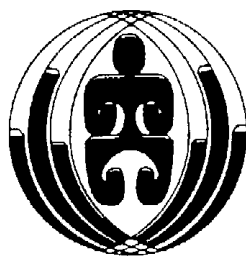


**POPULATION ASSOCIATION  
OF  
NEW ZEALAND**

**Te Roopu Whaka Waihanga**

**Iwi O Aotearoa**



**NEWSLETTER**

**November 2012**

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## Note from the President

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Tena koutou katoa

Is it that time of year again?! Isn't it crazy how quickly the year flies. With only a month or so to go until we all have a well-deserved Christmas break, I hope the rest of the year treats you well.

The PANZ Council have been quietly getting on with a few things over winter and moving things ahead. I would like to mention three highlights.

### **21 June Strategic Session**

Immediately after the Annual General Meeting held at the Statistics New Zealand office in Wellington, the newly elected Council (and some immediate ex members and supporters) stayed on for a group strategic session, facilitated by Sue Riddle from Statistics NZ. We welcomed the new Council members (more on them later), reviewed the PANZ mission and purpose in light of the current New Zealand context, and we also reviewed our activities. Key points include:

- A central role of PANZ remains to support the field of demography in New Zealand, to keep it relevant and fresh, and to support upcoming New Zealand demographers – eg to 'grow young talent'.
- There may be opportunities to do so via collaboration with other organisations including the National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (NIDEA) at the University of Waikato, and through using some of our funds.
- It was agreed that there is a need to professionalise Council affairs, including the development of an 'Operations Manual' and reviewing how our treasury and secretarial functions are delivered. The administrative demands on not-for-profit groups such as PANZ have increased, and there is a need to ensure that we manage our affairs in a timely and cost-effective manner.
- Generally it was felt that our activities are worthwhile and working well (eg the biennial conference, the New Zealand Population Review, and the Jacoby Prize). However, it was widely recognised that the Schools Competition has not been a success, with very few entries.
- Due to multiple locations and busy schedules, the Council tend to meet over the phone rather than in person, but the benefits of meeting face to face are recognised, and we will look to get together at least once a year from now on.

This conversation was just the start and we are now following through with ideas.

### **Festschrift to Professor Ian Pool**

You should all have received your copy of the New Zealand Population Review Vol 37 in the mail by now. As you will be aware, Vol 37 was a festschrift to the long and fruitful career of Professor Ian Pool. It was just wonderful to be able to honour his contribution to demography in New Zealand in this way, and I'd like to acknowledge again the work that Tahu Kukutai and Natalie Jackson (special editors), as well as Richard Bedford and Ward Friesen, put into making it happen. Ian was presented with the festschrift at a gathering at the University of Waikato on 21 June. He was very touched and his thank you notes are included in this newsletter.

### **2013 Conference**

Please put aside early July for the next PANZ Conference. It will be held in Wellington. If you have ideas for themes, speakers, or anything to do with the conference, please let me know ([alison.reid@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:alison.reid@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)).

### **New Council members**

I mentioned the new Council members earlier. In June we welcomed Dr Andrew Butcher, Director of Policy and Research at the Asia New Zealand Foundation; Jenine Cooper, Research Officer at the National Institute of Demographic and Economic Research; Evelyn Marsters, who is completing her doctorate at the University of Auckland; and Christine Bycroft, a principal statistician in Statistics NZ (Christchurch) on board. These four bring with them a diversity of population interests and activities, not to mention geographic representation.

So to wrap up, we look ahead to a busy and productive year. Many of you will be involved in the New Zealand's 2013 Census. On behalf of the PANZ Council, I'd like to wish you all the very best over the next few months; we know how much work that means for some of you leading up to the 5 March census date, and then on-going work afterwards.

Finally, thanks again to Kim Dunstan for bringing this newsletter together; we hope that you enjoy it.

Kind regards

Alison Reid, President 2012–13

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## Note from the Editor

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

A few reminders from me. First, Statistics NZ is currently seeking feedback on [proposed changes to the questions on the New Zealand passenger departure card as well as related changes to arrival and departure information](#). Feedback is requested by **7 December**.

As this is the last newsletter before the next Census of Population and Housing, it is opportune to remind PANZ members to complete their census forms on 5 March 2013, preferably by using the internet census option. If you are going to be overseas on census night, you are **not** required to complete the New Zealand Census. Completing your arrival passenger card on return to New Zealand is how you will be counted in the New Zealand population.

**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 May 2013. Contributions, feedback and any enquiries regarding the newsletter should be addressed to the editor, Kim Dunstan: [kim.dunstan@stats.govt.nz](mailto: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](mailto:w.friesen@auckland.ac.nz) and Dr Arvind Zodgekar: [zodgekar@paradise.net.nz](mailto:zodgekar@paradise.net.nz).

Kim Dunstan  
Editor

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## **New PANZ email addresses**

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We now have some new email contacts to help members.

[subscriptions@population.org.nz](mailto:subscriptions@population.org.nz) – use this for any enquiries relating to membership and subs.

[secretary@population.org.nz](mailto:secretary@population.org.nz) – use this to contact the secretary

[treasurer@population.org.nz](mailto:treasurer@population.org.nz) – use this to contact the treasurer

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## Ian Pool Festschrift

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Volume 37 of the *New Zealand Population Review* honoured Emeritus Professor Ian Pool: <http://www.population.org.nz/nz-population-review/vol-37-2011/>

Ian has made a substantial and on-going contribution to the field of demography and to PANZ itself. The volume celebrates this contribution with papers written by colleagues and former students who review the nature and significance of his research.

**Janet Sceats, Natalie Jackson and Ian Pool at the festschrift launch, 21 September 2012:**



Here, Ian Pool himself shares his reflections...

I am extremely honoured to be the centre-piece for this festschrift – I can think of no higher honour, academic or civil, than to be recognised by one’s scientific peers. The papers in this volume are by people I respect greatly – researchers who are among New Zealand’s leading demographers, and a number of overseas authors who are well-known.

I looked up the word ‘festschrift’ in the OED, and this volume is truly a ‘feast of works’. Each of the contributions focuses on a different dimension of my life – including some areas that I had not seen myself playing a role except as a bit player. They have also reminded me about what I was saying as long ago as 50 years; words that I had largely forgotten. The authors have thus chosen to build on some aspect of work on that I have written, but to extend it significantly, typically adding philosophical insights that extrude strong threads from the raw materials I furnished. These papers are thus reflective rather than technical, yet each relies on technical inputs.

The various authors, the issue editors, Tahu Kukutai and Natalie Jackson, and the Review editors, Ward Friesen and Alison Reid, have thus created a fusion cuisine of the various aspects of demography – fertility, mortality, migration, ethnicity, age structures, regional differences – that I have been fortunate enough to light upon at various stages in my career. In a small country like New Zealand, a professor of demography has to become a ‘jack of all trades’, and, by comparison with colleagues overseas, a ‘master of none’. But the upside of this is that one is enriched by being exposed to the demographic enterprise in all its sectors. To say the least, I am humbled – in fact I am absolutely bowled over – by the fact that the editors have spanned most of these sectors. In every one of them, my contribution was possible only because of the inputs from other scholars – far too many to acknowledge here.

But, my own writings should be viewed simply as a platform from which a far more important agenda has been launched. We should see this ceremony in a much broader context than about my work; it constitutes an honouring of the development and strength of demography as a field internationally and here in New Zealand. It has not always been the case. When I first received a scholarship to the Australian National University in 1961, my wife’s former Latin teacher thought I was a skin specialist.

I have very much been the beneficiary of this development. And, as a corollary, I wish to place on record that I have learnt a great deal from every contributor to the volume, every invitee and every person at this festschrift, all of whom has in some way or another added to my knowledge or skills base. I cannot personally name you all although there are a few of you whom I must single out because of a particular contribution. For example, at this very moment Brian Easton, Shefali Pawar and I are struggling with the inter-faith marriage between life-table and econometric methodologies.

The strength of demography in New Zealand today owes a great deal to the Population Association of New Zealand. In this context I would especially like to thank Alison Reid, President of PANZ, and Ward Friesen, the co-editors of the *New Zealand Population Review*, who with colleagues at Waikato initiated and drove this initiative, and to others from PANZ who have come here today and who have played a major role in this festschrift.

Similarly, I have been the beneficiary of the work of Statistics New Zealand who provides us with our raw materials. It is therefore a delight that we have people here from the main demographic office in Christchurch. In New Zealand demography, Robert Didham is very much the philosopher-figure to whom we all turn for analytical insights, which significantly strengthen our own work. From Christchurch also is John Bryant, whom I knew first of all for his work internationally – his paper in the Springer volume on age structures edited by Shripad Tuljapurkar, Vipan Prachuabmoh and me is a very elegant paper – but then I have followed his contribution back here in New Zealand; Len Cook, whose contribution to statistics in New Zealand has been seminal, phoned me this morning to apologise that JetStar had cancelled his flight otherwise he would be here too.



I want to thank my colleagues at Waikato University, where I have spent two-thirds of my career. Three have played a particular role in this festschrift. First there is Natalie Jackson. Many years ago I encountered a young, very driven, undergraduate grandmother in my demography course. Soon I was a junior author in her first book-length publication for the Institute of Social Research and Development. Even at that early stage in her career, Natalie taught me a great deal – for that monograph she did some very innovative work on spouse age differences and marriage squeezes. And here she is today recruited back from a stellar career in Australia as head of NIDEA which she is building from scratch. Natalie represents the new face of demography that is focusing more and more on structures as against dynamics. Her work goes far beyond conventional analyses: at present, in groundbreaking work, she is rethinking how the demographic transition really unfolded and will evolve in future.

I am delighted to say that we were also able to recruit Tahu Kukutai back to Waikato from the States and her flying international career. Again she came to my notice – first in fact to Dharmalingam's notice – in undergraduate demography. Having devoted much of my career to Maori demography, I am extremely pleased that Tahu is developing this in innovative ways, theoretically, methodologically and empirically. Her work has already greatly enriched not just Maori demography, but the entire field of indigenous studies. Where my generation had compared Maori and Pakeha, she is exploring the complex differences and segmentation within the Maori population. This has also taken her into looking at issues of ethnicity here and overseas in what is a truly massive project.

I also want to thank Richard Bedford as he has played a catalytic role in this festschrift. It is difficult to know where to begin with Dick as our association goes back to the beginning of the 1980s both here through UNESCO and in the Pacific where I had been sent by ESCAP as their observer in a conference of small-island countries. Ultimately the key messages from that meeting, generated by Dick and other Pacific experts, about the fates of small-island countries, made their way into the Plans of Action of both the Mexico and Cairo International Population Conferences (1984 and 1994).

Later Dick and I cooperated on too many enterprises to list them here. But I want to mention just one issue that is emerging through Dick's work that he has drawn to my attention – for much of my career, growth and its drivers were the issue of concern to the policy analysts, but now structures are becoming increasingly important. Yet the large-island western Pacific, where Dick works, and Africa where I have worked, are the last two world regions where the shift from growth-driven to structurally-driven change is occurring.

There is one person who has been a major and continuing inspiration to my work. Those of you who have looked at my CV will have seen countless of my publications, from papers to books, co-authored with Janet Sceats. But that is merely the 'tip of the iceberg', as the epidemiologist John Last, for whom Janet worked in Ottawa, wrote in a much-cited paper. By osmosis I have absorbed many of her ideas, and probably this has been in ways that I never recognised – my hope and prayer is that the shift has been balanced to some degree in the other direction, but I fear not. Thank you Jan for all your support.

I want to mention three people whom I have known longer, or as long as, Janet. First is Theo Roy from whom in the 1950s, when I was heavily involved in student politics, I learnt a great deal about multiculturalism. He also gave me published papers on India, which showed that researchers must not accept the conventional wisdom but question it. But Theo is also the sole surviving member of the troika that recruited me to Waikato.

Then there is Pare Hopa – we continue to exchange ideas from time to time as we meet. She is my sounding board for the dynamics of the most important cohort ever born in New Zealand's history – the Maori and Pakeha born around the mid-1930s. It seems bizarre that we first met behind a theodolite at Wesley College in 1955 doing fieldwork in Geography II – along with an unlikely crew of Bruce Beetham, the MP, John Graham, the All Black and Headmaster, Bob Grant the former Buildings Registrar at Waikato, and Warren Moran, who had a distinguished career as a professor of geography and oenologist – he brilliantly combined the two.

Te Kohu Douglas was an honours student when I was briefly a very junior lecturer at VUC in 1960–61, and we used to meet at parties. Later of course Ted was to play a key role with two others in setting up population studies at Waikato.

Finally, it is important to mention the Deputy Vice-Chancellor of Research. Dick Bedford was among his predecessors, and an earlier DVC, Michael Selby, was responsible for pointing me in the direction of the FoRST money, which laid the foundation stones for the survey *New Zealand Women: Family, Employment, Education*. Just a week or two ago, when the University awarded its Medal to Dame Jocelyn Fish, I was able to acknowledge publicly her contribution to that survey as chair of its policy committee. Her role was far more active in every positive sense than might normally have been the case with such a person.

This festschrift has been about research, about the richness of demographic research in New Zealand and abroad, and the research context for it here at Waikato, where it will prosper in the capable hands of Natalie, Tahu and their colleagues, and the wider community of demography in New Zealand. Thank you for honouring me, but I in turn wish to pass the honour back to all of you in the certain knowledge that anything I have done will be multiplied many times over, both in terms of quantity of work and intellectual content.

Kia Ora  
Ian Pool

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## PANZ Population Panel at Pathways to Metropolis Conference

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(This event was brought to you by the letter 'P'). ☺

The recent 'Pathways to Metropolis' conference held at Massey University's Auckland campus provided a great opportunity for PANZ to bring together some of New Zealand's sharpest minds to reflect on the topic: **A Population Policy for New Zealand: What Would it Look Like?**

Panellists included Sunday Star Times columnist and well known public speaker Rod Oram; former New Zealand Government Statistician Len Cook; Professor Paul Spoonley, a leading international researcher in the areas of immigration and ethnic relations; and Dr Tahu Kukutai, PANZ Vice President and leading Maori demographer. The discussion was facilitated by Dr Ward Friesen from PANZ and the University of Auckland. The room was packed and the conversation was lively. Each of the panellists brought their own perspective to the topic and offered the audience much to think about.

Among other things, Len asserted that New Zealand already has several policies (not only Immigration) that shape and influence New Zealand's population. Rod reflected on our links to the rest of the world, how New Zealand perceives itself and the need to adapt well to urbanisation and change. Paul concentrated on the need to acknowledge and manage the effects of New Zealand's changing demographic structure and regionalisation, our diaspora and our outflows, particularly to Australia on our labour market and society. Tahu acknowledged that there are a lot of complex demographic issues and asked 'who gets to define the parameters?' She also wondered how we can implement a policy that is broader than a nation-state response, something that engages the diaspora.

Plenty to chew on and the Council are considering carrying this general theme through to the upcoming 2013 PANZ conference.

The wider conference included papers on the following broad themes:

- Futures in our Asia-Pacific Neighbourhood: Megatrends and Scenarios
- Future Workforces: Skills for the 21st Century
- Futures for the Metropolis: Pathways for Development in Auckland and Beyond

Many of the presentations can be viewed at <http://newsettlers.massey.ac.nz/publications.php?tab=0> under the 'Conference Papers' tab.

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## News from Statistics New Zealand

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### **New Zealand arrival and departure information: have your say about proposed changes**

We are seeking feedback from people and organisations who use information made available from the New Zealand passenger arrival and departure cards. See [New Zealand arrival and departure information: Consultation](#) for details of the proposed changes to the questions on the New Zealand passenger departure card, as well as related changes to arrival and departure information. Also on that webpage is information about how to supply feedback, which is requested by **7 December 2012**.

### **Quarterly releases becoming annual**

From 2013, two quarterly information releases will be released once a year:

- [Births and deaths](#), released in February, presenting December year data
- [National population estimates](#), released in August, presenting June year data.

The data, however, will continue to be released quarterly to [Infoshare](#), so the only loss of information to users is the quarterly commentary which accompanied each data release.

### **Demographic change in and around Christchurch**

Annual subnational population estimates indicate that the resident population of Christchurch city declined by about 13,500 (3.6 percent) in the two years to 30 June 2012. The drop was made up of an estimated net migration loss of 16,600, partly offset by a natural increase of 3,100. That marks a significant drop for a city that had increased steadily over the previous century.

However, many of these people are not lost to greater Christchurch, as evidenced by the upturns in growth in neighbouring districts. In fact, the Canterbury region declined by only about 7,000 (1.2 percent) in the two years to 30 June 2012. The drop was made up of an estimated net migration loss of 11,700, partly offset by a natural increase of 4,700.

The changes have been unevenly distributed across age-sex groups, and within Christchurch itself. For more information about the impacts of the Canterbury earthquakes on local populations, see [Subnational Population Estimates: At 30 June 2012](#).

## **Latest demographic projections**

	<b>Last release</b>	<b>Next release</b>
<b>National projections</b>		
National population	Jul 2012	Late 2014
National ethnic population	Apr 2010	2015
National labour force	Aug 2012	2015
National family and household	Jul 2010	2015–16
<b>Subnational projections</b>		
Subnational population	Oct 2012	Late 2014
Area unit population	Feb–Sep 2010	17 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](http://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 and local population trends (graphs and tables).

### **In sympathy: Frank Nolan**

Statistics NZ mourned the passing of Dr Frank Nolan on 16 October. Frank (born 17 May 1953) had a heart attack while running, a favourite past-time, and did not recover.

Frank had been employed by the UK Office of National Statistics from 2002 until his death, but previously worked for Statistics NZ starting in 1980. Frank graduated from Canterbury University PhD in Mathematics, BSC Hons and MSC Victoria University.

Frank commenced work in Statistics NZ as a Research Officer in Statistical Methods Division in 1980, later becoming Senior Research Officer, and subsequently Manager of the Mathematical Statistics Branch from 1988 to 1992, during which time he recruited and managed a number of our current senior staff. He managed the Survey Contracts Division from 1992 to 1993, was Chief Economist Business Statistics from 1994 to 1997, and was then General Manager of the 2001 Census from 1997 to 2002.

In the ONS, Frank was Director of Census and Social Methodology from 2007 until 2011, with his current and most recent role as Deputy Director Population Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure.

Sympathies to Frank's family and all his friends and colleagues.

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## News from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

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### **565,000 New Zealand born in Australia**

The ABS publishes annual estimates of the population by birthplace, in its [Migration, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3412.0) publication. Estimates for 30 June are typically published about a year later.

The latest estimate for 30 June 2011, which incorporates the results of the 2011 Census but allows for people missed by the census (eg because of census undercount or because they were not in Australia on census night), indicates 565,000 New Zealand-born people living in Australia. This compares with an estimated 315,000 in 1996.

Overall, 6 million people, 27 percent of Australia's population, were born overseas. About 1.2 million of these were born in the United Kingdom, with New Zealand the next largest source.

### **Analysis from 2011 Census**

Analytical articles are being progressively released presenting information and stories from the [2011 Census](#). Topics covered so far include:

- Who are Australia's Older People?
- Counting Resident and Non-resident Populations in the Census
- Same-sex Couple Families in Australia
- Cultural Diversity in Australia
- 100 years of Australian Lives – Population

### **Census history**

These articles focus on various aspects of [Census history](#) including:

- the early history of censuses from 1788 to 1901
- the past 100 years of national censuses from 1911 to 2011
- how data about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have been collected
- Census collectors and other workers.

### **Review of Ancestry standard**

The National Migrant Statistics Unit is currently reviewing the ABS standard for Ancestry as part of the on-going review program and in time for the 2016 Census. Data collected by the ABS from the Ancestry question on the Census of Population Housing provides a measure of self-identification of ethnic or cultural group affiliation and therefore provides a broad measure of cultural diversity in Australian society.

Ancestry can be used in conjunction with other indicators of diversity such as country of birth, whether or not a person's parents were born in Australia or overseas, their religious affiliation and whether the person speaks a language other than English at home. Together these data items provide an ability to identify and analyse information relating to first and second generation Australians who have an ethnic background.

Ancestry is particularly useful to identify distinct ethnic or cultural groups within Australia. Country of birth alone often cannot identify particular groups; however, analysing it in tandem with Ancestry can elicit important and essential information needed in the development of policies which reflect the needs of our society and for the effective delivery of programs and services to particular ethnic communities.

Further information on NMSU projects and products is available via the Migrant and Ethnicity theme page on the ABS website:

[www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/c311215.nsf/web/Migrant+and+Ethnicity](http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/c311215.nsf/web/Migrant+and+Ethnicity)

## **Releases**

### **Demography Releases**

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

[Migration, Australia](#) (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](#) (cat. no. 3235.0)

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

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

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

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

### **Other Releases**

[Methodology used to produce preliminary Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population Estimates \(Feature Article\)](#), Mar 2012 (cat no. 3101.0)

[Proposed ABS Treatment of Intercensal Error for 2006-2011 \(Feature Article\)](#), Mar 2012 (cat no. 3101.0)

[Methodology Used to Calculate Homeless Estimates \(Feature Article\)](#), 2006 (cat no. 2049.0)

[Overview of the Definition of Homelessness \(Feature Article\)](#), 2006 (cat no. 2049.0)

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

[Census of Population and Housing - Details of Undercount](#), 2011 (cat. no. 2940.0)

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

[Census of Population and Housing: Counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians](#), 2011 (cat. no. 2075.0)

[Census of Population and Housing: Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians](#), 2011 (cat. no. 2076.0)

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## News from Australian Population Association (APA)

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[www.apa.org.au](http://www.apa.org.au)

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### APA Conference

The biennial APA conference is soon to be held in Melbourne, 5–7 December 2012, with the broad theme *Population Change: Past, Present and Future*. Conference topics include:

- 2011 Australian census evaluation and results
- Education and labour force
- Family formation and fertility
- Health and mortality
- Historical demography
- Indigenous demography
- Migration and ethnicity
- Population ageing
- Population and environment
- Population and infrastructure
- Regional population issues

### The future for overseas migration in Australia

Over 60 people attended this APA seminar at the Australian National University, Canberra, on 26 October 2012. [Five short presentations](#) on this important component of Australia's population growth was followed by a panel session that included questions and answers, and comments from each panel member about their views on the level of net overseas migration in future years.

### 2011 Borrie Prize winners

The Australian Population Association sponsors the W.D. Borrie Prize for the best student essay on a population-related topic to promote the study of population-related issues in all academic disciplines. Entries are accepted from students enrolled in any Australian or New Zealand tertiary institution. There are three student categories:

- Undergraduate where the prize is \$500 and a certificate
- Honours/Masters/GradDip where the prize is \$600 and a certificate
- PhD where the prize is \$700 and a certificate.

The 2011 Borrie Prize winner in the Undergraduate category was Jackson Mason-Mackay of the University of Waikato for his essay 'Gaining from the brain drain: why the emigration of skilled workers may be aiding development'. The judges of the undergraduate category noted that the essay "tackled an interesting and original subject, and engaged critically with a wide range of sources and theories. The



argument was well-expressed and logically developed using a clear structure. The author was content to reflect on the complexity of the issue without reducing the material to a simplistic conclusion.”

The judges also thought the essay by ANU undergraduate Heidi Congdon, ‘Religion within culture affecting family planning program success through community interactions’ deserved a mention for its “critical application of theory to diverse contexts in an impressive way.”

The winner in the Honours/Master/GradDip category was Kirsten Campbell of the Australian National University for her essay on population ageing and its implications for labour force participation, future generations and living standards. One of the judges commented that the essay was “fluently written and takes a more optimistic perspective on the topic than is usually taken. It ably reviews the theoretical bases for more negative perspectives, then proceeds to argue its more optimistic case consistently and for the most part persuasively.”

The winning essay in the PhD category was submitted by Haining Wang of Macquarie University, who assessed the effects of the hukou system in “The discrimination in wage earnings in urban China’. The judges were impressed with the “conceptual contribution and statistical sophistication of the paper”, saying the essay “moved beyond conventional urban-rural differentials to explore regional effects of the hukou system on wage relativities.”

Congratulations to the winners, and thank you to all the students who submitted essays and the judges for reading the essays. Entries for the 2012 Competition close on 31 January 2013. The competition rules and submission details are available on the APA website.

## **Reports from APA grant recipients**

### **Population Growth, Poverty and Environmental Sustainability in Timor-Leste: The Case of Forest Dependency**

J C Caldwell Grant

Merve Hosgelen, PhD Candidate, Flinders University

Timor-Leste has one of the poorest and fastest growing populations in the world and is now an oil producing country with extensive non-renewable natural resources. Seventy five per cent of its population live in rural areas and depend on the environment for their livelihoods. The country already has one of the highest rates of deforestation in the world and its unsustainable environmental practices are well documented. Despite the alarming environmental degradation in the country, major environmental laws and regulations are lacking or in the process of being integrated into the judicial system. The environment is not identified as a national priority. There is a lack of environmental research on the importance of the environment for people’s livelihoods and the nature of environmental dependence.

Therefore, this research aims to examine poverty-environment linkages in Timor-Leste in the context of the country's rapid population growth, low economic opportunities, environmental challenges, and current governance practices. The research seeks to examine the environmental dependence of rural people in Timor-Leste, with a particular emphasis on forest dependency. The research also seeks to provide measures for effective policy-making and good environmental governance in the new nation's efforts to fight against poverty and achieve environmental sustainability.

To achieve the objectives of the research, fieldwork commenced in Timor-Leste in October 2011 in four districts in the Eastern and Central regions, namely Ainaro, Lautem, Manufahi and Dili. The fieldwork was expected to be completed by June 2012. The research method consists of village level surveys with the village leaders, household level surveys with selected household heads, focus group discussions with a subgroup of household heads from the sample of selected households, and in-depth interviews with government officials, NGO staff and heads of development agencies operating in the country.

Five local interviewers were recruited for data collection on the basis of their level of proficiency in English and local languages, their qualifications, and experience in socio-economic data collection. The recruited interviewers were trained by the principal researcher before the commencement of data collection for four days. A total of 150 households were surveyed in the four districts mentioned above from a pool of 18,340 households, comprising of 120 households in 3 rural districts and 30 households in the major urban district of Dili. Systematic sampling with a random start was used as the method to select the villages and the households to be sampled in each village. Three focus group discussions were conducted in Ainaro, Manufahi and Lautem with a total number of 25 people from the set of people selected for household interviews. In Dili, 7 government officials were approached and around 30 stakeholders were interviewed which included civil society organisations and development agencies. In addition 3 UNDP project sites were visited to evaluate ongoing development projects related to environmental conservation and improved livelihoods to observe the successes and failures as well as challenges in the context of Timor-Leste.

The findings of this research are expected to provide technical expertise on sustainable development issues in the context of Timor-Leste particularly from a demographic point of view and serve as a guide for the government and other development partners to advance their strategies towards an equitable and sustainable future. The recommendations of this research should influence the design of national and local poverty alleviation policies by supporting better environmental management and governance particularly in the forestry sector. This research is also expected to contribute to formulating more effective development aid and project design for promoting sustainable development in Timor-Leste through an in-depth understanding of small island fragile state context.

The research has been conducted under the supervisorship of Dr Udoy Saikia and Associate Professor Gour Dasvarma at the School of the Environment, Flinders University.

## **Testing of the ESCAP/WG Extended Question Set on Disability**

J C Caldwell Grant

Darryl Miller, Australian National University

The aim of the project was to promote better international disability data collection by developing standard measurement tools, assessing and ensuring cross-national comparability, and improving national technical capacity. The project took into account individual country needs while contributing to the ongoing global initiatives on disability statistics. Its focus was to design standard question sets for surveys, and conduct pilot tests and post-pilot test data analyses, thus providing an empirical basis for establishing standard survey measurement for disability data collection. Among several partners such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), an active partner was the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) which has the main objective of developing comparable disability measures for international use.

Throughout most developing countries, traditional disability questionnaires – or individual questions in broader surveys – have asked household members whether they are ‘deaf, blind, crippled or mentally retarded’. This approach has been shown to be limited and biased as a measure of disability. Globally, the number of disabled people identified using such an approach has been low and has allowed governments to largely ignore the problem of disability or relegate the ‘problem’ to provision of medical care and medical rehabilitation and, if these fail to cure the problem, to institutionalise the person.

The Washington Group was tasked by the United Nations’ Statistical Commission to develop new measures of disability suitable for censuses and surveys. Questions were therefore developed to identify persons who were at greater risk than the general population of experiencing limited social participation because of difficulties with certain basic actions. WG developed a short set of six scaled-response questions related to health of respondents with regard to seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, cleaning and communicating.

Between 2008 and 2010 ESCAP and WG developed an extended disability questionnaire which probed more deeply into each of the above mentioned disability domains. Pilot tests of the questionnaire were carried out in 6 Asia-Pacific project countries using the additional questions. The final report discusses the methodology used and describes how best the data could be utilised in national statistics. It also makes recommendations about further testing of the questions. A link to the final paper is: [www.unescap.org/stat/disability/Results-Testing-ESCAP-WG-Question-Disability.pdf](http://www.unescap.org/stat/disability/Results-Testing-ESCAP-WG-Question-Disability.pdf)

## **Australian Population and Migration Research Centre**

A new research centre, APMRC, was formally established in early 2012 at the University of Adelaide. It includes a research group who have established a global reputation as a leading research group on migration and other population issues in the Asia-Pacific-Australia region. Under the leadership of Professor Graeme Hugo APMRC provides a supportive mentoring environment for young researchers and a range of opportunities to not only facilitate, encourage and support individual research projects but to provide the foundation for the development of a successful career in research.

APMRC is located within the Discipline of Geography, Environment and Population at the University of Adelaide but has a strong multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary orientation which is facilitated by its location in the School of Social Sciences in the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. It currently comprises 14 fulltime staff and 12 adjuncts, along with a strong association with 23 PhD students within the Discipline of Geography, Environment and Population, all working on population and migration issues in Australia and its region. APMRC includes a skilled and experienced research support staff in GIS, census and survey data collection and analysis, census and migration data analysis and qualitative research approaches. The Centre currently has a number of national competitive grants including an ARC Australian Professorial Fellow and a Queen Elizabeth II Research Fellow.

For more information about the APMRC research team and the types of projects they are undertaking, see [www.adelaide.edu.au/apmrc/](http://www.adelaide.edu.au/apmrc/)

### **Selected Current Projects**

#### Circular Migration in Asia, the Pacific and Australia: Empirical, Theoretical and Policy Dimensions

International migration has seen two major shifts – from permanent settlement to transnationalism, and from a preoccupation with brain drain to an approach in which migration can benefit development. In both discourses, circular migration plays an important role. This research uses a number of unique data sets and field studies to conceptualise, measure and analyse circular migration in the Asia-Pacific-Australia migration system, provide a better empirical and theoretical understanding of the migration process, and develop new approaches to migration policy in origins and destinations.

#### Climate Change and Migration in China: theoretical, empirical and policy dimensions

This study analyses the complex relationship between climate change and migration by focussing in depth on two areas in China anticipated as being major hotspots of climate change impact. It provides insight into national and international policy development in climate change mitigation and adaptations.

### Australia's Baby Boomer Generation, Obesity and Work Patterns, Causes and Implications

Baby boomers have the highest level of obesity of any Australian age cohort and this threatens to increase chronic disease incidence thus potentially increasing health costs and reducing their capacity to maintain and/or extend their participation in the workforce. This project identifies and investigates factors influencing the eating and exercise patterns of baby boomers. The study aims to identify key intervention points and provide policy makers with evidence and guidance for targeted interventions.

### Australian Diasporas and Brain Gain: Exploring Current and Potential Transnational Linkages

The research investigates current and potential roles of diasporas in both Australia and overseas in facilitating trade and investment. The study examines their political, cultural and kinship ties with homelands and maps the geography of seven diasporas in Australia, providing new data that describes the character, motivations and movements of diasporas in Australia. Data analysis will determine the current and potential role diaspora play in adding value to Australian society through 'brain gain' and 'circulation' versus 'brain drain'.

### Impact of Climate Change on Disadvantaged Groups: Issues and Interventions

This study investigates the vulnerability and adaptive capacity of disadvantaged groups to the adverse impacts of climate change and identifies interventions which can enhance resilience and counteract these effects in South Australia. Working with the SA Social Inclusion Unit this study will undertake detailed mixed method studies of three local government areas in SA which are expected to experience significant climate change impacts over the next half century and which represent differing environmental and human settings. Working with key stakeholders the project will generate a set of specific policy and program recommendations.

## **People and the Planet**

Produced by the Royal Society and released in April 2012, this is a very accessible discussion of the relationship between the increasing global population, consumption and the impacts on the Earth. With the seven billion point now passed, there is more focus than ever on current, but especially likely future, population trends.

Despite a decline in fertility almost everywhere, we're still seeing an increase of about 80 million people each year due to the demographic momentum of a large cohort of young people. While global population growth (and fertility almost everywhere) is declining, the poorest countries are neither experiencing nor benefiting from this decline. Developing countries will be building the equivalent of a city of a million people every five days from now to 2050. The report recognises the importance of both population and consumption with the combination of an increasing global population and increasing overall material consumption having implications for a finite planet. While the Earth's capacity to meet human needs is finite, how the limits are approached will depend on lifestyle choices and associated consumption (what is used, and how, and what is considered essential for human wellbeing).

That it is not sufficient to simply consider population in terms of the growing numbers of people is a point stressed in this report. Also of importance are changes in age structure, migration, urbanisation and population decline, all of which provide both opportunities and challenges to human health, wellbeing and the environment.

These issues are complex. Take migration for example; migrants often provide benefits to their countries of origin through remittances, as well as to their host countries by helping to offset a workforce gap in ageing populations. Environmental change will affect future migration, although lack of resources may constrain the most vulnerable from migrating. The report suggests that policy makers should prepare for international migration and its consequences, for integration of migrants and for the protection of their human rights – issues that are already at the forefront of current Australian public policy and the subject of much public debate.

Three pressing challenges are identified. First, the world's 1.3 billion poorest people need to be raised out of extreme poverty. Second, in the most developed and the emerging economies, unsustainable consumption must be urgently reduced. Third, global population growth needs to be slowed and stabilised. A series of nine recommendations are put forward in the report as a way forward, three of which are mentioned here.

Recommendation Four says that population and the environment should not be considered as two separate issues with demographic change needing to be considered in economic and environmental debate and at international meetings such as Rio+20. Recommendation Seven calls for natural and social scientists to increase research on the interactions between consumption, demographic change and environmental impact. And finally, Recommendation Nine proposes the development of socio-economic systems and institutions that are not dependent on continued material consumptive growth.

This report suggests that over the next 30-40 years, a series of challenges will in fact provide the opportunity to move toward a sustainable economy and a better world for the majority of humanity. Or, if this opportunity is not grasped, the confluence of challenges will lead to social, economic and environmental failures and catastrophes. Possible pathways to a sustainable economy include the application of socially applicable technology, political leadership and institutional reform. Beyond the very short term, the report says that the real interests of nations lie in solving global problems in an equitable fashion, not in struggling to stay ahead. If this excess of competition between nations continues, the report concludes that the very future of humanity may be in doubt. The report is available at <http://royalsociety.org/policy/projects/people-planet/>

## **A conceptual framework for UK population and migration statistics**

Developed as part of the Office for National Statistics' Migration Statistics Improvement Program and released in March 2012, this report outlines a conceptual framework that strives to facilitate communication between users and providers of population and migration statistics. This is achieved by developing a shared understanding of the underlying concepts, available data and the methods used to produce key outputs. Further stages will use the framework to determine priorities, determine how population projections fit, explore migration as a topic more thoroughly and better link requirements and outputs. This report is available at: [www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/imps/latest-news/conceptual-framework/index.html](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/imps/latest-news/conceptual-framework/index.html)

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## News from British Society of Population Studies (BSPS)

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[www.bsps.org.uk](http://www.bsps.org.uk)

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### Migration Policy Centre

Recently released reports focus on of the growing importance of EU-India ties, although these will be of interest to wider policy-makers and migration scholars. The centre's reports can be accessed at [www.migrationpolicycentre.eu](http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu)

### Global Social Change Research Project

Reports about long-term global and regional demographic, social, political and economic trends have been recently completed:

<http://gsociology.icaap.org/reports.html>

These are intended as simple, easy to understand reports about various global trends. The reports might be useful to demographers and people who want to teach about or understand population trends a bit more.

### Recent developments in household projections

BSPS reports on a recent meeting held to discuss alternative [household projection methods](#). This included discussion of ProFamy, POPGROUP, headship rate, household representative rate and membership rate methods.

Despite the different approaches, there were a number of issues of common interest: for example, how to estimate and allow for those living in communal establishments; the definition of household and the availability of data at the small area levels required by users of household projections. The relative merits of the alternative approaches were discussed, as well as the extent to which household projections could or should explicitly include factors such as external socio-economic conditions.

### 2012 conference

BSPS' annual conference in Nottingham included a diverse programme:

- Ageing
- Census
- Demography of conflict
- Families and households
- Fertility and reproductive health
- Health and mortality
- Local government
- Longitudinal studies
- Methods including event history and qualitative and mixed methods research
- Migration

For a full list of abstracts and presenters (with contact details) see [www2.lse.ac.uk/socialPolicy/BSPS/annualConference/2012/Home.aspx](http://www2.lse.ac.uk/socialPolicy/BSPS/annualConference/2012/Home.aspx)



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## News from Monitoring and Evaluation Research Associates (MERA)

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Work since the May 2012 newsletter has been split between continued work on Christchurch population monitoring, and more recent work on the classification of 2006 NZ labour market catchments using a modified cluster analysis methodology, and analysis of the resulting classification groups.

An update seminar was also held in Wellington looking at some of the changes in population since the 2006 Census: [Population and “urban growth” processes in Wellington Cities and Districts following the 2008 financial crisis](#).

On a related front, quite a bit of time has gone into organising the NZAIA 2012 conference on [Assessing the Impacts of Petroleum and Mineral Extraction in NZ](#) being held at Te Papa on the 10–11 December.

I can also report that MERA has established a link with NIDEA (National Institute for Demographic and Economic Analysis) at the University of Waikato – in the form of a “research associate” relationship. NIDEA provides the most logical hub for a New Zealand demographic research network. Making that idea a reality in the current funding and research environment is a challenge!

The main available outputs on the Christchurch population monitoring work include:

- 18 September seminar: [Monitoring changes in the population and communities of Greater Christchurch post EQ – An updated analysis](#)
- Christchurch population estimates and demographic analysis report: [Indicative population estimates for “Greater Christchurch” post June 2011](#)
- Christchurch UDS partner press release on those estimates: [Earthquakes population loss bottoms out](#)
- Seminar at ‘Pathways to Metropolis’ conference on the 24 October: [Estimating the effects of the 2010/2011 Canterbury earthquakes on international migration flows to and from Greater Christchurch](#)

The population estimates were fairly close to Statistics NZ’s provisional June 2012 population estimates released on 23 October. The really important story is the processes of reaction and recovery in Christchurch communities, touched on in the 18 September seminar.

Details of the recent work on typing and analysing the characteristics of NZ labour market catchments should be available sometime early in the new year. In parallel, the 2006 Australian labour market catchments have been classified into “clusters” based on the same criteria, with the objective of setting the scene for direct comparisons of like labour market catchment between NZ and Australia. Some of those results on the Australian labour market catchments will be woven into a paper being presented at the Australian Population Association biennial conference in Melbourne in December 2012.

James Newell

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## Other New Zealand Publications, Papers and Resources

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**Department of Labour** ([www.dol.govt.nz/News/recentpublications.asp](http://www.dol.govt.nz/News/recentpublications.asp))

[Labour Market Factsheets](#) are designed to give quick facts about key interest groups in the New Zealand labour market. There are factsheets on five groups: Maori, Pacific Peoples, Females, Youth, and Older People.

**Ministry of Education** ([www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz))

**Ministry of Health** ([www.health.govt.nz](http://www.health.govt.nz))

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

**Royal Society of New Zealand** ([www.royalsociety.org.nz](http://www.royalsociety.org.nz))

**Asia New Zealand Foundation** ([www.asianz.org.nz](http://www.asianz.org.nz))

**Institute of Policy Studies, Victoria University** ([www.ips.ac.nz](http://www.ips.ac.nz))

**Centre for Applied Cross-Cultural Research, Victoria University**  
([www.victoria.ac.nz/cacr](http://www.victoria.ac.nz/cacr))

**EEO Trust** ([www.eeotrust.org.nz/research](http://www.eeotrust.org.nz/research))

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## Forthcoming Conferences, Meetings and Events

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### 2012

5–7 December      Australian Population Association Conference  
Melbourne  
[www.apaconference.com.au/](http://www.apaconference.com.au/)

### 2013

11–13 April      Population Association of America  
New Orleans  
[www.populationassociation.org/sidebar/annual-meeting/past-future/](http://www.populationassociation.org/sidebar/annual-meeting/past-future/)

25–28 June      International Conference on Population Geographies  
University of Groningen, The Netherlands  
[www.rug.nl/frw/onderzoek/icpg2013/index](http://www.rug.nl/frw/onderzoek/icpg2013/index)

**early July      Population Association of New Zealand  
Wellington**

26–31 August      IUSSP International Population Conference  
Busan, South Korea  
<http://busan2013.iussp.org/>

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

- International Union for the Scientific Study of Population [www.iussp.org](http://www.iussp.org)
- British Society for Population Studies [www.bsps.org.uk](http://www.bsps.org.uk)
- European Association for Population Studies  
[www.eaps.nl/index.php?q=scientific-activities/european-population-conferences](http://www.eaps.nl/index.php?q=scientific-activities/european-population-conferences)
- International Metropolis Project [www.metropolis2010.org](http://www.metropolis2010.org)
- Conferences in USA [www.bgsu.edu/organizations/cfdr/page36287.html](http://www.bgsu.edu/organizations/cfdr/page36287.html)

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## PANZ Officers and Council Members 2012–13

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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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**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:

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## New Zealand Demographic Indicators

Indicator	2010	2011	2012
<b>Estimated resident population at 30 June</b>			
Male	2,144,600	2,164,600	2,180,100
Female	2,223,200	2,240,600	2,253,000
Total	4,367,800	4,405,200	4,433,000
Under 15 years (number)	894,500	894,500	892,300
Under 15 years (percent)	20.5	20.3	20.1
15–64 years (number)	2,904,200	2,923,700	2,929,400
15–64 years (percent)	66.5	66.4	66.1
15–39 years (number)	1,496,600	1,499,000	1,497,000
15–39 years (percent)	34.3	34.0	33.8
40–64 years (number)	1,407,500	1,424,700	1,432,300
40–64 years (percent)	32.2	32.3	32.3
65+ years (number)	569,200	587,100	611,400
65+ years (percent)	13.0	13.3	13.8
Median age (years)	36.7	36.8	37.0
Sex ratio (males/100 females)	96.5	96.6	96.8
Annual growth rate (percent)	1.2	0.9	0.6
<b>Vital<sup>(1)</sup> and migration statistics, year ended 30 June</b>			
Live births	64,121	62,659	61,031
Stillbirths	440	402	394
Deaths	28,842	29,325	29,846
Natural increase	35,279	33,334	31,185
Permanent and long-term migration			
Arrivals	82,305	84,016	84,402
Departures	65,801	80,149	87,593
Net migration	16,504	3,867	-3,191
Total passenger movements <sup>(2)</sup>			
Arrivals	4,548,670	4,663,894	4,854,015
Departures	4,547,550	4,674,657	4,889,465
<b>Demographic indices, year ended 30 June<sup>(1)</sup></b>			
Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 mean population)	14.8	14.3	13.8
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	2.2	2.1	2.1
Crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 mean population)	6.6	6.7	6.8
Infant mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	5.2	4.9	4.7
Median age of women having a baby (years) <sup>(3)</sup>	30.0	29.9	30.0
<b>Vital statistics, year ended 31 December<sup>(1)</sup></b>			
Marriages	20,940	20,231	..
Divorces	8,874	8,551	..
<b>Demographic indices, year ended 31 December<sup>(1)</sup></b>			
Life expectancy at birth (years of life) <sup>(4)</sup>			
Male	78.8	79.1	..
Female	82.7	82.8	..
Difference (female – male)	3.9	3.7	..
General marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 not-married population aged 16+ years)	12.5	11.8	..
Divorce rate (divorces per 1,000 existing marriages)	10.2	9.8	..
Median age at marriage (years)			
Male	32.1	32.1	..
Female	30.0	30.0	..
Median age at divorce (years)			
Male	45.1	45.4	..
Female	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:** .. not available

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand