declined in 2010 to 52 percent, down from a peak in 2008 of 68 percent.
- The overwhelming majority of migrants settle initially in capital cities, particularly Sydney and Melbourne. They are generally highly mobile in the years immediately after arrival and more likely to move interstate than the general population. Within five years their movement patterns are similar to internal migration trends of the general population.
- The destination for many internal migrants exiting Sydney and Melbourne was Perth and Brisbane and surrounding regions. Alongside the established trend of older Australians moving away from cities, a similar trend is evident among younger Australians and higher skilled people moving to near-city and coastal regional areas, with housing affordability and less congestion reported as possible reasons.

- Cities north of the Queensland/NSW border are growing faster than those to the south, an indication that the historical northward shift in Australia's population shows no signs of abating.
- The central local government areas of Perth, Melbourne and Sydney all experienced rapid growth as the CBD and surrounding areas were redeveloped with higher-density housing. The outer suburbs of capital cities continue to accommodate much of the population growth although Sydney has a much higher proportion of infill developments than other capital cities.
- Melbourne is growing faster than Sydney, having increased its population by more than 600,000 between 2001 and 2010 while Sydney's grew by less than 450,000 over the same period.

Population growth: "Nothing to fear" or "We will perish"?

The ongoing debate around Australia's population growth makes for interesting reading. Here are two recent perspectives:

Why a Growing Australia is Nothing to Fear

In September 2011, the Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) released a pithy and upbeat analysis titled 'Why a Growing Australia is Nothing to Fear'. This positive title was tempered by restrained, yet unashamedly resolute, criticism of the current head-in-the-sand approach to the debate of this issue in Australia.

The authors outlined the drivers of recent population growth in Australia (the result of a healthy economy and confident society) and the reasons why politicians and business groups did not have the capacity to control it. Rather, the authors suggested, only the impact of this growth on our society, economy and the environment could be shaped.

The CIS analysis argued that Australia should embrace its growing population and be thankful that we're not experiencing a shrinking population, with its attendant economic and social problems, as is being experienced throughout much of Europe. In fact, the analysis suggested that actively attempting to limit population growth would lead to a stagnating and inward-looking nation.

The analysis outlined why a certain level of population growth, achieved through natural increase, is an inevitable outcome of Australia's demographic profile. It also described the broader community's perception of the ability of government to 'control' overseas migration levels and the reasons why, if the government chose to exert more control, this would be seen in the community as unfavourable.

Aspects of population growth that concerned the average Australian were briefly examined: the impact on the economy, infrastructure and service provision, the environment, and Australia's 'way of life'. For each of these, the authors argued that Australia had the capacity to both absorb the costs of increased population growth, such as the increased demand on food production, as well as reaping the benefits, such as the development of a more pluralistic, innovative society.

Continuing population growth was seen as inevitable. But rather than being pro- or anti-growth, the analysis sought to encourage a more sophisticated debate surrounding this issue in Australia. The authors argued that the debate should be one that focuses on harnessing the benefits and achieving a more equitable distribution of the inherent costs in servicing this inevitable growth.

For more details see <http://www.cis.org.au/publications/issue-analysis/article/3547-why-a-growing-australia-is-nothing-tofear>

If we keep populating we will perish

'If we keep populating we will perish' was the title of a lively debate held at the City Recital Hall in Sydney on 26 July 2011. It is part of a series organised by IQ Australia, an initiative of the St James Ethics Centre.

The premise of the evening's debate was that some believe that the greatest threat to humanity is posed by the extremes of nature – flood, fire, earthquake and storm. However, what if we are our own worst enemy – at risk of buckling under the sheer weight of our own numbers? This is not just a challenge of global proportions. The same question can be asked in relation to Australia's population. While some wish to grow the nation to spur economic development, others fear that the national population has already exceeded the 'carrying capacity' of our land. Should humanity work actively to reduce its numbers, or leave nature to restore the balance?

Chaired by Geraldine Doogue (Australian journalist and radio and television host), team members for the affirmative comprised Dick Smith (Australian entrepreneur), Steve Keen (Associate Professor of Economics and Finance at the University of Western Sydney), and Senator Larissa Waters (the first Greens Senator for Queensland); the negative argument was posed by Dr Tanveer Ahmed (a psychiatrist and opinion columnist for The Sydney Morning Herald), Fr Frank Brennan (a Jesuit priest and among other roles, Professor of Human Rights and Social Justice at the University of Notre Dame Australia), and Wayne Goss (Premier of Queensland from 1989 to 1996).

After the formal arguments, which were entertaining rather than informed and educating, the debate was thrown open to the floor for debate and questions, triggering a lively exchange of views among the speakers and audience members. Many entrenched populist views were expressed during the evening. At the conclusion of the debate the audience voted on the winning argument, which was made by the affirmative team.

For more details see www.iq2oz.com/events/event-details/2011-series-sydney/july.php

A 'sustainable' population?

The Australia Productivity Commission's March 2011 roundtable sought to illuminate any overlap or conflict between the various dimensions of 'sustainability' and Australia's population growth. Speakers and participants also considered the implications for economic growth and community wellbeing. The one day event included sessions on population, productivity and participation; limits to population growth; social impacts of migration, and the implications for policy directions.

The proceedings of the roundtable usefully include not only papers from each of the speakers, but also comments from discussants, notes on the general discussion that followed some sessions and the panel discussion on policy implications. Additionally, the proceedings include an insightful introduction from the Productivity Commission Chairman, Gary Banks, a dinner address from Andrew Metcalfe, Secretary of the Department of Immigration and Citizenship, that called for a focus on the people (and especially the migrants) involved, and the comprehensive background paper prepared by the Commission for all roundtable participants.

The latter paper should be mandatory reading for all demographers as it outlines the contemporary frameworks and public policy applications of much of our work. It provides valuable insight into how we must learn to communicate with policy makers if we are to remain relevant in the current policy environment.

In sum, the proceedings form a valuable snapshot of selected views on the topics covered. Gary Banks highlighted the low standard of recent public debate regarding Australia's future population. He flagged the need for a more coordinated, transparent and informed approach to policy development based on clarifying the policy objectives, enhancing the understanding of the key issues, and articulating the trade-offs and options as part of a good public policy approach.

For more details see www.pc.gov.au/research/conference-proceedings/sustainable-population

Department of Immigration and Citizenship

DIAC publishes a range of information on various aspects of its work (www.immi.gov.au/media/publications/research/). This includes research projects on immigration, population and settlement issues. It also includes statistical support for the department, and distribution of immigration, multicultural and population data to other government agencies and the community generally.

[Competing for Skills: Migration Policies and Trends in New Zealand and Australia](#) (2011), compares the effectiveness of New Zealand and Australian migration programs in delivering skilled migrants who secure good employment outcomes. It also compares existing policies and analyses skilled migration policy trends for the two countries.

Other recent releases include:

- [Migration and Population Futures](#) (2012)
- [Population Movement in the Pacific: A Perspective on Future Prospects](#) (2012)
- [Population Distribution Effects of Migration in Australia](#) (2011)

News from British Society of Population Studies (BSPS)

www.bsps.org.uk

The British Society for Population Studies (BSPS) was founded in 1973, although the origins of the group go back to the 1960s. The aim of the society remain as the furthering of scientific study of biological, economic, historical, medical, social and other disciplines connected with human populations and to contribute to the public awareness of them.

The President of the Society is currently Professor Ludi Simpson from the University of Manchester, while the Vice-President is Professor Tony Champion from the University of Newcastle. Throughout the year a series of half-day and day meetings are organised by members and supported by BSPS. These cover wide ranging topics from 'What's in a name? Names and historical population studies' to 'Health and mortality using record linkage data in UK'.

The major event of the year is the annual conference, held in September. In 2011 the 2-day conference was held at the University of York, with over 200 participants and 138 submitted papers. All abstracts plus some of the presentations themselves can be accessed from:

<http://www2.lse.ac.uk/socialPolicy/BSPS/annualConference/2011/2011%20Conference%20-%20York.aspx>.

The attendance was highly international with speakers from the USA, Italy, Austria, Spain, Germany, Greece, Argentina, Israel, Russia, Australia, Singapore, England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. A further visitor was the 2011 LEDC (Less Economically Developed Countries) initiative representative, Dr Gobopamang Letamo from the University of Botswana, who gave a paper on 'The prevalence and correlates of low body mass index in a country undergoing nutrition transition: the case of Botswana'.

A training session aimed at local authority demographers was also held. The session covered local authority-level population estimates, local authority-level projections, small area estimates and projections, and data handling. Training session spreadsheet material can now be accessed at the BSPS website, where it is hoped to update the material periodically:

<http://www2.lse.ac.uk/socialPolicy/BSPS/annualConference/2011/Training%20session%20material.aspx>

BSPS welcomes contributions from outside of the UK to the next conference to be held at the University of Nottingham, 10–12 September 2012.

News from National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (NIDEA)

Population Ageing and the Labour Market

NIDEA, the University of Waikato and Motu hosted a two-day workshop on ageing and the labour market on 2–3 February 2012.

www.motu.org.nz/research/detail/population_ageing_and_the_labour_market

Papers covered inter-related aspects of population ageing, labour force participation, retirement plans, and saving using micro-level and macro-level studies. Presenters included Graeme Hugo (University of Adelaide), Jacques Poot (University of Waikato), Emma Gorman (Treasury), Sylvia Dixon (Department of Labour), Robert Hutchens (Cornell University), Ross Guest (Griffith University), Natalie Jackson (University of Waikato), David Paterson (Department of Labour), Peter Gardiner (Statistics NZ/Treasury), and Naohiro Ogawa (Nihon University).

New generation of demographers

Since launching in November 2010, NIDEA has become home to a new cohort of talented demographers-in-training working across a broad range of population research topics. Building demographic capability and providing meaningful research opportunities for students to work alongside senior researchers is a key part of the NIDEA vision. NIDEA remains the only institution in the country to offer postgraduate qualifications in Demography.

Moana Rarere entered NIDEA's Masters programme last year after obtaining First Class Honours in Social Policy. Moana has worked on several projects with Dr Tahu Kukutai including an action research project in the Hokianga and a study of Māori transnationalism using census data from four countries. Moana has been awarded a number of scholarships from the University of Waikato, as well as from the Waikato Graduate Women Charitable Trust and Whakatane Historical Society. Moana is due to submit her dissertation 'Iwi demography: The demographic determinants of iwi identification in the New Zealand Census, 1991–2006' in July this year.

Masters student **Patrick Broman** joined NIDEA this year to work alongside Dr Kukutai on the 'Ethnicity Counts?' project funded by the Royal Society of New Zealand Marsden fund. For his dissertation Patrick will undertake a comparative study of ethnic counting and classification practices in Europe and the Pacific over the past thirty years. Prior to joining NIDEA, Patrick obtained a First Class Honours degree in Social Policy and worked with Dr Bill Cochrane, Dr Kellie McNeill and NIDEA PhD student Matthew Roskrige analysing spatial patterns of social security benefit uptake. Patrick has been awarded a Marsden-funded scholarship through the 'Ethnicity Counts?' project as well as a University of Waikato Masters scholarship.

NIDEA also welcomes two new Honours students, Rachael Hutt and Maraea Mullane-Ronaki. **Rachael Hutt** has been a Research Assistant at NIDEA since the second year of her undergraduate degree, working with NIDEA Director Professor Natalie Jackson. Rachael has since amassed an impressive list of awards including Golden Key's Asia-Pacific Outstanding Academic Achievement Award, the Katherine M. Bell memorial prize for the University of Waikato's top Geography student, and the University's Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Honours/Postgraduate Diploma award. Rachael was also awarded the PANZ Jacoby prize last year for her paper 'New Zealand's sole parents and their marital status: updating the last decade'. Rachael will enter the Masters programme in 2013 under Professor Jackson's supervision to pursue her passion for family and household demography.

Maraea Mullane-Ronaki joined the Honours programme after working for Professor Jackson and Dr Kukutai on a summer scholarship project 'Finding the demographic dividend for Māori'. In addition to her studies, Maraea is working with Dr Kukutai on a new project exploring the relationship between colonisation and indigenous wellbeing as part of a broader collaboration with researchers in Sweden and Australia. Maraea has been awarded a University of Waikato Māori postgraduate excellence award and will next year take up a Marsden-funded Masters scholarship to work on the 'Ethnicity Counts?' project looking at how indigenous peoples around the world have been counted and classified in population censuses.

Finally, undergraduate **Jackson Mason-Mackay** was awarded the 2011 Borrie prize for the best undergraduate essay for his submission, 'Gaining from the brain drain: Why the emigration of skilled workers may be aiding development'. Sponsored by the Australian Population Association, the annual Borrie prize promotes excellence in population-relevant research across all academic disciplines. Jackson has previously worked with Professor Jackson helping to produce socio-demographic profiles for local government.

This new cadre of population researchers join NIDEA's sterling team of existing PhD students, Matthew Roskruge, Kumudika Boyagoda, and Sheena Moosa.

News from Monitoring and Evaluation Research Associates (MERA)

Since November 2011, most work has been focused on the population effects of the 2010/2011 Canterbury earthquakes on greater Christchurch. The lead into this was the selection of Canterbury as a venue and 'Natural Disasters: Impact Assessment for Sustainable Recovery' as a theme for the 2011 NZ Association for Impact Assessment (NZAIA) conference.

As an adjunct to that conference held at Lincoln University, MERA organised a small professional development workshop to discuss 'population and employment effects' of the Canterbury earthquakes. This drew on some of those in local and central government who had been working on statistics, estimates and expectations of the effects of the Canterbury earthquakes. The material from this workshop and from the NZAIA conference with which it was linked is now available on a customised website and 'impacts for sustainable recovery' forum at www.impactforum.weebly.com

The workshop led to some follow on cataloguing of relevant material on migration effects of the earthquakes from the November workshop, the Population Conference of the following week and the Statistics NZ earthquake web portal. This was made possible with some support from the Natural Hazards Platform alongside David Johnston and Sarah Beaven. This should be released as a GNS Science occasional publication shortly.

In reviewing the material it was clear that it would be useful to formulate a better picture of the unfolding story of population response and adaptation/recovery following the earthquakes. This included a 'population accounting' framework that catalogued and linked the information on migration, births, deaths and population estimates at the greater Christchurch level synchronised with a corresponding national model.

Over the December 2011 to February 2012 period, that work has been refined. Later work has analysed and summarised those results and integrated it with a range of other statistics looking beyond June 2011 and towards the implications for projections of future population and households for greater Christchurch. This is documented in a MERA working paper currently in advanced draft form. The paper examines migration estimates and implied migration effects of the Canterbury earthquakes and associated population estimates to June 2011 and some of the subsequent indicators of change to March 2012.

Some preliminary results from that working paper and other related material were used in a recent Christchurch seminar hosted by the NZAIA and the 'Canterbury Health in All Policies Partnership'. The PowerPoint notes from the seminar, titled 'Moving earth, moving people – Population Migration Impacts of the Canterbury Earthquakes – joining the dots so far' are available for download from www.mera.co.nz/seminars/Christchurch_20120426/ChchSeminarSum.htm

James Newell

'Pathways to Metropolis in the 21st Century' Conference

The Integration of Immigrants Programme (Massey University and the University of Waikato), the Department of Labour (New Zealand), with support from the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australia), the Auckland Knowledge Exchange Hub (Massey University), the Auckland Council, and the International Metropolis Project are organising a conference on international migration between countries in our immediate neighbourhood (Australia, New Zealand, Pacific Islands, Asia) which will be held at Massey University (Albany), **Auckland, 24–26 October 2012.**

The conference will comprise a mix of plenaries and workshops featuring contemporary developments in skilled and unskilled migration flows in the region, the potential impacts of future migration flows on urban societies and economies in our region, and the prospects for 'gateway' cities in Australia and New Zealand sustaining their "most liveable city" statuses during the 21st century. A more detailed outline of the programme for this conference will be available shortly.

In the usual tradition of our annual "Pathways" conferences there will be no registration fee for this conference. We will require participants to register for catering purposes, however, and a registration form will be available shortly. We will also be seeking contributions to the workshop programme.

If you are interested in further information on this conference, please contact Dr Trudie Cain (t.cain@massey.ac.nz) and Trudie will ensure your name is on the mailing list for future announcements.

Professors Paul Spoonley and Richard Bedford
Integration of Immigrants Programme

Other New Zealand Publications, Papers and Resources

Department of Labour (www.dol.govt.nz/News/recentpublications.asp)

[Competing for Skills: Migration policies and trends in New Zealand and Australia](#)

Focusing on skilled migrants, this study compares policies, looks at migrants' labour market outcomes, assesses recent policy trends, and considers the future of skilled migration in both countries.

[Attitudes towards Immigrants and Immigrant Experiences](#)

Looks at variation across New Zealand regions as to how attitudes towards migrants differ, as well as how migrant experiences of discrimination differ.

Ministry of Education (www.educationcounts.govt.nz)

Ministry of Health (www.health.govt.nz)

Ministry of Social Development (MSD) (www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/work-programmes/social-research/index.html)

Royal Society of New Zealand (www.royalsociety.org.nz)

Asia New Zealand Foundation (www.asianz.org.nz)

[New Executive Director](#)

John McKinnon, a former Ambassador to China and currently Secretary of Defence, is to be the new Executive Director of the Asia New Zealand Foundation. He replaces Dr Richard Grant, who is retiring.

In announcing the appointment today, Philip Burdon, Chairman of the Foundation, said that he was delighted to have found such a suitable person to take over the direction of the Foundation.

“John McKinnon comes to this position, not only with a strong record of management at the most senior levels of the public service, but also with a deep knowledge of Asia, particularly China, where he served as New Zealand Ambassador from 2001 to 2004.”

Mr McKinnon speaks and reads Chinese, having studied the language whilst in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and having twice been posted to Beijing. He has also had wide professional experience of dealing with other countries in Asia during his career, having been at one stage Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade responsible for Asia.

“There has never been a time when deepening New Zealand’s relations with Asia has been so important to New Zealand’s future”, Mr Burdon said. “The Foundation is the leading institution outside Government to promote New Zealanders’ engaging with the countries, cultures, and peoples of the Asian region. The future of this country is intimately connected to developments in this region. The Foundation is committed to supporting the Government’s initiatives in this area. John McKinnon will provide the right sort of leadership to continue the successful work of the Foundation.”

Mr McKinnon will take up his position on the completion of his term as Secretary of Defence later this year.

The Asia New Zealand Foundation, founded in 1994, is the leading public-private organisation in this country involved in increasing New Zealanders’ knowledge and understanding of Asia. It runs a series of programmes, both within New Zealand and in Asia, to help New Zealanders more directly face the challenges of the Asian century.

Institute of Policy Studies, Victoria University (www.ips.ac.nz)

Centre for Applied Cross-Cultural Research, Victoria University (www.victoria.ac.nz/cacr)

EEO Trust (www.eeotrust.org.nz/research)

Forthcoming Conferences, Meetings and Events

2012

- 5–8 June Demographic Analysis and Research (Demographics 2012) including Stochastic Modeling Techniques and Data Analysis
Crete, Greece
www.demographicanalysis.net
www.smta.net/demographics2012.html
- 13–16 June European Population Conference
Stockholm
www.epc2012.se
- 27–29 June International Conference on Population and Development
Paris
www.waset.org/conferences/2012/paris/icpd/
- 9–13 July International Conference on Social Science Methodology
Sydney
<http://conference.acspri.org.au/index.php/rc33/2012/>
- 15–17 July Local Government New Zealand Conference
Queenstown
www.lgnz.co.nz/events/conference/
- 25–27 July Australian Institute of Family Studies Conference
Melbourne
<http://conference.aifs.gov.au/>
- 1–4 August International Sociological Association Forum
Buenos Aires
www.isa-sociology.org/buenos-aires-2012/rc/rc.php?n=RC41
- 26–29 August Asian Population Association Conference
Bangkok
www.ipsr.mahidol.ac.th/ipsr-th/apa_conference/apa_conference_home.html
- 26–30 August International Geographical Congress
Cologne
<https://igc2012.org/frontend/index.php?sub=12>
- 5–7 September European Mortality Workshop: New measures of mortality – what do they mean?
Tallinn, Estonia
<http://demo.pro.free.fr/wordpress/?p=3574>

- 10–12 September British Society for Population Studies
University of Nottingham (Jubilee campus)
www2.lse.ac.uk/socialPolicy/BSPS/annualConference/2012/Home.aspx
- 24–26 October Pathways to Metropolis in the 21st Century
Massey University (Albany), Auckland
<http://newsettlers.massey.ac.nz/>
- 19–20 November Labour, Employment and Work Conference
Victoria University of Wellington
www.victoria.ac.nz/vms/industrial-relations-centre/irc-events/lew-conference-welcome
- 26–29 November Australian Sociological Association Conference
University of Queensland, Brisbane
www.tasa.org.au/tasa-conference/2012-tasa-conference/
- 5–7 December Australian Population Association Conference
Melbourne
www.apa.org.au

2013

- 11–13 April Population Association of America
New Orleans
www.populationassociation.org/sidebar/annual-meeting/past-future/
- 26–31 August IUSSP International Population Conference
Busan, South Korea
www.iussp.org/busan2013/index.php

Useful websites for information on other population-related conferences and events:

- New Zealand conferences www.conference.co.nz/events/future
- International Union for the Scientific Study of Population www.iussp.org
- British Society for Population Studies www.bsps.org.uk
- European Association for Population Studies
www.eaps.nl/index.php?q=scientific-activities/european-population-conferences
- International Metropolis Project www.metropolis2010.org
- Conferences in USA www.bgsu.edu/organizations/cfdr/page36287.html

PANZ Officers and Council Members 2011–12

The day-to-day affairs of the Association are conducted by the members of the Council, who come from various parts of New Zealand, and work within a variety of organisations dealing with population issues. Recent councils have comprised individuals working in central government departments, various departments within universities, district health boards, and local and regional councils.

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PANZ Membership

Existing members:

A reminder to pay your annual subscription if you haven't already. If unsure of your financial status, you can check by contacting the Treasurer.

New members are very welcome.

Membership provides:

- Subscription to the Association's publications, including the *New Zealand Population Review*
- Access to a network of individuals and organisations interested and active in population matters
- Opportunity to contribute and participate in the Association's activities, including a biennial conference (the next in 2013).

To Join:

Complete the membership details below, attach payment, and send to:

Memberships
 PANZ
 PO Box 225
 WELLINGTON

Or send by email to the PANZ Treasurer: jnewell@mera.co.nz

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New Zealand Demographic Indicators

Indicator	2009	2010	2011
Estimated resident population at 31 December			
Male	2,134,000	2,158,200	2,174,200
Female	2,213,200	2,234,900	2,248,300
Total	4,347,200	4,393,100	4,422,500
Under 15 years (number)	893,100	895,100	892,700
Under 15 years (percent)	20.5	20.4	20.2
15–64 years (number)	2,894,000	2,919,700	2,930,600
15–64 years (percent)	66.6	66.5	66.3
15–39 years (number)	1,494,200	1,501,900	1,500,800
15–39 years (percent)	34.4	34.2	33.9
40–64 years (number)	1,399,700	1,417,800	1,429,700
40–64 years (percent)	32.2	32.3	32.3
65+ years (number)	560,100	578,400	599,200
65+ years (percent)	12.9	13.2	13.5
Median age (years)	36.6	36.7	36.9
Sex ratio (males/100 females)	96.4	96.6	96.7
Annual growth rate (percent)	1.3	1.1	0.7
Vital⁽¹⁾ and migration statistics, year ended 31 December			
Live births	62,543	63,897	61,403
Stillbirths	384	418	420
Deaths	28,964	28,438	30,082
Natural increase	33,579	35,459	31,321
Permanent and long-term migration			
Arrivals	86,410	82,469	84,187
Departures	65,157	72,018	86,042
Net migration	21,253	10,451	-1,855
Total passenger movements ⁽²⁾			
Arrivals	4,480,439	4,630,313	4,776,163
Departures	4,436,953	4,638,686	4,794,557
Demographic indices, year ended 31 December⁽¹⁾			
Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 mean population)	14.5	14.6	13.9 P
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	2.1	2.1	2.1 P
Crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 mean population)	6.7	6.5	6.8 P
Infant mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	4.9	5.1	4.7
Median age of women having a baby (years) ⁽³⁾	29.9	29.9	30.0
Vital statistics, year ended 31 December⁽¹⁾			
Marriages	21,628	20,940	20,231
Divorces	8,737	8,874	8,551
Demographic indices, year ended 31 December⁽¹⁾			
Life expectancy at birth (years of life) ⁽⁴⁾			
Male	78.8	79.1 P	..
Female	82.7	82.8 P	..
Difference (female – male)	3.9	3.7 P	..
General marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 not-married population aged 16+ years)	13.2	12.5	11.8 P
Divorce rate (divorces per 1,000 existing marriages)	10.2	10.2	9.8 P
Median age at marriage (years)			
Male	32.2	32.1	32.1
Female	30.1	30.0	30.0
Median age at divorce (years)			
Male	44.9	45.1	45.4
Female	42.3	42.5	42.8

1. All data are based on the resident population concept and refer to events registered in New Zealand during the given period.

2. Includes the short-term (less than 12 months) movement of overseas and New Zealand residents, as well as permanent and long-term migration.

3. Based on live births.

4. Abridged period life tables for 2008–10 and 2009–11, respectively.

Note: Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated total(s).

Symbol: P provisional, .. not available

Source: Statistics New Zealand