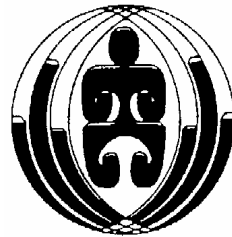


**POPULATION ASSOCIATION
OF
NEW ZEALAND**

Te Roopu Whaka Waihanga

Iwi O Aotearoa



NEWSLETTER

November 2007

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PANZ Newsletter

The Newsletter provides information about forthcoming conferences, meetings, resources and references, news from organisations, reports on conferences and research, and events and activities that members and others would like to share with PANZ members through the newsletter.

**Next issue of the *PANZ Newsletter* due out May 2008
Deadline for copy: Friday May 9th**

Any enquiries and Newsletter material to Anne Henderson: ahenderson8@xtra.co.nz

New Zealand Population Review

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 Editor, Dr Arvind Zodgekar: arvindzod@hotmail.com or zodgekar@paradise.net.nz.

NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Tēnā koutou katoa

Most of you will be aware that this is my first note as President, having taken over from Ward Friesen at the AGM held during the PANZ conference earlier this year.

I want to begin by acknowledging the sterling work that Ward has done over the past two years in keeping our band of merry men and women on the straight and narrow. Ward has been heavily involved in trying to find someone to assist Arvind to edit the journal.

At the recent AGM Lesley Baddon and Michael Rich stood down from the Council. Both have played important roles as secretary and treasurer respectively and had made significant contributions to the smooth running of the council over recent years. Since the AGM we have been very fortunate to be able to co-opt two members onto the Council. The first, Professor Dick Bedford, needs no introduction, has returned to the Council and maintains an important link between PANZ and Waikato University. The second is Sarah Voon, who some of you will have met at the PANZ conference. Sarah works for Statistics New Zealand, and was responsible for a lot of the organisation at the recent conference. We'll get Sarah to provide a more detailed autobiography of herself in the next issue of the newsletter.

Those of you who weren't fortunate enough to attend the PANZ conference this year missed out on one of the best conferences we have had in recent years. The conference committee did a wonderful job getting everything together, and having the conference run very smoothly. There are certainly challenges in front of the next conference committee to pull something together that can match, or even better, this conference.

From the conference opening by the Rt Rev. and Hon. Sir Paul Reeves, the international guest speakers Prof. Miles Corak, Dr Gerald Haberkorn and Assoc. Prof. Natalie Jackson, to the after dinner guest speaker, Len Cook, and all of the sessional speakers, participants were exposed to a range of thought provoking and in some cases, slightly irreverent, presentations. We expect to see many of these presentations appearing as papers in the Journal in coming months.

Running conferences like this is a costly business, and I would like to thank the conference sponsors Statistics New Zealand, Te Puni Kokiri, the Ministry of Social Development, the Department of Labour and the Ministry of Education for the support they gave to us. Their contributions allowed us to bring in the high quality speakers mentioned earlier and meant we could keep registration fees at a very affordable level. We look forward to continuing these relations in the future.

One of the highlights from this year's AGM was the successful nomination of Professor Ian Pool for Life Membership of the Population Association of New Zealand. I'm sure

you will agree that Ian has made a very significant contribution to New Zealand and international demography and the Population Association of New Zealand over many years and that the awarding of this life membership is well deserved.

A copy of the Life membership nomination outlining some of Ian's achievements over the past 40 years can be found elsewhere in this newsletter. Ian has suffered some health problems this year, which have slowed him down a little, but is on his way to recovery and, when Janet allows, he will be back tormenting/educating decision makers the world over.

Looking to the year ahead, the Council is looking to develop some activities around the AGM in July 2008. We are looking at the possibility of hosting a workshop or seminar on a relevant topic for members in conjunction with the AGM. The Council has also been having discussions with our cousins from across the Tasman with the view to having a combined meeting following the APA conference in July 2008. Information on these developments will be made available on the PANZ website as it comes available.

Cyril Mako

**2008 APA Conference, Alice Springs:
Demographic Change in the 21st Century
Mon.30th June – Thurs.3rd July 2008**

Invitation

The 14th biennial conference of the Australian Population Association will be held in Alice Springs from Mon. 30th June to Thurs. 3rd July 2008 at the Alice Springs Convention Centre. Researchers, planners, policy-makers and others working on, or with an interest in, population issues are warmly invited to attend. The last day of the conference will include a session on the latest censuses results in Australia and New Zealand.

Conference theme: ‘Demographic Change in the 21st Century’.

Plenary sessions and speakers

Indigenous Demography

- Dr John Taylor, Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, ANU
- Dr Margaret Michalowski, Statistics Canada

Policy Responses to Demographic Change

- Professor Wolfgang Lutz, Vienna Institute of Demography, Austria
- Professor Ross Guest, Griffith University

The Demography of Australia’s Northern Neighbours

- Professor Brenda Yeoh, National University of Singapore
- Dr John Bryant, Mahidol University, Thailand

Borrie lecturer: Mr Brian Pink, Australian Statistician, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Venue: The conference will be held at the Alice Springs Convention Centre.

Call for papers and posters

Authors are invited to submit papers or posters on any aspect of demography or population studies.

Key dates: Friday 15th February 2008: Deadline for abstracts (200-300 words)

Friday 28th March 2008: Earlybird registration closes and deadline for submission of papers requiring refereeing.

Please email proposed abstracts/full papers to apa2008@cdu.edu.au

Website: www.nt.gov.au/ntt/apa2008

Joint APA-PANZ meeting on the 2006 census in Australia and New Zealand

A joint meeting of the APA and the Population Association of New Zealand will be held at the Convention Centre immediately following the APA conference on the afternoon of Thursday 3rd July (attendance is included in the APA conference registration fee). The meeting will focus on the 2006 census in Australia and New Zealand. Details will be placed on the conference website in due course. Please contact the organiser Associate Professor Natalie Jackson with any enquiries: Natalie.Jackson@utas.edu.au

CONFERENCES CONT'D

2007

- 4-7 Dec. **TASA (The Australian Sociological Assoc.) and SAANZ (Sociological Assoc. of Aotearoa NZ) joint conference, *Public Sociologies: Lessons and Trans-Tasman comparisons***, 4-7 Dec., Auckland.
- 6-8 Dec. **International Conference on Social Statistics and Ethnic Diversity: *Should we count, how should we count and why?*** Montreal, December 6-8, 2007. International Conference organised by the Quebec Inter-University Centre for Social Statistics (QICSS) Montréal and the Institut national d'études démographiques (INED) Paris. <http://www.iussp.org/Announcements/montreal07eng.pdf>
- 10-11 Dec. **International workshop on Indicators of integration in social statistics** Montreal, Canada. See <http://www.iussp.org/Activities/> for link.

2008

- 16-18 Feb. **International Seminar on Health Inequity: Current Knowledge and New Measurement Approaches**, Cairo, Egypt. See <http://www.iussp.org/Activities/>.
- 28-29 March **South Korea's Education Exodus (Chogi yuhak): Risks, Realities, and Challenges: A Working Conference.**, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL. Contact: Viveka Kudaligama, Assistant Director, Asian American Studies Program, Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Email: aasp@uiuc.edu. Conference website: <http://www.aasp.uiuc.edu/EducationExodus/index.html>
- 29-30 May **International Seminar on the Emergence of Social Differences in Mortality: Time Trends, Causes, and Reactions**, Alghero, Italy. <http://www.iussp.org/Activities/>.
- 1-4 June **Public Health in Canada: Reducing Health Inequalities through Evidence & Action**, Canadian Public Health Association 2008 Annual Conference, Halifax, Nova Scotia . <http://www.cpha.ca/en/conferences/cphaconf.aspx>
- 19-21 June **European Society for Population Economics (ESPE) 2008** will take place in **London**, the University College, London, June 19 - June 21. <http://www.espe.org/>.
- 30 June - 3 July **Australian Population Association (APA) 14th Biennial Conference: Demographic change in the 21st century**, Alice Springs Convention Centre, Alice Springs. Conference themes: * Policy responses to demographic change, * The demography of Australia's northern neighbours, * Indigenous demography. Contact: Dr Tom Wilson, School for Social and Policy Research, Charles Darwin University, Darwin, NT 0909; email: tom.wilson@cdu.edu.au and check the site www.nt.gov.au/ntt/apa2008.
- 7-9 July **IUSSP International Seminar on Fertility and Public Policies in Low Fertility Countries**, Barcelona, Spain. See <http://www.iussp.org/Activities/> for link or for further information, contact Pau Baizan (pau.baizan@upf.edu).
- 9-12 July **European Population Conference 2008: Migration and Migrants in Europe**, Barcelona, Spain. <http://epc2008.princeton.edu> or <http://www.eaps.nl/> .
- 13-16 July **anzea Conference 2008: Shaping evaluation for Aotearoa New Zealand – Weaving in relationships, culture and peoples / Ka whakatāreia te arotakenga mo Aotearoa – E raranga ana, i ngā whanaungatanga, ngā tikanga me ngā iwi hoki**, Kingsgate Hote, Rotorua.
- 16-18 Sept **Seminar on Human Fertility in Africa. Trends in the last decade and prospects for change**, Accra, Ghana. See <http://www.iussp.org/Activities/> for link.

27 - 31 **13th International Metropolis Conference Metropolis 2008: “Mobility, Integration and Development in a Globalised World”**, World Congress Center, Oct. Görrestraße 15, 53113 Bonn, Germany. www.worldccbonn.com.

9th APMRN International Conference, Vietnam. Dates to be announced.

New Zealand Social Statistics Network Summer Programme February 2008

DESCRIPTION New Zealand Social Statistics Network (NZSSN) is offering five 5-day short courses in Social Research Methods and Technology, the School of Government, Victoria University of Wellington, 11th to 22nd February 2008

DATE Starts: 09:00 AM, 11 Feb 2008
Ends: 22 Feb 2008

LOCATION School of Government, Victoria University, Pipitea Campus Lambton, Wellington New Zealand

CONTACT Annette Herbert, The University of Auckland, Private Bag 92019, Auckland 09 3737599 x 89563 or 09 373 7986; courses@nzssn.org.nz

REGISTRATION <http://www.nzssn.org.nz>

RECENT MEETINGS OF INTEREST:

“Immigration, Minorities and Multiculturalism in Democracies”, the 2007 conference of the Ethnicity and Democratic Governance Project, 25-27 October, 2007. Fairmont Queen Elizabeth, Montreal. The [Ethnicity and Democratic Governance Project](#) is an international Canadian-based 5-year major collaborative research project studying the governing of ethnic diversity.

“Ageing: The Everyday Experience”, New Zealand Association of Gerontology, University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand, 14-16 November 2007.
The theme of this conference was how factors such as economic status, cultural and societal values, changes in national and/or local policy, health services, support systems, psychological and/or physical traits, family relationships, previous life events, community development and one's state of wellbeing influence and contribute to Ageing: The Everyday Experience. More information on the [NZAG website](#)

“Assessing the impacts of growth on our urban areas”, the New Zealand Association for Impact Assessment (NZAIA) Annual Conference: 29th-30th Nov 2007, Parnell Community Centre, Auckland www.nzaia.org.nz.

12th International Metropolis Conference: Migration, Economic Growth and Social Cohesion. 8-12 October 2007, Melbourne. There were some 12 plenary sessions and 75 workshops and pdfs from many of the presentations can be found via <http://www.metropolis2007.org/index.php>.

Websites for information on other population-related conferences and events:

<http://www.iussp.org/Activities> (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population)

<http://www.lse.ac.uk> (website of the British Society for Population Studies)

<http://www.eaps.nl/index.html> (European Association for Population Studies)

www.international.metropolis.net

2007/08 STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND-JACOBY PRIZE

The Statistics New Zealand Jacoby Prize is awarded annually by PANZ for the best essay on a population topic written during a course of university study. The competition is open to university students throughout New Zealand and the essays are submitted in the form they were presented during the course of study.

Entries for the 2007/08 competition must be submitted by 31 May 2008.

The prize is a year's subscription to PANZ and publication of the winning essay in the *New Zealand Population Review*. In addition, Statistics New Zealand will provide the winner with a cash prize of \$400, and a copy of the latest New Zealand Official Yearbook and Demographic Trends.

Papers can be sent to the co-editor of the *New Zealand Population Review* at the following address:

Arvind Zodgekar
School of Social & Cultural Studies
Victoria University of Wellington
PO Box 600
Wellington

Emails: arvindzod@hotmail.com
zodgekar@paradise.net.nz

Note:

During the year of the biennial PANZ Conference - the next conference will be held in July 2009 - the competition is open to all current or immediate past students who present a paper based on their student research work in the Poster/Oral Session at the Conference. On acceptance of their submitted paper or poster, all entrants will receive free registration for the conference.

Statistics New Zealand Jacoby Prize Winner 2006/07

The 2006/07 Jacoby Prize was awarded to Catherine Schroder from the School of Geography and Earth Sciences at Victoria University, for her paper titled "Place Attachment in New Zealand". Catherine was presented with her prize by Geoff Bascand, Government Statistician, at the 2007 PANZ conference in July.

Statistics New Zealand Jacoby Prize Winning essay 2006/07

“Place Attachment in New Zealand”

Catherine J. Schroder, School of Geography, Environment and Earth Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington, email: cjschroder@gmail.com

Abstract

Attachment to place has always played an ambiguous role in demography. While stability dominates over the life course, it is population movement which preoccupies the study of population. Although stability plays a fundamental role in understanding how and why people move, we have very little understanding of our attachment to place – what drives it, who is attached, and how, and most particularly the role that place itself plays in residential stability. This essay addresses each of these questions and results in a set of arguments that can now be applied to better understanding mobility in New Zealand.

The international literature on place attachment suggests that it is driven out of several different relationships to place. Collectively these are expressed in terms of attitudes (e.g. sentiment and satisfaction) and behaviour (formal and informal social networks). This New Zealand study applies principal component factor analysis to 25 questions asked in a purpose designed survey of 1001 residents in 2005. Five principal dimensions are uncovered: sentiment, friends, relatives, participation in, and satisfaction with the community. Together they account for nearly half of the total variance. In New Zealand too, attachment to place is multidimensional.

Multiple regression models are estimated for each of the five dimensions of attachment showing how each dimension drives different subpopulations: the elderly were more highly attached through sentimental feelings towards the community whereas families with children were attached through friends and participation, while respondents of Maori ethnicity were more like to be attached by family than their of New Zealand European counterparts.

Of particular interest is the way in which, even after controlling for the characteristics of respondents, different types of places invoked different dimensions of attachment. Although population size performed poorly as a discriminator of attachment, when recast in terms of type, size, and position on an urban-rural continuum place proved more robust. Also important in explaining levels of attachment was the socio-economic level of the community.

The five dimensions derived from this the survey of attachment are now being used as arguments in models of mobility itself: who moves, when and from what location.

The full essay will be reproduced in the *New Zealand Population Review*.

SCHOOLS ESSAY COMPETITION ON POPULATION ISSUES

The Population Association of New Zealand (PANZ) has set up a schools-based competition to increase awareness of emerging population issues among future citizens of Aotearoa/New Zealand.

The competition is open to all secondary school students in New Zealand who study economics, geography, mathematics, statistics or social studies at year 11 and above.

To participate in the competition, a student must write an essay, not exceeding 2,000 words, on a population-related topic of their choice.

The deadline for the submission of essays is 31 May.

Essays should be forwarded to:

Secretary
Population Association of New Zealand
PO Box 225
Wellington

Prizes

First, second, third prizes will be awarded with prize money of \$400, \$300, and \$200, respectively.

In addition, two merit awards will be made with a value of \$100 each.

For further information about the competition, please contact:

M A Khawaja,
Principal Demographer
Statistics New Zealand
Private Bag 4741
Christchurch
Ph: (03) 9648794
Fax: (03) 9648723
Email: mansoor.khawaja@stats.govt.nz

*Useful sources of information for students' research:

Statistics New Zealand www.stats.govt.nz

Population and Sustainable Development website (see p.44, this issue)

PANZ LIFE MEMBERSHIP FOR PROFESSOR IAN POOL

Life Membership Nomination of the Population Association of New Zealand for Professor Ian Pool

For over twenty five years, Ian Pool has continually challenged and lifted the place of demographic work in academic and public life in New Zealand. His extra-ordinary vitality, the depth of his international engagement, and his powerful insights into demographic processes in all facets of the New Zealand population are well recognised, through his prodigious publication, his passion for the teaching of population, and his accessibility and willingness to engage in the many ways expected of leaders in New Zealand.

Ian Pool has already been well recognised by many distinctions that distinguish our finest scholars, including being elected a fellow of the Royal Society of NZ in 1994. He was awarded its James Cook Fellowship for 2004-06. Ian Pool has been a visiting fellow at overseas universities on many occasions. Other recent distinctions have been:

1. 2007 (March) Invited Paper, Lecture Series of the Exec. Director, United Nations Population Fund, "The Relevance of Age-structural Changes for Development", NY
2. 2007 (March) Affirmative Speaker, Plenary Debate on "Millennium Development Goals", Sponsored jointly by the UN Population Division and the UN Population Fund, Population Assoc of America, Annual Meeting, NY
3. 2006 (Dec.) The Borrie Lecture, Australian Population Assoc. Conference, Adelaide, "The Baby Boom in NZ and other Western Developed Countries"
4. 2005 Invited Speaker, Plenary Session Panel, sponsored by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, General Quadrennial Congress, Tours, France, July "The ICPD Vision: How far has the 11-Year Journey taken Us?"
5. 1996-2000 Member Academy Council, RSNZ
6. 1994 Member, New Zealand Official Delegation, (United Nations) International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo,

Ian Pool was the founding Director of the University of Waikato Population Studies Centre, leading it from 1980 until 2004.

Ian has been twice elected President of the Population Association of New Zealand, and been a member since 1978.

His wider international engagements have included:

- Elected member International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (since 1965); Association internationale des demographes de langue francaise (1985-); Member Population Association of America (1965-)

- Elected member Nominating Committee, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), 1989-93
- Honorary Scientific Consultant, Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography, Paris (CICRED), 1996-2006
- Appointed Member, IUSSP Scientific Committee on Age Structure and Policy 1998-2003
- Nominated by Royal Society of New Zealand to Panel on Scientific Capacities, International Council of Science (Paris) 2004-05
- Directed Field Surveys on fertility, funded by Population Council (New York) Ghana (1965-66), Burkina Faso (then Upper Volta, 1968-69); Niger (1970-71).

Ian Pool has served on numerous missions for multi-national and bi-lateral agencies (eg United Nations Population Fund) in Africa, francophone and Anglophone, Asia and the Pacific.

In New Zealand, Ian Pool has played a part in a great variety of population studies. He directed New Zealand's first national fertility survey, funded by FoRST and different Govt Depts, 1995; and helped to direct the second one, directed by Dr A Dharmalingam, funded by MSD in 2001.

Lead Generic Witness, Central North Island Waitangi Hearing (with Janet Sceats and Tahu Kukutai, Ohinemutu, Feb 2005), cross-examined on evidence in Kukutai, T., Pool, I. and Sceats, J. (Portal Consulting and Associates) (2002) 'Central North Island Iwi: Population Patterns and Trends', *Wai 791, #A-97*, Research Report for the Waitangi Tribunal (commissioned by the Crown Forestry Rental Trust, April), Wellington.

Published: 150+ academic books, monographs, published papers in scientific journals, chapters in academic books.

Major recent books by Professor Ian Pool:

1991 *Te Iwi Maori* (Auckland Univ. Press, to be revised as out of print);

1999 *New Zealand's Contraceptive Revolutions* (Waikato Univ., co-authored);

2005 *Riding the Age-waves, Population Resources and Development* (Springer (Netherlands), co-edited);

2006 *Age-structural Transitions: Challenges for Development* (CICRED, Paris, co-edited);

2007 *The New Zealand Family from 1840: A Demographic History* (Auckland University Press, in press, co-authored).

Recent monograph:

2005 *Family Formation in New Zealand* (MSD, Wellington, co-authored monograph)

Recommendation:

Ian Pool has stimulated thought, challenged received wisdom, and massively added to the quantitative and qualitative knowledge base New Zealanders have about themselves. Much of this work has underpinned the success of a wide variety of social and economic research endeavours and public policy in New Zealand over the past two decades. Life membership of the Population Association of New Zealand would be small and entirely well deserved recognition by those professionally involved in population matters in New Zealand of this quite extra-ordinary contribution, the value of which will continue long past most of our own lives.

We recommend that Life Membership of the Population Association of New Zealand be granted to Professor Ian Pool.

Nominated by Len Cook, seconded by James Newell

Forwarded by unanimous vote of PANZ Council - 7 June 2007 Meeting.

Nomination endorsed and carried unanimously,
PANZ 2007 AGM, 3 July 2007, Te Papa, Wellington.

AUCKLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL (ARC) NEWS

The Social and Economic Research and Monitoring team at Auckland Regional Council undertakes regular analysis related to economic, social, land-use, housing and transport-related issues and trends in the Auckland region. Our work supports the development of regional strategies and policy and has a particular focus on the Auckland region. Understanding the demographic characteristics of the constantly growing regional population is an essential part of our work and we have enjoyed analysing demographic trends and issues following the release of the 2006 Census.

We have been working on a series of reports including: Components of Population Growth and Change in the region, Housing and Households, Immigration and Ethnicity, Pacific Peoples in the Auckland region, as well as an overall Demographic Profile. The reports will be available on the ARC website (www.arc.govt.nz) by Xmas.

(AR)

For all enquiries please contact Alison Reid ph: (09) 366 2000 extn 8159 or alison.reid@arc.govt.nz.

Recent Statistics New Zealand Releases

1. *Dynamics and Motivations for Migration Survey*

The survey is the first ever statistical dataset describing the reasons for people's decisions to move from and to areas within New Zealand or not to move in the previous two-year period. It also describes reasons for why people chose to move to New Zealand after having lived overseas. Satisfactory ratings of living conditions are included, and movers and non-movers are described by demographic and other characteristics.

Link to media release:

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/media-releases/survey-of-dynamics-and-motivations-for-migration-in-nz/survey-of-dynamics-and-motivation-for-migration-in-nz-mar07qtr-mr.htm>

Link to Hot Off The Press:

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/hot-off-the-press/survey-of-dynamics-and-motivations-for-migration-in-nz/survey-of-dynamics-and-motivation-for-migration-in-nz-mar07qtr-hotp.htm>

2. *New Zealand's 65+ Population: A statistical volume*

This volume brings together a variety of demographic and related information on New Zealand's population aged 65+ years and over. The volume carries statistical series drawn from 5-yearly censuses, official surveys, and future projections.

(Aimed at assisting researchers, planners, policy makers, administrators and others interested in ageing-related issues, it brings together key information on the contemporary and future changes in the size and structure of 65+ population, their housing, mobility patterns, health and disability, regional spread, ethnic diversity, marital composition, religious affiliation, paid and unpaid activities, and other characteristics. A web-based publication, it will be updated regularly to ensure its continuing effectiveness.)

Link to media release:

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/media-releases/population-statistics/population-statistics-mr.htm>

Link to report:

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/analytical-reports/new-zealand-65plus-population.htm>

3. *National Population Projections*

The national population projections provide an indication of future trends in the size and structure of New Zealand's population. Nine alternative series have been produced using different combinations of fertility, mortality and migration assumptions.

Link to media release:

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/media-releases/national-population-projections/national-population-projections-2006-base-mr.htm>

Link to Hot Off The Press:

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/hot-off-the-press/national-population-projections/national-population-projections-2006-base-hotp.htm>

4. 2006 Census releases

Recent releases from the 2006 Census have included:

- Quick Stats about a Place : Overviews of New Zealand and its communities
<http://www.stats.govt.nz/census/census-outputs/quickstats/default.htm>
- Table Builder modules with the latest additions being Culture and Identity, Population Structure, and Work
<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/table-builder/default.htm>
- Meshblock dataset on-line from Statistics NZ website
<http://www.stats.govt.nz/census/census-outputs/meshblock/default.htm>

5. 2006 Household Disability Survey

The 1996, 2001 and 2006 Disability Surveys collected statistics on the prevalence, nature, duration and cause of disability. Statistics were collected for children (0-14 years) and adults living in households and for adults living in residential facilities. For people with disability living in households, further information was collected on services and assistance received or needed, special equipment used or needed and barriers encountered in everyday life in the areas of employment (for adults 15 years and over), education, transport and accommodation. For people with disability living in residential facilities, information was collected on assistance received and use of equipment.

Link to survey results: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/datasets/health/disability-statistics.htm>

6. New survey on the *Dynamics and Motivation for Migration*, run as a supplement to the March quarter HLFS :

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/hot-off-the-press/survey-of-dynamics-and-motivations-for-migration-in-nz/survey-of-dynamics-and-motivation-for-migration-in-nz-mar07qtr-hotp.htm>.

New Zealand's Latest Demographic Measures

Population at 30 June	2005	2006
Estimated resident population at 30 June	4,133,900 R	4,184,600 R
Annual growth rate (percent)	1.1 R	1.2 R
Under 15 years	890,240 R	888,310 R
15–64 years	2,747,240 R	2,784,640 R
15–39 years	1,452,080 R	1,463,680 R
40–64 years	1,295,160 R	1,320,960 R
65+ years	496,390 R	511,620 R
Median age (years)	35.5 R	35.8 R
Sex ratio (males/100 females)	96.0 R	95.9 R

Vital and Migration Statistics, year ended 30 June		
Live births ⁽¹⁾	57,986	58,250
Deaths ⁽²⁾	28,437	27,298
Natural increase	29,549	30,952
Permanent and long-term migration		
Arrivals	79,139	80,076
Departures	70,546	69,388
Net migration	8,593	10,688
Total migration ⁽³⁾		
Arrivals	4,314,595	4,341,078
Departures	4,284,663	4,359,152
Net migration	29,932	-18,074
Demographic Indices, year ended 30 June⁽⁴⁾		
Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 mean population)	14.1 R	14.0 R
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	1.98 R	1.98 R
Crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 mean population)	6.9 R	6.6 R
Infant mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	5.5	4.8
Median age of women having a baby (years) ⁽⁵⁾	30.3	30.4
Vital Statistics, year ended 31 December		
Marriages ⁽⁶⁾	20,470	21,461
Divorces ⁽⁷⁾	9,972	10,065
Induced abortions ⁽⁸⁾	17,531	17,934
Demographic Indices, year ended 31 December⁽⁴⁾		
General marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 not-married population aged 16+ years)	13.6 R	13.9 R
Divorce rate (divorces per 1,000 existing marriages)	11.9 R	11.9 R
General abortion rate (abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years)	19.3 R	19.6 R
Median age at first marriage (years)		
Males	30.1	30.0
Females	28.1	28.2
Median age at divorce (years)		
Males	43.3	44.0
Females	40.8	41.4
Median age of women having an abortion (years)	24.7	24.5
Life expectancy at birth (years of life)⁽⁹⁾		
Males	77.9	..
Females	81.9	..

(1) Births registered in New Zealand to mothers resident in New Zealand, by date of registration.

(2) Deaths registered in New Zealand of people resident in New Zealand, by date of registration.

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

(4) All data are based on the resident population concept.

(5) Based on live confinements, which are pregnancies resulting in at least one live birth.

(6) Marriages registered in New Zealand of bridegrooms resident in New Zealand.

(7) Orders for dissolution of marriage granted in New Zealand.

(8) Induced abortions registered in New Zealand.

(9) Abridged life tables for 2004-2006.

Symbols:

R revised

P provisional
.. figures not available

Compiled by Population Statistics Unit, Statistics New Zealand.

Latest demographic projections

[Statistics New Zealand produces new projections every 2–3 years. The late 2007 releases incorporate information from the 2006 Census and population estimates available in August 2007.]

	<i>Last release</i>	<i>Next release</i>
<i>National Projections</i>		
National population	24 Oct 2007	2009
National ethnic population	22 Apr 2005	2 April 2008
National family and household	1 Jun 2005	2008-09
National labour force	26 Sep 2005	6 May 2008
<i>Subnational projections</i>		
Subnational population	28 Feb 2005	3 Dec 2007
Area unit population	Feb-Jun 2005	2008
Subnational ethnic	19 Aug 2005	2008-09
Subnational family and household	27 Oct 2005	2008-09

Information about all of these demographic projections is available from the Statistics NZ website: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/people/population/populationprojections.htm>. For more information, email demography@stats.govt.nz or phone toll-free 0508 525525.

2006 Census Meshblock Dataset CD

To receive a copy of the Meshblock Dataset, please email Stats New Zealand at info@stats.govt.nz with name, organisation and postal address. For further information see: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/census/2006-census-data/meshblock-dataset-cd.htm>.

A NOTE ON AUSTRALIAN CENSUS DATA

(from Demoz Number 60, June 2007 APA web site: <http://www.apa.org.au> pp.7-8)

Map your Census data: new ABS innovation

“For the first time, it will be possible to map Australian Census data for each region through the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) web site. Leading up to the release of 2006 Census data later this year, the ABS has released the innovative 'QuickMaps' product loaded with 2001 Census statistics. QuickMaps gives fast, easy access to thematic maps of Census data for a specific region, completely free of charge. This allows a range of users to easily understand their community and how it is changing.

.....

“QuickMaps, currently containing 2001 Census data, is the final product to be released in preparation for the 2006 data launch, now only a few months away. Two other new Census products, QuickStats and Census Tables, were both released in late 2006. Users

can access QuickMaps (cat. no. 2063.0) and more detailed product information from this website. Click 'Census', 'Census Data', '2001 Census Data by Product Type'."

NEWS FROM THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Have you visited the *Education Counts* website?

The goal of *Education Counts* is to increase the availability and accessibility of information about education statistics and research. *Education Counts* can be considered a 'one-stop shop' for such information, including:

- demographic information, specifically tailored for use in the education sector
- contextual information, such as labour market information, for assisting with the interpretation and understanding of education information
- reference lists, including address and service details of New Zealand's education institutions
- statistical information, various collections of statistical information obtained through Ministry of Education processes, including data on achievement, participation, and resourcing
- analysis of education information, including education sector indicators and detailed examination of key education themes
- publications, such as research and evaluation, Iterative Best Evidence Synthesis, regular monitoring reports, and specialised analysis
- pathways to other Ministry of Education, and Ministry sponsored, websites
- technical information to support the use and interpretation of data and information, including data dictionaries, glossaries, and descriptions of analytical techniques.
-

Education Counts has recently undergone an upgrade and can be found at <http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz>

Recent publications and statistics on *Education Counts* include:

1. Early childhood education and young adult competencies at age 16
2. The Continuing Contribution of Early Childhood Education to Young People's Competency Levels
3. Education Statistics of New Zealand 2006
4. Quarterly Migration Report - September 2007 Quarter
5. Competent Children, Competent Learners
6. Quarterly Migration Reports
7. Quarterly Migration Report - June 2007 Quarter
8. Does the student loan scheme discourage students from returning to study?
9. Results of the School Board of Trustees Elections: 2007
10. William Walker Oration: School Leadership and Student Outcomes - Identifying What Works and Why: Best Evidence Synthesis Iteration (BES)
11. Senior Secondary Students' Achievement at Maori-Medium Schools 2004 – 2006 Fact Sheet

12. Mathematics and Science Achievement in New Zealand: Tracking the Changes of Year 5 Students in TIMSS 1994-2002
13. Annual Monitoring of Reading Recovery: the Data for 2006
14. Teacher Loss Rates: 2007
15. Teacher Loss Rates
16. School Roll Summary Report: July 2007
17. New Zealand Schools: Ngā Kura o Aotearoa (2006)
18. A Study of In-school Facilitation in Two Teacher Professional Development Programmes
19. From Targeting Problems to Tailoring Potential: The Wairoa West Cluster Schools Success Strategy
20. Maori Senior Secondary Students Achievement 2004-2006 Factsheet
21. Mathematics and Science Achievement in New Zealand: Summing up New Zealand's participation in three cycles of TIMSS at Year 9
22. Tertiary education choices of school leavers
23. Evaluation of the Home-School Partnership: Literacy Programme
24. Evaluation of Promoting Early Childhood Education (ECE) Participation Project
25. Linking students: Review of the methods used to link students in historical New Zealand tertiary education data
26. The Experiences of International Students in New Zealand: report on the results of the national survey.
27. Tertiary education of New Zealanders: a census analysis
28. The Adult Literacy and Life Skills (ALL) Survey: An Introduction
29. Quality vs Impact: A comparison of Performance-Based Research Fund quality scores with citations
30. Annual Monitoring of Reading Recovery
31. Research Project on Integrated Effective Service Provision for Children and Young People with Physical Disabilities: Two Part Research Project
32. Integrated Effective Service Provision for Children and Young People with Physical Disabilities: A Summary of Two Research Projects
33. An Evaluation of Ministry of Education Funded Early Childhood Education Professional Development Programmes
34. Findings from the New Zealand Numeracy Development Projects 2006

If you have any education data queries, please contact the Information Officer
 - by Phone: 04-463-8065 or by Email: information.officer@minedu.govt.nz.
 (CM)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND NEWS

Events calendar

For a listing of RSNZ events go to <http://www.rsnz.org/events/>

RSNZ Journal *Kotuitui: New Zealand Journal of Social Sciences Online*

Vol. 2, No. 1 (May 2007)

- “Maori family culture: a context of youth development in Counties/Manukau”, S Edwards, T N McCreanor, HM Barnes, p. 1
- “Pacific Islands Families Study: factors associated with living in extended families one year on from the birth of a child”, M Poland, J Paterson, S Carter, W Gao, L Perese, S Stillman, p. 17

Book reviews

- *Evidence-based Policy: A Realist Perspective* by Ray Pawson, B Salt, p. 29
- *The Handbook of Public Affairs* edited by Phil Harris and Craig Fleisher, D Mckie, p. 31
- *From Innocents to Agents: Children and Children's Rights in New Zealand* by Michael Reid S Te One, L Bird Claiborne, p. 33

Contents information and electronic copies of articles in this journal are available via the RSNZ website: www.rsnz.org/publish/kotuitui/2007.

The 2007 Humanities Award-Secondary School writing competition

Sponsored by the New Zealand National Commission for UNESCO, the RSNZ and Te Wha-inga Aronui/the Council for the Humanities, the 2007 Humanities Award challenged Year 12 and 13 secondary school students to present a written submission of up to 2000 words on the topic of “Being a New Zealander”. Jess Fiebig’s winning essay is on the rsnz website at <https://www.rsnz.org/news/releases/humanities-fiebig.php>.

Subscribing and archives

For those who wish to join and receive the Alert publication regularly, go to <http://www.rsnz.org/directory/elist.php>.

POPULATION STUDIES CENTRE UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO

From the Director

The highlight for the Population Studies Centre between May and November 2007 has been the launch by the Hon. Steve Maharey, then Minister of Research, Science and Technology, of the landmark demography history of the new Zealand family by Professor Ian Pool, Dr Arunachalam Dharmalingam and Dr Janet Sceats. *The New Zealand Family from 1840. A Demographic History*, published by Auckland University Press, was officially launched in Te Papa on 3 July at the Population Association of New Zealand's Biennial Conference. Mr Maharey welcomed the publication of such a wide-ranging and exhaustive study of the demography of the New Zealand family, and paid tribute to the outstanding contributions that Ian and Janet in particular have made to research on New Zealand's population over the past 40 years.

The Population Association of New Zealand conferred Life Membership on Professor Pool at the Association's Annual General Meeting on 3 July – again a very fitting acknowledgement of the contribution Ian has made to the development of research and teaching on population issues in New Zealand.

In September Dr Suzan van der Pas, a Dutch demographer who has specialized in research on intergenerational relationships of older adults in the Netherlands was appointed to a part-time Senior Researcher position in the Population Studies Centre. She joins the team of researchers working on the FRST-funded 'Enhancing Wellbeing in an Ageing Society' programme.

Also in September, at the Annual General Meeting of the New Zealand Geographical Society in Christchurch, Professor Richard Bedford was awarded the Distinguished New Zealand Geographer Medal in recognition of his contribution to the discipline and its professional society since the early 1970s. Professor Bedford was appointed Chair of the International Metropolis Project's Research Committee in November – this committee oversees the evaluation of research proposals submitted to the Swiss-based Population, Migration and Environment Foundation (PME) which offers financial support to research projects and institutions in the field of international migration.

October and November brought two major events sponsored by the Population Studies Centre: the *Metropolis Plus: Perspectives from New Zealand* Forum in Wellington on 15 October (organized in association with the Department of Labour and the Office of Ethnic Affairs) and *Ageing: The Everyday Experience. The New Zealand Association of Gerontology 2007 Conference* in Hamilton, 14-16 November (organized by the New Zealand Association of Gerontology with major sponsorship from the Office for Senior Citizens, the Waikato District Health Board and Pfizer New Zealand). Professor Koopman-Boyden, President of the local branch of the New Zealand Association of

gerontology chaired the conference organizing committee. Both of these events attracted over 250 participants.

Jacques Poot takes up European honorary appointments

Professor Poot has accepted an invitation from his country of birth, The Netherlands, to join the so-called Spinoza Commission, named after the 17th century Dutch philosopher Benedictus de Spinoza. The twelve-person Commission has the task to select winners of the Spinoza Prize. This Prize is awarded annually to three or four outstanding scholars at universities in The Netherlands. Selection is across all disciplines and each winner receives a prize of 1.5 million euros (2.7 million NZ dollars). The Spinoza Prize is the highest recognition of scholarly achievement in The Netherlands.

Jacques has also accepted an invitation to join the Centre for Research and Analysis of Migration (CReAM) in London, as an External Fellow. CReAM, which is part of University College of London, is an independent and interdisciplinary research centre, focussing on current research on causes and consequences of international migration, particularly in Europe. As an External Fellow, Professor Poot will be participating in CReAM activities and will be joining a network of renowned international researchers in the migration studies field.

Dutch Community in New Zealand

The 2006 Census showed that there were 22,101 persons born in The Netherlands living in New Zealand at the time of the census; 28,641 usually resident census respondents wrote in “Dutch” under the ethnicity question and 26,982 indicated that they can have an everyday conversation in the Dutch language. If we include second and third generation Dutch migrants and their families, the Dutch community is much larger, probably more than 100,000. However, the Dutch community in New Zealand is changing rapidly. The surviving Dutch settlers from the 1950s immigration wave are now in the late retirement stage of their lives. Subsequent numbers of Dutch immigrants have been much smaller. Those aged 65 and over have increased from 2 percent of the “Dutch Kiwi” migrant population in 1966 to 40.8 percent in 2006! However, emigration from The Netherlands has again increased in recent years, including to New Zealand. In addition, Dutch young people come to New Zealand for a working holiday or some other form of temporary work. The Dutch community is often referred to as the “Invisible Migrants”, having integrated with ease into NZ society. Nonetheless, some younger second and third generation Dutch Kiwis are “seeking their roots”. Health care, housing and community networks are of importance to the older groups. Links between the two countries remain strong through family, business, tourism, government and diplomatic links. There are a wide range of organisations that cater for some needs of the Dutch community in New Zealand. These include social clubs, business associations; people teaching Dutch language classes; groups providing cultural activities (choirs, dance groups, etc.); Echo Radio, etc. A landmark visible to travellers on SH1 is the Foxton Windmill, a successful tourist attraction.

However, ageing of the community has led to closure of some community groups and difficulties for others in maintaining their activities. Moreover, the various activities across the land are rather fragmented and uncoordinated. The new migrants, often midlife professionals arriving with children, have quite different experiences and aspirations from earlier migrants, and appear to have little interest in maintaining the 'social capital' built up by the earlier migrants. On the other hand, some small scale research to date suggests that the vanishing of cultural activities (e.g. St Nicolaas celebrations) is perceived as a loss also by more recent arrivals.

In order to assess the issues and consider ways forward, a national Dutch community gathering is planned for Labour Weekend 2008 at the Hamilton Garden, jointly with "Het Festijn" a three-yearly cultural event of music, dance, food, etc. Besides discussion of current issues, some in-depth research will be presented and comparisons will be made with the experience in countries such as Australia and Canada. A website is being developed. For further information, write to jpoot@waikato.ac.nz.

(RB)

PUBLICATIONS JUNE 2007 - NOVEMBER 2007

BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS

Pool, I., Dharmaligam, A. & Sceats, J. (2007) *The New Zealand Family from 1840. A Demographic History*. Auckland University Press, Auckland.

ARTICLES IN REFEREED JOURNALS

Bedford, R., Ho, E., Krishnan, V. & Hong, B. (2007) The neighborhood effect: The Pacific in Aotearoa and Australia, *Asia and Pacific Migration Journal*, Vol.6, no.2, pp. 251-269.

CHAPTERS IN BOOK AND PUBLISHED CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Ho, E. (2007) Chinese "Astronaut" families in New Zealand: Evidence from census data. In T. Chee-Beng, C. Storey and J. Zimmerman (Eds.) *Chinese Overseas: Migration, Research and Documentation*. Hong Kong: Chinese University Press, pp.119-138.

Nijkamp P & Poot J (2007) Mathematical Models in Regional Economics. In: *Mathematical Models in Economics*, edited by W-B Zhang, *Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS)*, Developed under the Auspices of the UNESCO, Eolss Publishers, Oxford, UK, [<http://www.eolss.net>].

Ward, C (2006) Acculturation, social inclusion and psychological well-being of Asian migrants in New Zealand. In S. Tse, M. Hoque, K. Rasanathan, M. Chatterji, R. Wee, S. Garg & Y. Ratnasabapathy (Eds.), *Prevention, Protection and Promotion. Proceedings of the Second International Asian Health and Wellbeing Conference*, November 11, 13-14, pp. 116-123, Auckland.

PUBLISHED REPORTS AND DISCUSSION PAPERS

de Groot HLF, Poot J & Smit MJ (2007) Agglomeration, Innovation and Regional Development. Tinbergen Institute Discussion Paper TI 2007-079/3, Tinbergen Institute, Amsterdam.

Badker, J, Callister, P, Krishnan, V, Didham, R & Bedford, R (2007) Patterns of gendered skilled and temporary migration in New Zealand. Department of Labour, Wellington.

Ho, E, Li, W, Cooper, J & Holmes, P (2007) The experiences of Chinese international students in New Zealand. Report prepared for Education New Zealand, Hamilton.

Sanderson L & Poot J (2007) Changes in Social Security Eligibility and the International Mobility of New Zealand Citizens in Australia. Population Studies Centre Discussion Paper. No 65.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES AND BOOK REVIEWS

- Bedford, R** (2007) Metropolis Plus: perspectives from New Zealand *Metropolis World Bulletin*, Vo. 7, September 2007, p.29.
- Ho, E.** (2007) Chinese students get shock on arrival in NZ, study finds, by R. Ponniah
- Cooper, J** (2005) 'Students not adapting to NZ: Study calls for better services', by A. Warren, *The Press*, December 5, p. 2.

CONFERENCE AND SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS JUNE – NOVEMBER 2007

- Badkar, J, Callister, P, Krishnan, V, Didham, R. & Bedford, R.** (2007) Gendered Migration into New Zealand from Asia. Paper presented at the Population Association of New Zealand's Biennial Conference, 3-4 July, Te Papa, Wellington.
- Bedford, R** (2007) Pasifika Mobility: Pathways, Circuits and Challenges in the 21st Century. Invited paper presented at the Thought Leaders' Dialogue, Department of Labour and Institute of Policy Studies (Victoria University of Wellington), 30-31 August, Otahuhu, Auckland.
- Bedford, R** (2007) Changing Demographics and Patterns of Social Interaction: Opportunities and Challenges for Young People in New Zealand. Paper presented at the 2007 SocCon: Social Studies, History, Geography and Economics, September 24-26, Langham Hotel, Auckland.
- Bedford R** (2007) Immigration and Settlement Outside Major Urban Centres: The new Zealand Experience, 2001-2006. Keynote Address at the 12th International Metropolis Conference on "Migration, Economic Growth and Social Cohesion", 8-12 October, Melbourne, Australia.
- Bedford, R** (2007) Regional responses to Immigration and Development: NZ's Immigration Policy in the Pacific. Invited paper presented at the 12th International Metropolis Conference on "Migration, Economic Growth and Social Cohesion", 8-12 October, Melbourne, Australia.
- Bedford, R** (2007) Research, Policy and Practice: Reflections on Local and Global Migration Initiatives. Invited presentation to the Metropolis Plus: perspectives from new Zealand Forum, 15 October, Te Papa, Wellington.
- Bedford, R** (2007) Population Futures, New Zealand: national, Regional and Global Contexts. Invited presentation to the New Zealand Post Board's Strategic Advance, 23 November, Brackenridge, Martinborough.
- Bedford, R, Bedford C & Didham, R** (2007) Migration of Pacific Islanders to New Zealand: Recent Developments and Policy Initiatives. Paper presented at the 12th International Metropolis Conference on "Migration, Economic Growth and Social Cohesion", 8-12 October, Melbourne, Australia.
- Bedford, R, Didham, R, Ho, E and Bedford, C** (2007) Pacific Migration to the from New Zealand in the 21st Century: Reflections on a Revolution? Paper presented at the Population Association of New Zealand's Biennial Conference, 3-4 July, Te Papa, Wellington.
- de Groot HLF, Poot J & Smit MJ** (2007) Agglomeration, Innovation and Regional Development: Theoretical Perspectives and Meta-analysis. Paper presented at the Aarhus Colloquium of Meta-analysis in Economics, September 27-30, Sandbjerg Manor, Sønderborg, Denmark.
- de Groot HLF, Poot J & Smit MJ** (2007) Agglomeration, Innovation and Regional Development: Theoretical Perspectives and Meta-analysis. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Japan Section of the Regional Science Association International, 6-8 October, Kyushu University, Fukuoka City, Japan..
- Florax R & Poot J** (2007) Learning from the Flood of Numbers: Meta-analysis in Economics. Keynote Paper presented at the Aarhus Colloquium of Meta-analysis in Economics, September 27-30, Sandbjerg Manor, Sønderborg, Denmark.
- Ho, E** (2007) Circulation of Talented Chinese between New Zealand and Hong Kong. Paper presented at the 12th International Metropolis Conference on "Migration, Economic Growth and Social Cohesion", 8-12 October, Melbourne, Australia.
- Hugo, G** (2007) New Zealand's Immigration Policy in International Context: An Ausrtalian Perspective. Invited presentation to the Metropolis Plus: perspectives from New Zealand Forum, 15 October, Te Papa, Wellington.

- Koopman-Boyden, P, van der Pas, S, Cameron, M** (2007) Wellbeing – Social Connectedness and Economic Standard of Living Amongst 65-84 Year Olds in New Zealand. Presentation to the new Zealand Association of Gerontology Conference, 14-16 November, University of Waikato, Hamilton.
- Kukutai, T** (2007) Immigration, Identity and Innovation. Invited presentation to the Metropolis Plus: perspectives from new Zealand Forum, 15 October, Te Papa, Wellington.
- Longhi S, Nijkamp P & Poot J** (2007) Meta-analysis of Empirical Evidence on the Labour Market Impact of Immigration. Paper presented at the 47th Congress of the European Regional Science Association, Essec Business School, Paris, August 29 – September 2.
- Longhi S, Nijkamp P & Poot J** (2007) Meta-analysis of Empirical Evidence on the Labour Market Impact of Immigration. Paper presented at the Aarhus Colloquium of Meta-analysis in Economics, September 27-30, Sandbjerg Manor, Sønderborg, Denmark.
- McCann P, Poot J & Sanderson L** (2007) An Economic Theory of International Migration, Home Country Attachment and International Travel. Paper presented at the 47th Congress of the European Regional Science Association, Essec Business School, Paris, August 29-September 2.
- Pool, I** (2007) Is New Zealand Demographically Vulnerable? Invited keynote address Population Association of New Zealand's Biennial Conference, 3-4 July, Te Papa, Wellington.
- Poot J** (2007) A Longitudinal Perspective on Trans-Tasman Mobility of the Antipodeans of the Dutch. Invited Lecture at the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, Amsterdam, 10 September.
- Poot J** (2007) A Perspective from the Antipodes: Demographic Change and their Economic Impacts in New Zealand. Paper presented at the Joint Scottish and Irish Regional Studies Association Conference on Demography and Economic Change: the Cases of Scotland and Ireland, Kelvingrove Art Gallery, Glasgow 19-20 September.
- Poot J** (2007) Twenty Years of Econometric Research on Trans-Tasman Migration, Public Policy Seminar, Motu Economic and Public Policy Research, BP House, Wellington, 8 November.
- van der Pas S & Poot J** (2007) Dutch “Kiwis”: Transformation of a Migrant Community. Paper presented at the 12th International Metropolis Conference on “Migration, Economic Growth and Social Cohesion”, 8-12 October, Melbourne, Australia.
- van der Pas S & Poot J** (2007) Dutch “Kiwis”: Ageing of a Migrant Community. Paper presented at the New Zealand Association of Gerontology Conference, University of Waikato, Hamilton, 14-16 November.

NEWS FROM OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Refugee and Migrant Service: *Media Monitoring Service*

A media monitoring service is provided by RMS Refugee Resettlement as an update on refugee-related issues in the news in New Zealand and overseas. If you would like to subscribe simply email or email Jude Walcott [Jude.Walcott@rms.org.nz] with “Subscribe media monitoring” as the subject line.

PANZ Biennial Conference, 3-4 July 2007: Abstracts of Papers

The most recent PANZ conference was held on the 3rd and 4th July 2007 at Te Papa in Wellington. The title of the conference was “Looking into the Future: People, Diversity and Social Outcomes”. The conference, its international and other guest speakers, and the low registration fees charged were possible because of sponsorship from Statistics NZ, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education, Te Puni Kokiri (Ministry of Maori Development) and Department of Labour. PANZ is grateful to these organisations for their continuing support.

The conference abstracts are reprinted below from the PANZ website.

A moving feast: Ethnicity measurement
Jo-anne Allan (Statistics New Zealand)

Ethnicity is a fluid concept and the dynamics of measuring it in a statistical sense requires taking into perspective the natural consequences of change over time and in different contexts. Social environment and political changes are factors that influence how people respond to formal questioning on ethnic identity. As evidence of the fluidity of ethnicity, data from the 2006 Census has undergone a major change. This is despite the question asking ethnicity information in the 2006 Census being identical to the previous census. The ethnicity standard revision in 2005 provided a new output standard that enabled environmental influences on response in the 2006 Census to be made visible in the data. The impact of ethnic data changes and options for managing concerns raised because of incomparability, are discussed.

Intergenerational earnings mobility among the children of Canadian immigrants
Abdurrahman Admire, Wenham Chen and Miles Croak (Statistics Canada)

We analyze the intergenerational earnings mobility of Canadians born to immigrants using new information on parental birthplace in the 2001 Census. A detailed portrait of the Canadian population is offered as are estimates of the degree of generational mobility among the children of immigrants from 70 countries. The degree of persistence as estimated in regression to the mean models is about the same for immigrants as for the entire population, and there is more generational mobility among immigrants in Canada than in the United States. Overall the association between parental earnings and the adult earnings of their children is weak, but this average tendency masks a good deal of variation. We identify the source countries that might be considered success stories in that while parental earnings are below average the children go on to nonetheless make above average earnings. Likewise we also identify the source countries in which low earnings are transmitted across the generations. Quintile regressions are used to distinguish the role of social capital from other societal constraints limiting mobility, and we find that these are present and associated with father’s education.

Gendered Migration into New Zealand from Asia
**Juthika Badkar (Department of Labour), Paul Callister (Victoria University of Wellington),
Vasanth Krishnan (Department of Labour) and Robert Didham (Statistics New Zealand)**

Skilled migration flows in New Zealand are important to the Department of Labour’s goal of building New Zealand’s workforce and attracting (and retaining) talent to contribute to the nation’s economic transformation. Similarly, migrants on a temporary permit (work, student or visitor) make an important contribution to New Zealand’s economy. Globally, female migrants constitute nearly half of all migrants in developed and developing countries (2003 ILO report). This global presence of women in migration is also reflected in the increase of women using what have been male dominated migration streams (UN World Survey 2004).

This research paper focuses on the migration of Asian women for two reasons. Firstly, Asian migrants are a significant and increasing source of skilled labour into New Zealand that New Zealand is in competition for and secondly, when compared to the total population, 2006 census shows that in the 35-39 year age groups, there were 37% more Asian women than men living in New Zealand. This was proportionally 3 times more than that of the total population, with 11% more women than men.

Methods. The Department of Labour's immigration administrative databases were analysed to calculate trends and ratios in female and male migrants entering New Zealand through the Skilled/Business stream and Temporary categories (work and student) from 1997/98 to 2005/06 as principal applicants. It also looks at differences in gender ratios by age groups; and changes in source countries of female migrants (especially selected source countries from Asia). Within the Skilled Business stream it examines the proportion of female and male migrants that have migrated to New Zealand as solo migrants and with secondary applicants.

Results. Our results show that although men dominate the overall Skilled Business stream and Temporary categories, there is large diversity by nationality such that women from specific Asian countries are critical players in the migration process. Although the ratio of female to male migrants entering New Zealand through the skilled categories is low (1:2) throughout the 1997/98 to 2005/06 period, the relative number of women from certain Asian source countries like China and Japan increased to and remained approximately equal to the number of men during this period, while women from the Philippines and Thailand outnumbered men. Again, the overall ratio of women to men on student permits was in favour of men, especially in the younger age groups. However in the older age groups, the ratio is in favour of women.

Similarly, for migrants on a temporary work permit, the overall ratio is again in favour of men. But unlike students, the bias is in favour of men in the older age groups (30-39 and 40-49). In the younger 20-29 age group, the ratio is slightly in favour of women. For example, when just Chinese temporary migration is considered, we find that student permits for young adults are strongly male dominated whereas temporary work visas are female dominated.

Conclusion. Census data, which effectively represents the net result of inflows and outflows suggests that there have been more Asian women than men migrating to New Zealand than. However, Department of Labour immigration data does not fully support the overall notion that there has been strongly gendered migration from Asia. Yet, when gender, age, country of origin and migration stream are considered much complexity within these overall flows is uncovered. Gender differences need to be considered when developing policies to attract migrants, as the data we have examined suggests that gender, age and country of origin differentials in the short and long run will continue to be dynamic and will influence and contribute to the size and composition of New Zealand's population as well as to notions of social cohesion and New Zealand's national identity.

Pacific migration to and from New Zealand in the early 21st century: reflections on a revolution
Richard Bedford (University of Waikato) Robert Didham (Statistics New Zealand), Elsie Ho (University of Waikato) and Charlotte Bedford (University of Waikato)

The migration of Pacific peoples to and from New Zealand has reached record levels in the early 21st century. There has been little public comment about this component of New Zealand's migration system, outside of the widespread media reporting on the new seasonal migration scheme. In this paper we review characteristics of migration of Pacific peoples between 2001 and 2006 drawing on arrival and departure data provided by Statistics New Zealand, the approvals management information system maintained by the Department of Labour, and data from the 2001 and 2006 censuses. Attention is focussed on movement between the islands and New Zealand on the one hand, and trans-Tasman migration of Pacific peoples on the other.

Busy making other plans: Increases in Childlessness in NZ
Bill Boddington and Robert Didham (Statistics New Zealand)

Women born in 1965 had reached 40 years of age, and thus largely completed their childbearing, by the time of the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings. Census results from the number of children born

question showed that 1 in 6 of these women never actually started a family. Moreover, for those born just 10 years later in 1975, indications are around 1 in 4 may remain childless throughout their reproductive lives. This being the case, childlessness will become more common than having just one child and may even surpass having three children to become the second most popular family size (the mode being two children).

While older generations may still stigmatise childlessness, clearly it is an increasingly popular lifestyle choice. Demographically the implications of a sizeable proportion of the population remaining childless are huge. If one in 4 females remain childless, the remaining population must average 2.6 children for replacement level fertility to be achieved. In short, to maintain equilibrium, the typical New Zealand family would need to increase from being 1, 2 or 3 children to being 2, 3 or 4 children. Given current social, economic and time constraints on parents any increases would seem unlikely.

This paper analyses the rapid growth in childlessness that emerged in the latter part of the twentieth century. A better understanding of the characteristics of those women who remain voluntary childless will contribute to our understanding of fertility drivers. This would be valuable in targeting policy, should New Zealand follow other nations lead in becoming highly pro-natal.

Managing population diversity: questions and challenges for public policy
David Bromell (Institute of Policy Studies, Victoria University of Wellington)

What is striking about New Zealand's population today is that it exhibits a high degree of ethno-cultural diversity within a relatively small population of just 4.17 million. As the Hon. Dr Michael Cullen has observed, "It is this diversity, this great multicultural tapestry covering a small nation, which presents the current generation of politicians with their greatest challenge." How is population diversity best managed, and what is the role of the state in managing it? Are there features of ethno-cultural diversity in the New Zealand context that raise particular challenges? David Bromell will present a set of questions he has used to critique some contemporary writing for and against 'multiculturalism' as normative theory:

Should group rights be recognised by the state, and if so, how is a balance to be struck between individual rights and group rights within a liberal democracy?

If a state does elect to recognise, accommodate and support group-differentiated rights, how might it determine which groups merit such public recognition and accommodation and the allocation of public resources, and who are the appropriate rights holders?

Where a nation state such as New Zealand includes an indigenous people or peoples, how is indigeneity to be defined and understood, and how might indigenous claims for group-differentiated rights be positioned in relation to the claims of other ethnic or cultural groups?

How might accommodation of group-differentiated rights be reconciled with social cohesion and national identity within a state?

Can multiculturalism be implemented in a manner that does not reify ethnic or cultural identities, or balkanise communities?

What might multiculturalism mean in terms of political representation?

Do minority cultures and their languages have an intrinsic right to preservation, and if so, what if any obligation does this place on the state?

What is the place of 'special measures' to reduce disparities and promote equality of opportunity between ethnic and cultural groups?

Does an ethnic or cultural group have collective rights that supersede individual rights within that group? Does multiculturalism necessarily involve an acceptance of cultural relativism, or are there limits to tolerance within a liberal democracy?

On the basis of his critique of normative theories of multiculturalism, he will suggest some possible directions for public policy in New Zealand.

Survey of Working Life in New Zealand
Sharon Boyd (Statistics New Zealand)

This presentation will describe the 2007 Survey of Working Life, with a focus on the information to be collected. This survey is being run as a supplement to the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) in the December quarter 2007. It is intended the supplement be repeated every three years.

Employment arrangements have undergone change in recent decades, leading to increased diversity in contracting arrangements, hours of work patterns and terms and conditions of employment. These changes in working arrangements are of policy and public interest, first and foremost because they directly affect the well-being of employed people and their families. Secondly, they are of policy interest because of the interactions that occur between employment conditions and other labour market outcomes, including labour supply decisions, patterns of skill development, and patterns of labour turnover. These, in turn, influence the likelihood of productivity improvements and earnings growth in workplaces.

At present, the range of data on work arrangements and employment conditions collected in official surveys is very limited. This restricts the capacity of researchers and policy analysts to monitor changes or analyse issues involving non-wage working conditions. For this reason, the Department of Labour (DoL) initiated a project reviewing the information needs on this topic to identify key gaps and analyse the case for the collection of new data. In 2004, after consultation with internal and external stakeholders, the DoL developed a proposal for a new Survey of Working Life in New Zealand and in 2005, Statistics New Zealand agreed to conduct this survey as a supplement to the HLFS.

The supplement will ask people about the work they do for pay, profit or for a family business or farm, including:

- time of day and days worked
- work arrangements, such as working at home
- reasons for working overtime and at 'non-standard' times
- difficulties caused by working long hours
- type of employment agreement and union membership
- leave entitlements and participation in training
- health and safety at work.

Information from the survey will be used to monitor changes in employment conditions, work arrangements and the job quality of employed New Zealanders.

It will also provide a better understanding of the reasons for and implications of people's employment patterns.

It is intended information from the survey will be used for a wide variety of labour market monitoring, research and policy development purposes, now and in the future. Expected users include Government and non-government agencies, academics, researchers and employers in New Zealand. The first results from the supplement will be released in May 2008.

Survey-based or administrative data? Data quality issues for different approaches to deriving New Zealand population estimates

Christine Bycroft (Statistics New Zealand)

In spite of the fact that we can all "count", counting populations accurately is not an easy task, especially when people keep moving. Accurate counts require some cooperation and understanding from those we wish to count, a solid definition of who exactly it is that we wish to include in our population, and a good idea of how "accurate" we need to be. I will give an overview of two different approaches to deriving population estimates - one based on household surveys (census and a census coverage survey) and the other based on demographic analysis of the components of population change (births, deaths and migration). Each approach has its own strengths and limitations arising from the

different nature of the data sources. An appreciation of the data quality issues leads to a better understanding of how to combine information from both approaches and throws up some challenges for estimating an increasingly diverse and mobile population.

Classifications of families based on ethnicity and applications to measuring social outcomes : Some methodological issues

Paul Callister (Victoria University of Wellington), Robert Didham (Statistics New Zealand), Jamie Newell (MERA, Wellington) and Deborah Potter (Statistics New Zealand)

Ethnic families are discussed in everyday conversation and in the media. Policy makers sometimes talk about whether particular ethnic family types are over-represented in outcomes such as poverty. Yet, the Review of the Measurement of Ethnicity (RME), undertaken by Statistics New Zealand (2004), argued that ethnicity was a personal attribute that could not be attributed to a group.

This project has explored a range of possible methods for addressing this family classification problem. It has applied some selected alternative classification strategies to 2001 and 2006 census data. Using income distribution and conversational language competency as examples, it has explored the sorts of statistical results obtained when the classifications are used in the analysis of social outcomes at the family level. The effect of the classification of New Zealanders within the “other ethnicity” category on our 2001 based family ethnicity measures is also discussed.

In light of these findings, we consider whether ethnicity based classifications of families are feasible. We ask what value these might offer to measurement of social outcomes such as incomes and language. We discuss issues that arise when extending census derived ethnicity of family classifications to other official and administrative statistics collections.

Counting who should be counted - the 2006 Post-enumeration Survey

Pat Coope (Statistics New Zealand)

Statistics New Zealand conducts a Post-enumeration Survey (PES) shortly after the Census of Population and Dwellings. Its main aim is to provide information on the completeness of census coverage, that is, to gauge how many New Zealand residents were missed, or counted more than once, in the census. The PES results are used to adjust the population base for deriving post-censal population estimates and demographic projections.

In this presentation I will describe the survey, some results and challenges in estimating a small proportion of the population.

The characteristics and experiences of Indians in New Zealand

Julia Cronin (Ministry of Social Development)

This paper explores the characteristics and experiences of the Indian community in New Zealand using 2006 census data. Because of the reliance on census data, many of experiences considered relate to the labour market.

The number of Indian New Zealanders, along with other Asian ethnic groups, has been increasing. Indians in New Zealand (including Fijian Indians) are the sixth largest ethnic group with 105,000 people in 2006, an increase of 74,000 since 1991. Migration and subsequent New Zealand born generations of Indians have contributed to the growth in the Indian population. Of the Indian ethnic population in New Zealand, 23% are born in New Zealand, while the rest are a migrant population from India (39%), Fiji (28%) and South Africa (2.5%).

Indian people are generally collated into the Asian ethnic group for reporting purposes, often due to sample sizes in surveys like the Household Labour Force Survey. However, there is a lot of diversity within the Asian group in terms of characteristics and outcomes. The inclusion of Afghan refugees, Filipino labour migrants and Chinese students within the Asian group highlights the diversity of this group. The 2006 census data provides an opportunity to accurately examine the social and economic

outcomes of a smaller and more specific group within New Zealand, which is still substantial, such as Indians.

The paper uses 2006 census data to look of the characteristics of the Indian population (including birthplace, age, sex, religion and language), how this has changed over time and various outcomes including internet access, labour market, income and education of the Indian population, as an ethnic group (New Zealand born and overseas born) and as a migrant group (overseas born).

The outcomes of the Indian ethnic and migrant groups are also compared to the outcomes of other groups such as New Zealand European, Chinese, Sri Lankan and South African. The data shows, that for prime-aged workers (25-54 year-olds) Indian ethnic and migrant groups have higher employment rates than the New Zealand average and many other ethnic and migrant groups. Indian migrants are also one of the most qualified migrant groups in terms of having Bachelors degrees or higher. However, the income of the Indian ethnic and migrant groups is below the New Zealand average, but is higher than many other ethnic and migrant groups.

This paper draws on work undertaken as part of the Immigration and Social Cohesion project at the Ministry of Social Development. The project considers how the settlement outcomes of migrants impact upon social cohesion in New Zealand.

Where people move and why people move: two key questions on Internal Migration
Robert Didham and Kirsten Nissen (Statistics New Zealand)

Following the five-yearly population census, information is available on people's current location, location five years ago and their current socio-economic and demographic characteristics. This enables an analysis of migration inflows, outflows and net flows of the resident population at a range of specific local geographic levels across five-yearly periods. This paper presents an analysis of migration trends during four inter-censal periods based on data from the 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006 Censuses at regional council level. The migration trends are characterised by the variables age, sex, ethnicity and labour force status.

While census provides some information on the size and characteristics of population exchanges between areas within New Zealand, there is less ability to use this data to determine the drivers behind these flows. In particular, currently, there has been very little information available in New Zealand on the reasons why people move or do not move. As a result, during the March 2007 quarter, Statistics New Zealand has undertaken a nationwide survey about the dynamics and motivations that cause people to move within and away from New Zealand. The Survey of Dynamics and Motivations for Migration will provide the first ever statistically reliable national dataset for the New Zealand population describing the drivers behind internal migration and will also provide some initial indications on whether these motivations are dependent on demographic characteristics. This paper will briefly describe the questionnaire and classifications developed for the survey. It will also outline some of the limitations and the possible outputs from the survey.

Man droughts, babe bonanzas and other deliciously demographic mysteries
Robert Didham (Statistics New Zealand)

This paper provides a brief overview of previous work and media attention on issues related to the observed and unexpected sex ratios in some age groups in census data and, consequently, in population estimates.

A Cohort Analysis of Mortality in New Zealand, 1876–2004
Kim Dunstan (Statistics New Zealand)

New Zealand is one of few countries with relatively complete demographic data sources from the late 19th century. This has enabled the compilation from 1876 of detailed birth, death and external migration data series by year of occurrence and birth cohort. This pioneering work laid the foundation for the construction of complete cohort life tables and a systematic cohort analysis covering the entire nation over 130 years and beyond.

Among the innovative features of this study are the integration of historical Māori and non-Māori data to provide a complete picture of the New Zealand population. For the first time, deaths of New Zealanders in overseas wars have also been included.

The cohort analysis highlights that historic period life tables have under-estimated life expectancy. This reflects the progressive decline in mortality in successive birth cohorts. The analysis reveals that mortality reductions have varied significantly between male and female cohorts, with different patterns at different ages.

The analysis also quantifies the substantial impact of war deaths on the mortality experience of males. Without the direct impact of war deaths in World War I and II, life expectancy at birth would have been five years higher for males born in the mid-1890s and three years higher for males born in the late 1910s.

Population analysts are regularly exhorted to apply cohort or longitudinal perspectives to their work. This compilation and analysis of cohort mortality provides a new and valuable analytical resource to research endeavours in the areas of mortality, human longevity and various transition theories. It provides a basis for further research, such as understanding the drivers of past and future mortality changes.

Changing ethnoscaples of Auckland: evidence from the 2006 Census
Wardlow Friesen (University of Auckland)

Initial evidence from the 2006 Census suggests that Auckland has retained its position as the predominant gateway for immigration into New Zealand. The period 2001 to 2006 was characterised by major fluctuations in the immigration patterns into New Zealand with very high levels of new migration in the first part of this period and then a slowing down in the second. After the immigration policy changes in late 2003, there was a marked decline in immigration from Asian countries, and a marked increase from the United Kingdom. Nevertheless in the intercensal period, there was a doubling of the populations of people born in China and in India, and a high proportion of the new migrants from these countries were resident in Auckland in 2006. As well as this, there was a diversification of migration sources with the largest proportionate increases from countries spanning four continents: Afghanistan, Zimbabwe, Brazil and Romania. This paper considers the impact of these evolving patterns of immigration on the changing ethnoscaples of Auckland. 2006 Census data are used to analyse the characteristics and spatial distribution of migrants, and comparisons made with trends shown in earlier censuses. Other evidence of changing ethnoscaples can be seen in the physical landscape of shops, restaurants, temples and houses, as well as in many other manifestations such as markets and the establishment of ethnic associations.

Presidential Address: 'Population Studies: Professionals, the Press, and Popular Imaginations'
Dr Ward Friesen (Senior Lecturer, University of Auckland, and President, PANZ)

“Population studies” is many different things to many different people. Population professionals include those working in academia, government departments, local and regional government, market research and private corporations, and the study of population is constructed in different ways in each of these sectors. The media manages to report on some of these constructions, but also creates some perspectives of their own. This presentation considers these various perspectives on population studies, as well as popular imaginations about issues of population, sometimes reported in the press, but also emerging in other ways. As population professionals, we need to maintain high standards of research and analysis within each of our own domains, but also need to have a broad awareness of these other Perspectives, perhaps even those that appear frivolous to some.

Geographic characteristics of the digital divide in New Zealand
Jeremy Greenbrook-Held (Victoria University of Wellington)

Despite having one of highest internet uptake rates in the OECD, there remain marked geographic differences in internet use across New Zealand. There are two main ways of measuring internet use through the census; one is the household's access to the internet at home, the other is the take up of the

census internet delivery option (unique to the 2006 census). Neither fully captures internet access but both are valuable in documenting distributions of access across the New Zealand population. The high variability along socio-economic dimensions is referred to in the literature as the digital divide.

At present it is unclear whether geographic differentials in internet use merely reflect the distribution of age, ethnicity, income and other socio-economic characteristics of the population or whether the characteristics of settlements themselves play a role. Aspects of coverage and degree of urbanisation will be explored (the prevailing thesis is that internet use reinforces other means of communication).

Using unit level data from the March 2006 census, I will estimate the geographic correlates of internet use after controlling for relevant demographic and socio-economic characteristics of respondents. The probability of household access to the internet and the respondent's choice of census return will be modelled separately and conditionally as a function of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of respondents together with their location and settlement characteristics. In addition to the standard hypotheses advanced in the 'digital divide' literature a number of additional hypotheses concerning the size, location and type of settlement will be tested.

Using a Population Health Approach to Deliver an Individualised Intervention – A paradox?
Michele Grigg (The Quit Group, Wellington)

The Quit Group is a charitable trust funded by the Ministry of Health to provide support, advice and subsidised nicotine patches and gum to 32,000 smokers wishing to quit annually. The Quit Group runs the national Quitline, which provides individual level brief intervention support and advice, along with heavily subsidised nicotine patches and gum for eligible callers. It also manages the Quit mass media campaign, which utilises a population approach to encourage smokers to think about and take action to quit smoking. The combined population and individual intervention approaches are an effective means for providing support to smokers wanting to quit.

Mass media advertising is a cost effective way of generating calls to the New Zealand Quitline. To encourage immediate action and raised awareness of quitting, two types of media campaigns are aired. Each of the campaigns uses different strategies to encourage behaviour change, one emphasising the negative health effects of smoking, the other an empathetic, supportive approach. Both utilise a population approach by targeting smokers, particularly those aged 25-44. The volume of Quitline calls is closely linked to the timing of advertisements on television and the number of callers per advertisement varies for each of the campaigns.

Once callers phone the Quitline, they are assessed for their motivation to quit smoking and at this point, a staged approach is used to ensure customised support and advice is provided to each individual smoker. Smokers are categorised as contemplative, action or relapse. Quitline Advisors use these stages to determine the programme of support appropriate to the individual. In addition to this, smoking history and behaviour is used to individualise nicotine replacement therapy dosage. The New Zealand Quitline is the only national quitting helpline in the world that offers subsidised nicotine patches and gum. This presentation will outline how the dual population and individual approaches are used in the service, which is using the service, the effectiveness of the Quitline, and future developments planned for the service.

Pacific Islands population and development - facts, fiction and follies

Gerald Haberkorn (Head Demography/Population Statistics and Demography Program, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Noumea, New Caledonia)

Following a decade of international conferences addressing key development challenges regarding the environment, population, social development and gender concerns, Pacific island countries and their development partners joined an emerging international consensus committing to a multi-sectoral international development agenda enshrined in the Millennium Development Goals in 2000.

Using the MDG framework as a policy back-drop, this paper reviews recent population developments across the Pacific island region. Highlighting some commonalities, it also reveals a considerable

diversity in population structures, processes and associated development challenges, underlining the need for diverse policy responses.

To achieve meaningful national development outcomes the paper argues, such policy responses not only have to entail more concerted measures at national level, consider specific regional initiatives extending well beyond the Pacific Plan, and involve some policy rethink by key development partners, but also have to more explicitly address fertility and migration. Representing the two most important components of population dynamics in most Pacific island countries, they seem to have fallen through the cracks of the international development agenda. Making reference to some population scenarios, the paper concludes that if left unattended to, this has the potential to jeopardize most national (and regional) development efforts.

The rising tide - Growth trends and patterns among older workers

Robert Haig (Department of Labour)

This study draws on HLFS data to summarise some of the changes occurring amongst the working population aged 55 in New Zealand. This group has, since the early 1990's, grown rapidly and represents a growing segment of the New Zealand workforce.

This growth reflects not only an increase in the older population but also the strong upturn in the proportion of older people who are working (labour force participation rate). A substantial part of the increase in the labour force in this age group between 1990 and 2006 is due to this increased "participation effect". In significant contrast, younger age groups have shown a minimal or even negative growth in their labour force participation rate over this period.

The labour force participation rate among older workers in New Zealand (especially older females) is noticeably higher than in most OECD countries, and is still rising. One reason for this increase is often attributed to the impact of the higher age threshold for New Zealand Superannuation. However, the continuing increase in the participation rate for this age group after raising the age threshold suggests other factors are involved.

The study will also use recent census data to determine employment growth in broad industries and occupations. Older workers tend to be over-represented in industries with a reducing workforce such as manufacturing and agriculture but under-represented in some faster growing industries such as construction and utilities.

Older workers have made an important contribution to New Zealand's strongly performing labour market. The study does not make predictions of future trends, but notes that their willingness and ability to remain working (and the work choices they make) will become increasingly important in sustaining New Zealand's economic performance. The reasons for older workers staying in work or retiring are complex and still not well understood. The study suggests more research is required in this area to better understand recent trends and whether these can be sustained.

Tracking the Australian-resident Māori population

Paul Hamer (Te Puni Kokiri, Wellington)

There have been Māori present in Australia since the late eighteenth century, but tracking the size of their population has always been difficult, and remains challenging even today.

The best part of 1000 Māori had visited Sydney by 1840. Thereafter there were always Māori in Australia, albeit in small numbers. Various Australian censuses in the twentieth century noted the number of those 'racially' Māori (half Māori or more), but it was not till the advent of an ancestry question in the 1986 Australian census that a more accurate tally could be produced.

This revealed approximately 26,000 Māori to be in Australia, but the figure needs quite some deconstruction given (inter alia) the conflation of Cook Island Māori and New Zealand Māori in the census and the uncounted answers of anyone listing Māori third in their (unranked) list of ancestries.

The ancestry question was dropped from the 1991 and 1996 censuses. The place of birth and language spoken at home questions – while enough to identify some ethnic groups – failed entirely to identify the numbers of Māori.

The 2001 census reintroduced the ancestry question, and produced an official figure of 73,000 Māori. But, while the Cook Island Māori issue had been largely resolved, around 17,500 responses of ‘Māori’ went uncounted because they were not entered first or second at the ancestry question. There had been no suggestion to respondents that any entered ancestries would not be counted.

A 2006 Te Puni Kokiri survey of 1205 Māori in Australia revealed that 14 per cent of all respondents would not enter ‘Māori’ at all in answer to the census ancestry question, but would instead just answer either ‘New Zealander’ or ‘Australian’, or another ancestry altogether. The Māori identity of these people cannot be questioned, which means that many mistake the ancestry question for a nationality one or prefer – for example – to self-identify principally as New Zealanders when living overseas. This suggests that there were probably around 30,000 Māori in Australia in 1986 and 100,000 in 2001.

Māori may also be more under-enumerated than is officially estimated, given their mobility, their self-perception as temporary residents, their unwillingness to partake in the Australian polity, and the ‘missing’ Māori men in the 15-49 age bracket in New Zealand.

The 2006 Australian census at last instructed respondents to enter a maximum of two ancestries. After the necessary adjustments for under-enumeration and the like, and the addition of at least ten per cent to compensate for so many Māori not describing their ancestry as such, it should provide the most accurate tally to date of the Australian-resident Māori population.

Statistical Classifications – Future Developments **Andrew Hancock (Statistics New Zealand)**

Statistics New Zealand is beginning a programme of reviewing many of the major statistical classifications used in its surveys. The review programme intends to utilise data from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings to facilitate reviews of classifications that will be used in the 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings, plus the General Social Survey, other statistical surveys and across the Official Statistical System.

The review programme follows on from the recent successful development and implementation of two major harmonised classifications – the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), and the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification for Occupations (ANZSCO). Both of these classifications, produced in conjunction with the Australian Bureau of Statistics were used in the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

The expected benefits of having revised classifications include: applying more up-to-date, relevant and conceptually sound classifications that will enable easier analysis of statistical data; facilitating comparability between administrative and statistical data; providing better alignment with international classifications for improved comparability with rest of the world; and maintaining time-series whilst recognising real world change.

This paper reports on the programme of classification review which includes Households and Families, Qualifications, Religion, Research and Geographic classifications. The paper will also include discussion on the rationale for undertaking these reviews.

The Chinese in New Zealand: changes and challenges **Anne Henderson (Palmerston North)**

Over the past twenty years New Zealand has undergone a major transformation in terms of its ethnic composition, a transformation and challenge to national identity, to what it is to be a Kiwi, that the country is only slowly coming to terms with. While a major shift in immigration policy in 1986 opened the doors to immigrants from non-traditional source countries, few (if any) would have envisaged – and

many would not have welcomed – the possibility that, less than a generation later, Asians would constitute the third largest ethnic grouping in New Zealand, with over twice as many as in 1996 including nearly 150,000 Chinese, all a far cry from the numbers recorded in the 1986 census. Nor has the change been restricted to numbers. The characteristics of the resident Asian population have also undergone a major change. This paper will examine changes within the largest single ethnic group within New Zealand's Asian population: the Chinese. It will investigate the increased numbers and diversity within the Chinese population; the challenges, economic and social outcomes for some of those who have settled in New Zealand within the last decade; the implications of recent changes in immigration policy regarding temporary and longer term migration for the Chinese population here; and prospects for the future. First, an overview will be presented of the numbers and sources of Chinese immigrants in a context of immigration policy changes in New Zealand and wider international drivers of migration. The changing characteristics of Chinese immigrants will be noted along with political, economic and social responses to them within the host society. The broader context will be illustrated with reference to the personal experiences of a panel of 36 skilled immigrants from China who took up residence in New Zealand in 1997-98 and whose settlement experiences were tracked over a period of four years (1998-2002). Policy changes in response to the settlement issues of skilled immigrants and the quest for lucrative international education dollars and their implications for Chinese numbers and settlement in New Zealand will be noted, and the paper will close with a tentative look (through Celtic Kiwi eyes) at what it is and will be to be a Chinese Kiwi in the 21st century.

How important are lifestyle reasons for moving into and out of the Bay of Plenty Region?

Elsie Ho, Richard Bedford and Muriaroha Muntz (Migration Research Group, University of Waikato)

This paper draws upon findings from a postal survey conducted in 2005 to assess the reasons why recent residents have chosen to settle in the Bay of Plenty region and the reasons why others have chosen to leave the region for other parts of New Zealand. Information extracted from 980 in-migrant and 394 out-migrant questionnaires forms the database used for this analysis. A mix of economic, lifestyle and family-related reasons for movement are examined. The interesting finding is that people are moving into and out of the region mainly for lifestyle reasons. These were much more important than movement for reasons associated with employment. The emphasis on lifestyle factors in explaining patterns of internal migration is relatively new in the New Zealand literature on population movement. The nature of these lifestyle factors, and some variations across the region in the relative importance of particular factors, are explored at some length in this paper.

Will Australia's Baby Boomers change their retirement plans in line with government calls for later retirement?

Natalie Jackson (University of Tasmania)

This paper reports on the first findings from a new national survey which has canvassed the acceptability of calls for later retirement and the conditions that may lead to a change in present plans. The research finds that, contrary to popular belief, Australia's baby boomers are not lining up to retire. They also have many ideas about how they would like their transition to retirement to unfold. However, few have yet discussed their plans with 'the boss' – primarily because institutional avenues to do so appear to be lacking. The paper identifies which occupational groups are expecting to work on and which are expecting to leave as soon as possible; who is likely to take up the various 'carrots' offered by government; and what the Boomers propose would be acceptable policies to deal with population ageing.

Increasing Childlessness and Declining Cohort fertility in New Zealand: Is there a relationship?

Mansoor Khawaja (Statistics New Zealand)

For most of the last two decades, sub-replacement fertility has been the general rule in OECD countries, including New Zealand. Its likely implications for demographic restructuring as well as for social policy planning, have prompted an extensive search for the underlying causal factors and dynamics, and our objective here is to provide a New Zealand perspective on the contribution of childlessness to the

low fertility regime. Using 2006 Census data on children everborn, this paper points to a significant drop in family size, and a parallel rise in lifetime childlessness among New Zealand women born since the early 1930s. One child option is also on the rise, while fewer women are having large families (4 or more children). There is also an ethnic and educational dimension. Childlessness and smaller families are more common among the Pakeha (European) women than either the Maori or Pacific women, and among the more educated than among those without any educational qualification. Cohort analysis indicates that among women born during 1961-65, who had a tertiary qualification, about 26 percent or one in four have had no child by age 40-44 years, compared with just 13 percent for those with no qualification. For post-graduate European women, the proportion childless was still higher at 30 percent. Also, whereas those with no educational qualification averaged 2.6 children, their sisters with a graduate or post-graduate qualification degree experienced sub-replacement fertility.

Australians in New Zealand at the New Millennium

Mansoor Khawaja and Megan Murphy (Statistics New Zealand)

Population movement between Australia and New Zealand, especially the sizeable net outflow of New Zealand citizens to Australia, has been a subject of considerable public and academic interest and debate on both sides of the Tasman. Much has been written on its dynamics, consequences, and implications for labour market. However, few studies have focussed on the growing number of Australians in New Zealand, who are now the country's third largest overseas-born group, behind those born in England and People's Republic of China. Lack of NZ migration data by birthplace over the 14 years 1987-2000 probably hindered any useful analysis. Using census and migration data, this paper will analyse the growth pattern and socio-demographic characteristics of Australia-born in New Zealand, including their sex ratio, age structure, duration of residence in NZ, labour force participation, spatial distribution, etc. The aim is to see how they differ from NZ resident population, as well as other overseas born groups, who have grown significantly in numbers since the 1986 immigration policy review, which led to the abolition of traditional source countries preference, and a shift to human capital recruitment, to meet skill shortages.

Doing diversity 'Down Under': New Zealand's ethnic enumeration practises in global perspective **Tahu Kukutai and Victor Thompson (Stanford University)**

In this paper, we identify four key issues related to the classification and collection of ethnic data in New Zealand, and consider them in the context of global ethnic enumeration strategies. Using a unique data set of census and population registration forms for more than 200 countries, we consider how New Zealand's practices elide or diverge from those pursued elsewhere, and advance some hypotheses to explain our findings. In making comparisons, we focus on four aspects of ethnic enumeration: 1) the visibility of indigenous minorities within the broader ethnic terrain; 2) the recognition of multiple ethnic group affiliations; 3) the recognition of different dimensions of ethnicity; and, 4) the inclusion of national identity as a legitimate ethnic identity.

We find that New Zealand is part of small number of states that identify their indigenous populations with specific categories. While there are many other states that include national identity as a response category similar to indigenous identity, it is less clear in many cases what the intent of a national identity is. In some nation-states, national identity and indigenous identity are almost synonymous, as in Fiji or Tonga, while in other states national identities are more similar to ancestral ties to national citizenry. The formal recognition of multiple identities and dimensions of ethnicity only complicates matters. We suggest that full commitment to equality is reflected in a state's recognition of cultural characteristics, including race and ethnicity, though not limited to these categories, and that state enumeration practices can be simplified based on their placement in a typology of state enumeration practices. New Zealand is unique in that it stands out as a state fully committed to these goals with multiple measurements of cultural characteristics, though we do foresee some possibility of deviating from this commitment. Our analysis is consistent with other work showing that ethnic enumeration is first, and foremost, a political process that reflects the interests of the state, and of groups defined by ethnic criteria. We conclude by suggesting some ways in which increasing diversification through

immigration and emerging claims of a distinct 'New Zealander' ethnicity might affect ethnic enumeration practices and the longer-term visibility of Maori in the collection of official ethnic data.

2006 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings: Faka Tokelau (the Tokelau way)

Crystal Maslin and Michael Berry (Statistics New Zealand)

New Zealand has a special constitutional relationship with Tokelau, and because of this, New Zealand has an obligation to support the economic and social development of Tokelau. To facilitate this development, New Zealand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (in conjunction with NZAID) have established a Tokelau Administrative Assistance Programme. This programme is designed to coordinate a whole-of-government approach to assistance delivery to Tokelau. An important part of this programme is ensuring there is accurate statistical information about the social and economic aspects of the Tokelauan population. Statistics NZ assisted Tokelau in completing their 2006 Census.

The 2006 Census of Tokelau is a key source of this information. At the time of the 2006 Tokelau Census, there were 1,466 people in the de jure usually resident population of Tokelau. However, only 1,151 people were in Tokelau on census night. The people of Tokelau undertake a great deal of short-term external migration for various reasons including: to attend secondary school and, to access medical treatment. The high levels of external migration added a degree of complexity in defining who was a usual resident, and therefore who should be counted in the census.

This presentation will cover: the importance of, and challenges relating to, the running of a census in a small country; the conceptual approach that was used for the 2006 Census; the complexity of defining who is a usual resident; and, the challenges faced when comparing the 2006 Tokelau Census data with historical census data. Finally, some highlights from the 2006 Census data will be presented.

Lessons learnt from the 2006 Census

Nancy McBeth (GM Strategy and Communication, Statistics New Zealand)

New Zealand conducted the last Census of Population and Dwellings in March 2006. While the undercoverage rate at 2 percent, showed an improvement compared with previous censuses; there are clear signs that conducting a census is getting harder. The presentation will review the key lessons learnt in the conduct of the 2006 Census, and briefly discuss the challenges for the 2011 Census.

Families in New Zealand - framing and measuring family diversity

Hannah McConnell and Rosemary Goodyear (Statistics New Zealand)

Over recent decades, New Zealand has experienced an increase in the diversity of family form, as a result of wider social, demographic and economic changes. One of the challenges faced by statistical agencies is to maintain a balance between historical continuity and contemporary relevance. Subject matter reviews of official statistics are undertaken periodically by Statistics New Zealand, to ensure that the prevailing statistics are sufficiently relevant and robust to meeting the current and future needs of users. This paper will outline the review of official family statistics, the information gaps that were identified and the recommendations of the review. The paper will then focus on work in progress at Statistics New Zealand as a result of the review namely, the development of a conceptual framework for the measurement of family issues, and the Household and Family Classifications Review. These two initial developments will enable the diversity of families within and across households to be better captured in official statistics. A framework will provide a clear foundation for the collection of consistent and relevant statistics on families, while a classifications review will improve definitions and the collection of data on family structure, shared living arrangements, and types of social and economic support.

Moving to Opportunity, Leaving Behind What? Evaluating Poverty and Inequality Effects of a Migration-Development Policy

David McKenzie, Steven Stillman and John Gibson (Motu Economic and Public Policy Research, Wellington)

Emigration to New Zealand and consequent remittance inflows are dominant features of many Pacific Island countries. Evaluating the effect of these people and money flows on inequality and poverty in the

Pacific is potentially complicated by the non-random selection of emigrants. This paper uses the randomization provided by an immigration ballot under the Pacific Access Category (PAC) of New Zealand's immigration policy to address this problem. The PAC is an important component of New Zealand's humanitarian immigration stream and is designed to assist selected Pacific Island countries. We survey applicants to the 2002-05 PAC ballots in Tonga and compare outcomes for the remaining family of emigrants with those for similar families who were unsuccessful in the ballots. We compare these estimates of the impacts with more conventional ones that construct no-emigration counterfactuals by deducting remittance income from the remaining family of PAC emigrants and adding back the potential home earnings of emigrants.

International Students: Studying and Staying on in New Zealand
Paul Merwood (Department of Labour)

New Zealand's international student population has grown rapidly in recent years. Some students come to New Zealand as dependent children; others come to gain their tertiary qualifications in New Zealand. The objective of student immigration policy is to facilitate the entry of foreign students, with a focus on attracting and developing students who have the skills and talent that New Zealand needs. To date, very little is known about the nature of international students' educational pathways or their transition to work and permanent residence in New Zealand.

The aim of this research was to examine the pathways international students take through the New Zealand education system and their subsequent transition to work or permanent residence in New Zealand.

Methods. This research involved a quantitative analysis of the department of Labour's immigration database. The first analysis examines the educational pathways of 94,400 students who began their study in New Zealand between 1999/00 and 2001/02 over a 45-month window. The second analysis looks at the transitions to work or permanent residence for the 1999/00 and 2000/01 cohorts (47,300 students) over a 57-month window.

Results. The analysis showed that almost two-thirds of students remained in one educational sector, most commonly in primary or secondary school. The number of multiple sector students increased over the three-year period, and the most common educational pathway was from English language studies to higher education, particularly university. The research also showed an increase in the number of students staying on in New Zealand as temporary workers or permanent residents.

Conclusion. It is increasingly accepted that linking temporary immigration policy with residence policy can have significant benefits for both migrants and New Zealand. This research provides useful information about the educational pathways of international students and valuable insight into the pathways and characteristics of those who stay on in New Zealand.

Settlement Patterns and the Geographic Mobility of Recent Migrants to New Zealand
Melanie Morten, Steven Stillman and Dave Mare (Motu Economic and Public Policy Research, Wellington)

This paper uses data from the New Zealand census to examine the settlement patterns and geographical mobility of recent immigrants. We examine the characteristics of local areas that attract recent migrants and gauge the extent to which migrants are choosing to settle where there are the best labour market opportunities as opposed to where there are already established migrant networks. We examine both the initial location choice made by recent migrants and the internal mobility of this cohort of migrants five years later. This allows us to examine whether the factors that affect settlement decision change as migrants spend more time in New Zealand.

Why aren't movers happier?
Philip S. Morrison (Victoria University of Wellington)

The theory of residential mobility is built largely on the concept of stress. From Rossi onwards households are seen as outgrowing the capacity of their dwelling and moving in order to relieve the stress that builds up.

Although these behavioural assumptions underpin the way we think about residential mobility and the way it is modelled the assumptions themselves are rarely tested.

This paper uses the 2004 Quality of Life survey to examine the degree to which the relationship between subjective wellbeing (SWB) measures and duration of residence are consistent with the stress based model of mobility. There are limitations to the research design we use as a test but the results do raise a number of questions about the assumptions we make in mobility research and the value of using SWB measures to assess behavioural assumptions in general.

A Tale of Three Cities - Comparison of Internal Migration Trends for the Auckland, Wellington and Canterbury Regions

James Newell (Monitoring and Evaluation Research Associates (MERA), Wellington)

Recent 2006 census results show that between 2001 and 2006, the Auckland metropolitan region in net lost population through internal inter-regional migration for the first intercensal period since 1976-81 when records became available. This paper uses statistics from a 2006 updated version of a NZ regional migration transitions model to consider this recent observation in the light of migration transition estimates for the 1976 through to 2006 intercensal periods. Long term trends in internal inter-regional migration inflows, outflows and net flows for the Auckland, Wellington and Canterbury metropolitan regions by age and sex are compared and contrasted. The paper asks whether the observed 2001 to 2006 period net internal migration loss for the Auckland region was to be expected from this 1976 to 2006 long term migration history.

Disaggregating the “Other”: changing profile of Russian migrant community in New Zealand
Oksana Opara (Auckland University of Technology)

Neo-liberal economic and social restructuring undertaken in New Zealand since the mid 1980s was closely linked to the dynamics of globalisation forces and resulted in a fundamental review of its immigration policy in 1986. The subsequent abandonment of the traditional source-country preference for skilled migrants along with the introduction of a points based system for selecting skilled migrants in 1991 had a dramatic effect on the composition of migrant flows, diversifying and ‘globalising’ them in a way New Zealand had never experienced before. These profound changes in the migration system have in turn created migration linkages with quite diverse societies and parts of the world, more and more reorienting New Zealand towards closer ties with the countries of the Asia Pacific Region, including countries undergoing transition from centrally planned to market economies.

Since the 1990s migration research in Australia and New Zealand, both academic and government sponsored, has predominantly focussed on the dramatically increased migration from East and South East Asia. These diverse studies though have come to conclusions which are similar in many respects, highlighting the fact that for the majority of skilled migrants from Asia the employment and settlement experiences in Australia and New Zealand have been quite problematic. On the other hand, the experiences of newly emerging and growing but smaller flows and stocks of skilled migrants from non-traditional source countries like Russia and their settlement experiences have attracted very limited attention so far and remain mostly unknown.

This paper aims to address this quite persistent gap in migration research in New Zealand by focusing on one small but steadily growing migrant population group which is usually aggregated into the “Other” category in many migration publications. The paper starts with an analysis of trends in skilled migration flows from the Russian Federation to New Zealand in the context of major changes in immigration policies. The second part of the paper examines the changing patterns in demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Russian-born migrant community that has emerged in New Zealand since the 1990s with particular reference to the employment and labour market participation. This analysis is based on two major sources of data – arrivals and departures data, and census data (1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006). The paper concludes with a discussion of some of the issues surrounding the transformation of the migration system in New Zealand as a result of its growing integration into global migration networks and related policy and research challenges.

Is New Zealand Demographically Vulnerable?

Ian Pool (Professor of Demography, University of Waikato)

And among the compensating factors were more latent but also very potent primary and secondary momentum effects: eg these are the factors (a) that gave us higher proportions overseas born in the Depression than in any other North American country or Australia, yet when net migration showed a loss, as Kingsley Davis showed in *Scientific American*; or (b) which are driving our TFRs in the 2000s when age-specific fertility rates and patterns are going through historically unprecedented and massive shifts.

In fact, this ethos of growth may be part of our national identity. But is the road ahead rocky? Is the lucky mix of compensating determinants of growth no longer sustainable? Is the diaspora going to outrun our domestic demography? Are heavy inflows of “replacement migration”, to which we have become addicted, the answer? And domestically are there threats to our fertility patterns, which in every decade from the 1880s to the 1990s (who knows what the decade 2000-09 will show) have far outrun migration as a source of demographic renewal? And does our obsession with short-run migration trends – every quarter those little soothsayers, “bank economists”, pop out of their glass temples to make their predictions — obscure our view of longer-term trends in other factors?

The other threat is often seen as ageing. But is it really the immediate threat, or is the age-structural transition proceeding true structural ageing the real threat, one that is latent yet also very potent? Are we setting up the instruments by which we can exploit a “window of opportunity”, coming over the next decade, which could yield a “demographic dividend” and, in its turn, a “second demographic dividend” when ageing proper really sets in from about 2020? Is a focus on 2020 and beyond diverting our attention, dangerously, from what is a far more urgent question, our potential for vulnerability around 2007-20?

We are a bizarre society: we jump from deterministic statements on this quarter’s migration trends to looking at ageing in 2030+. But we seem incapable of looking at what lies between. This paper focuses on this long gap, thus identifying urgent issues for policy analysis.

This paper emerges from work I carried out when I was on a James Cook Fellowship, leading to the co-authored book just released: Pool, Dharmalingam and Sceats (June 2007) *The New Zealand Family from 1840: A Demographic History*, Auck Univ Press, and from work I am currently doing,, also started when I was on the James Cook, on a general demographic history.

2 Let me be clear: 1. I am in favour of migration, but I am also strongly wedded to the idea that we should retain those residents in whom we have invested, whether from birth or from when they arrived in New Zealand; 2. It is certain that, into the foreseeable future, migration will be necessary for New Zealand, to fill skills gaps and to round off our social structures — eg I strongly espouse family reunion migration.

Auckland and the dynamics of inter-regional population exchange

Alison Reid (Auckland Regional Authority) and Wardlow Friesen (University of Auckland)

The Auckland region has experienced constant overall population growth over the last hundred years, and the recent inter-censal period was no exception – the region experienced substantial population growth (12.4% growth compared with national figure of 7.8%) between 2001 and 2006 to reach a grand total of 1,303,068.

Yet within this overall growth, the Auckland region has experienced a net internal migration loss rather than gain. This dynamic first emerged in the 1996 to 2001 inter-censal period (net loss of 2,240 people out of the Auckland region), and has increased in the most recent inter-censal period – Auckland had a net loss of 16,700 persons to other regions, in particular the neighbouring regions of Waikato (5,850), Northland (3,420), and Bay of Plenty (3,420). While this loss is relatively small when compared to the size and scale of overall population growth in the region, it is interesting to reflect on what is happening and why. Are we witnessing the process of counter-urbanisation?

This presentation will discuss the dynamics of Auckland regional population growth, including internal migration and will focus on some of the complexities of the population exchange with neighbouring regions.

Regional Labour Market Statistics: A case study using the Bay of Plenty Region
Dean Rutherford (Department of Labour)

Regional labour market statistics have recently been boosted by the provision of Census 2006 data at a sub-regional level. These statistics allow users to identify major differences within regions across a variety of different variables. By making these distinctions intra regional action plans can be developed.

This paper presents a series of analyses focussing primarily on the Bay of Plenty region. The Bay of Plenty region has large variation across a wide variety of social and demographic characteristics. A series of tables and charts which highlight this variation will be presented, along with some of the initial outcomes from the analysis. The paper introduces a suite of regional reports primarily based on Census 2006 results, disseminating labour market variables at a Region and Territorial Authority level. This presentation concludes with some of the more diverse intra region findings of the analysis project and some discussion for the causes of these divergences.'

Migrants: How well do intentions reflect reality, and why this is difficult to determine
Nicholas Thomson (Statistics New Zealand)

Published permanent and long-term migration figures do not support the excess of females over males as shown by New Zealand's estimated resident population. However, the classification of people as permanent and long-term migrants is primarily based on intentions as stated on arrival and departure cards. Could differences between intentions and actual behaviour explain the 'missing men'? This session will explain how actual migrant numbers could be determined, and the data limitations which make this task difficult.

Minimum wage workers in New Zealand: Who are they?
Jason Timmins (Department of Labour)

The New Zealand minimum wage rate has recently experienced a sustained period of growth that looks set to continue under the current Labour-led government. The purpose of this paper is to better understand the types of workers affected by minimum wage changes in New Zealand over the period 2002-2006. Since 2002 the adult minimum wage rate has increased by 28% from \$8 an hour to the current rate of \$10.25. This rise in the minimum wage has outstripped average wages, which increased by 15%. The paper uses the New Zealand Household Labour Force Survey and its Income Supplement to identify minimum wage workers and describe their demographic and job characteristics. In particular, the paper examines changes in the characteristics of minimum wage workers between 2002 and 2006 and identifies population groups that have become increasingly over-represented among the minimum wage workforce.

Indian Presence in Aotearoa/New Zealand: A Demographic Profile
Arvind Zodgekar (Victoria University of Wellington)

International migration has been a major feature of New Zealand's history and is an important factor influencing almost all aspects of social life. Particular areas affected include size and ethnic composition of the population. The government's programme of economic restructuring has been a major feature of New Zealand policy since the early 1980s. Immigration has been an important feature of this economic restructuring. The policies and programmes developed since 1986 not only had their effect on the volume of immigration to New Zealand, but also influenced the streams of migrants arriving from different parts of the world. The appearance of Asians into New Zealand since 1986 is the first wave of migration dominated by people non-kin to the domestic population. Accordingly the 1986 Census provides a useful benchmark from which to assess change. As has been observed, by 1986 the two main Asian communities, the Indians and Chinese, have remained by far the most significant groupings.

This paper is particularly concerned about the Indian community in New Zealand. The major emphasis is to trace the growth of the Indian population and describe its demographic structure. In identifying the overall growth of the Indian population I will try to trace the history of the Indian immigration to New Zealand and explore the role of immigration in influencing this growth. The paper will also look at the distribution of Indian population by their birth place. The birth place data will give us some idea about the extent to which Indian community has permanently settled in New Zealand. This paper will also elaborate on various demographic and socio-economic characteristics and describe how the composition of the Indian population is modified significantly

PUBLICATIONS, PAPERS & MISCELLANEOUS RESOURCES & ACTIVITIES

Aotearoa Ethnic Network Journal (AENJ)

AENJ Volume 2, Issue 2–August 2007: Issue on Faith and ethnic communities
(Edited by Ruth DeSouza and available free online at www.aen.org.nz)

The fourth issue of AEN Journal focuses on faith and interfaith issues. It brings together a range of writers to provide debate and critical comment on the role of faith in developing civil society. New Zealand's ethnic and religious diversity has increased dramatically over recent years. Growing interest in cultural diversity needs to be matched with discussions about religious diversity if stressors caused by religious and ethnic differences evident overseas are to be successfully avoided or negotiated. Whilst religious participation by Pakeha New Zealanders has been steadily declining, changes to immigration policy have resulted in the growth of both diasporic religious traditions (such as Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism and so on) and the invigoration of Christian denominations. Faith-community organisations are seen by many as a tremendous resource of energy and commitment playing an important part in the development of civil society. Trusted religious or ethnic community organisations are often a key gateway for new New Zealanders to relate to their wider community. Edited by Ruth DeSouza, contributors write from New Zealand, Denmark, the United States, and Australia and include: Joris de Bres, Larry Stillman, Mark Henrickson, Abigael Vogt, Bashy Quraishy, Ruqayya Sulaiman-Hill, Todd Nachowitz, Lance D. Laird, Andrew Butcher, Heather Kavan, Fuad Khan Baloch, Verpal Singh, Ken Perrott and John Raeburn.

(RDeS)

AUT's Centre for Asian and Migrant Health Research

Researchers Dr Wanzhen Gao, Professor Janis Paterson and Ruth DeSouza from AUT's Centre for Asian and Migrant Health Research recently completed an investigation into Chinese migrants and their beliefs surrounding cervical screening. The team worked with the Chinese New Settlers Service Trust and surveyed more than 200 Mainland Chinese women living in Auckland. Gao says invasive cancer is a growing health problem among Chinese women and until now little has been known about their reluctance to attend screening. The team found, while there are universal barriers such as embarrassment, there were also unique issues such as lack of knowledge of services, causes and the impact of cervical cancer and poor language proficiency. The most frequently cited reason for never having had a smear test was they "thought it is unnecessary" (39%), followed by "don't know where to go" (36.6%). The uptake of

cervical cancer screening is lower among women migrants from mainland China living in New Zealand than the national average. The study highlights the information needs for new immigrants and older or younger women.

During October, AUT's Centre for Asian and Migrant Health Research and the Mental Health Foundation organised a symposium "Mental Health in a changing world – the impact of culture and diversity" to celebrate Mental Health Awareness Week. The free hui gave the 100 attendees an opportunity to network and share mental health promotion strategies happening in Auckland; hear feedback from stakeholders on the Chinese Like Minds Media Project to counter stigma and discrimination about mental illness within the New Zealand Chinese Community and explore how other ethnic communities could develop similar programmes; and celebrate Moon cake Festival.

(RDeS)

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The Population and Sustainable Development website

This website (<http://www.population.govt.nz/home/default.htm>), part of the Sustainable Development for New Zealand: Programme of Action, provides access to New Zealand population statistics published by a wide range of government departments and agencies. Accident Compensation Corporation - statistics about injury claims and costs.

Chief Electoral Office - statistics about voting and elections.

Child, Youth and Family - statistics about its client volumes, and generalised client profiles.

Internal Affairs collects a range of statistics about services it provides that support government, communities and citizenship. Included are statistics about births, deaths, marriages, citizenship, gambling and censorship.

Department of Labour - statistics about the labour market, including information related to migration, workplace safety and job vacancies.

Housing New Zealand Corporation statistics include waiting list information about state housing.

Ministry of Economic Development uses population statistics in its economic development work, including sustainability, regional development, communications, business, superannuation and insurance.

Ministry of Education produces key statistics about the early childhood, school and tertiary education sectors.

Ministry of Health collects statistics about health-related population statistics like incidence of disease, mortality, mental health, maternal and infant health, and also collects information about public health services.

Ministry of Justice uses population statistics in its analytical and policy work about crime and corrections. Its page includes a link to crime statistics collected by Police.

Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs uses population statistics in its policy and advisory work about issues affecting Pacific peoples.

Ministry of Social Development provides statistics about New Zealand superannuation and a range of income support and employment services.

Ministry of Women's Affairs uses population statistics in its policy and analytical work about women.

Ministry of Youth Development uses population statistics in its advisory and policy work about youth.

Office for Senior Citizens uses population statistics in its policy and advisory work about older people.

Statistics New Zealand collects, processes, maintains, provides quality assurance, analysis and dissemination of data, statistics and information on all aspects of population in New Zealand.

Te Puni Kōkiri uses population statistics to describe New Zealand's Māori people and to inform its service provision, policy and analytical work.

The Office of Ethnic Affairs uses population statistics to inform its work about New Zealand's ethnic communities.

The Treasury uses population statistics to inform its work of managing public spending.

Text sourced: <http://www.population.govt.nz/info-by-agency/default.htm>, © Crown copyright acknowledged.

Department of Labour 2007 Research Reports

Available via <http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications-browse.asp?BrowseBy=Date&Year=2007>

Juthika Badkar *Life In New Zealand: Settlement Experiences of Skilled Migrants* February, 2007

Fiona Alpass and Ruth Mortimer *Ageing Workforces and Ageing Occupations: A Discussion Paper* February, 2007

Department of Labour *Older People in Work: Key Trends and Patterns 1991-2005*, March, 2007

NZ Immigration Service *Benefit Receipt of Recent Migrants to New Zealand – 2006*, April, 2007

Department of Labour *Investigation of Causative Factors Associated with Summertime Workplace Fatalities* April, 2007

Paul Merwood *International Students: Studying and Staying On in New Zealand*, May, 2007

Paul Callister *Parental Leave in New Zealand 2005/2006 Evaluation* May, 2007

Susan Kell Associates *Parental Leave and Carers Leave: International Provision and Research* May, 2007

Department of Labour *Leptospirosis - Reducing the Impact on New Zealand Workplaces*, August, 2007

Simmers and Associates Limited *An Evaluation of Health and Safety Management Practices in the Hairdressing Industry*, August, 2007

Paul Callister, Richard Bedford, Robert Didham, Juthika Badkar and Vasantha Krishnan *Patterns of Gendered Skilled and Temporary Migration into New Zealand*, November, 2007

Quarterly Migration Update

The latest Quarterly Migration Update has been released and is available on the Department of Labour website at: <http://dol.govt.nz/lmr/lmr-external-migration.asp>

- To subscribe to the “External Migration” publication alerting or for information on publications you are subscribed to, email the Department of Labour: <mailto:info@dol.govt.nz?Subject=Subscriptions>.

PANZ OFFICERS AND COUNCIL MEMBERS 2007/2008

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 organisation dealing with population issues. Recent councils have comprised individuals working in central government departments, various departments within universities, area health boards, and local and regional councils.

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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 2009).

Membership Fees (for the 2007/2008 Year):

Ordinary Member	\$45.00*
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Publication Member (libraries & other orgs overseas)	\$100.00
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