



National Institute of
Demographic and Economic Analysis

Te Rūnanga Tātari Tatauranga

THE UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO



TE RŪNANGA TĀTARI TATAURANGA

HOW WE CAN WORK WITH YOU

NIDEA offers research, advisory and consultancy services and demographic training to a range of end-users, including government, the non-government sector and industry. We seek collaborative partnerships with other researchers, both in New Zealand and international, the social science community and the public policy community in New Zealand, and other external partners.

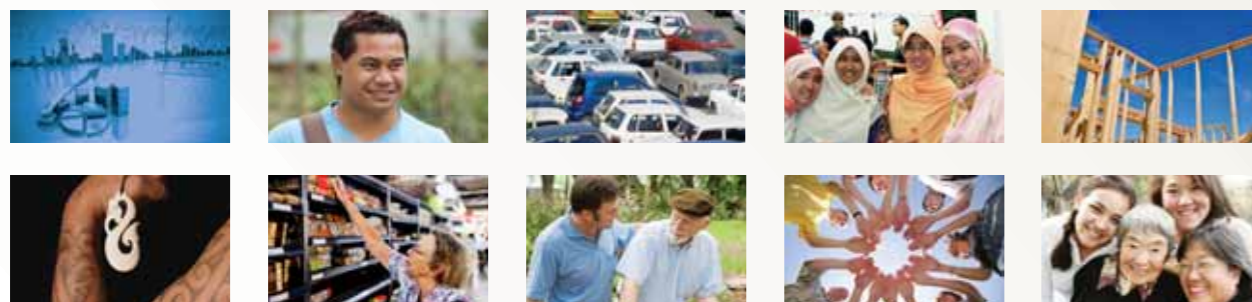
- Contract research
- Collaborative research programmes
- Tailored courses and workshops offered by the NIDEA Demographic Laboratory
- Consultancy services
- Survey design and analysis
- Public seminars
- Database archive
- Student research projects



NIDEA, Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences

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NIDEA undertakes research at the interface of population and economics to help inform choices and responses to the demographic, social and economic interactions that are shaping New Zealand's future.

ABOUT US

The National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (NIDEA) links together a virtual and evolving community of leading national and international researchers whose research focus is the interaction of demographic, social and economic processes.

Initially founded through collaboration between researchers at the University of Waikato's Population Studies Centre (now the NIDEA Directorate), Waikato Management School and Wellington-based Motu Economic and Public Policy Research Trust, the Institute conducts research of the highest international calibre. Its primary goal is to help inform choices and responses to the demographic, social and economic interactions that are shaping New Zealand's future.

NIDEA's research programme addresses the most central questions of population studies – demographic transitions, population ageing, population distribution, migration, and ethnic and cultural diversity. It links them to economic, political and social transformations, such as the ageing of the labour force and regional development, to help inform policy-makers and planners at local and national level.

NIDEA's research programme comprises five interconnected themes, and is supported and sustained by a strong capacity-building programme (the NIDEA Demographic Laboratory):

- **New Zealand 2050 (An ageing New Zealand)**
- **New Zealand's regions and communities (A regionally and ethnically diverse New Zealand)**
- **New Zealand's individuals, families and households (A socially informed New Zealand)**
- **New Zealand's oceanic and global context (A globally engaged New Zealand)**
- **Te para one te tū mai nei (Māori and indigenous futures)**
- **NIDEA Demographic Laboratory (A demographically numerate New Zealand).**

The University of Waikato is New Zealand's only provider of demographic qualifications – and one of only four in Australasia. NIDEA aims to build research and modelling capacity in the field through teaching and supervision at undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate levels, and through delivery of end-user workshops by the Demographic Laboratory.

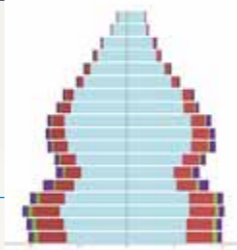


OUR STRUCTURE

NIDEA is hosted by the Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences at the University of Waikato. Its establishment is guided by a four-member Interim Management Committee comprising NIDEA Director Professor Natalie Jackson, Motu Director Howard Fancy, and representatives of the deans of the Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences and Waikato Management School.

During 2011, the Interim Management Committee will appoint a NIDEA Advisory Board representing agencies, organisations, interest groups and individuals that have a strong interest in NIDEA's vision and objectives. An independent Research Advisory Group which will provide national and international advice on emerging issues, strategic directions and effective communication channels for NIDEA's research output will also be established. NIDEA Research Associates will complete the Institute's external advisory team.

Overseeing the management and strategic direction of NIDEA is its Directorate, comprising academic staff, research support staff, and an administrator:



KEY PEOPLE



Natalie Jackson
NIDEA DIRECTOR AND PROFESSOR OF DEMOGRAPHY
BSocSc MSocSc(Hons) Waikato, PhD ANU

Natalie Jackson's research is mainly focussed on the different drivers and patterns of population ageing unfolding across Australia and New Zealand, and the consequences of these trends for a broad range of social and economic institutions such as education, the labour market, local, state and federal government, and business in general. Her other research areas are fertility trends, the disparate impact of policy on minority groups, and critical demography which views the family as playing a pivotal role in providing the future labour force, tax base and welfare state. Natalie is currently vice president of the New Zealand Population Association.



Professor Frank Scrimgeour
DEAN OF WAIKATO MANAGEMENT SCHOOL
BAGSci (Hons) Lincoln College, PhD Hawaii, BD Melbourne

Professor Frank Scrimgeour is Dean of the University of Waikato Management School. A leading environmental economist, he has contributed to regional, Māori and national policymaking on issues ranging from carbon taxes to resource valuation. He is immediate past president of the New Zealand Association of Economists, and a former president of the New Zealand Agricultural and Resource Economics Society. Frank has participated in World Bank panels on agriculture and natural resources, and is currently working with New Zealand's kiwifruit and dairy industries on determinants of future success. He is also on the board of Katolyst, the Waikato regional development agency.



Howard Fancy
DIRECTOR, MOTU ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH TRUST
CNZM

Howard Fancy has an extensive background in leadership and public policy including senior roles in the New Zealand Treasury, Chief Executive Officer for the then Ministry of Commerce, Chief Executive Officer for the Ministry of Education, and Acting Chief Executive for the Ministry for the Environment. As well as being Motu's Director, Howard currently undertakes a number of governance roles in the public and private sectors, and is also a member of the Advisory Board of the National Centre of Adult Literacy and Numeracy and a member of the Education Committee of the Royal Society. Howard was made a Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit in 2007.



NIDEA RESEARCHERS

NIDEA DIRECTORATE



Dr Tahu Kukutai
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PROFESSOR OF POPULATION ECONOMICS, NIDEA/WAIKATO MANAGEMENT SCHOOL
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WAIKATO MANAGEMENT SCHOOL



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MOTU ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH



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Professor Steven Stillman
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SENIOR FELLOW, MOTU ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH,
ADJUNCT PROFESSOR, WAIKATO MANAGEMENT SCHOOL
BA (Hons) Williams, MA PhD Washington



Dr Andrew Coleman
SENIOR FELLOW, MOTU ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH
SENIOR LECTURER, UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO
PhD Princeton

RESEARCH CONNECTIONS



Our national and international links

In addition to undertaking independent research, NIDEA researchers conduct research in collaboration with and on behalf of a range of government and non-government agencies. Key end-users include:

- Department of Building and Housing
- Department of Labour
- District Health Boards
- Federal, state and local government associations in Australia
- Human Rights Commission
- Local government
- Ministry for the Environment
- Ministry of Economic Development
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Social and Economic Development
- New Zealand Treasury
- Office of Ethnic Affairs
- Registered iwi authorities
- Statistics New Zealand
- Te Puni Kokiri

NIDEA draws on the Population Studies Centre's long established research links with a range of international institutions, including:

- AACSB International, USA
- AMBA, UK
- Applied Social Analysis Network, University of Tasmania
- ARC Economic Design Network (University of Melbourne)
- Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore
- Australian Demographic and Social Research Institute, Australian National University
- Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research (CAEPR)
- Centre de Population et Développement, Université Paris
- Centre for Population and Urban Research, Monash University
- Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography (CICRED)
- EQUIS, Europe
- Finnish Institute of Occupational Health (FIOH), Helsinki
- National Economic Research Organisation (OECD)
- Native American and Indigenous Studies Association (NAISA)
- NORFACE
- Oxford Institute of Ageing, Oxford University
- Population Research Institute, Nihon University, Japan
- Southampton University
- Stanford University, USA
- The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)
- The University of the South Pacific (USP)
- University of Singapore

NIDEA also has access to Motu's extensive network of New Zealand and international researchers.



RESEARCH THEMES

NIDEA has identified five areas of research focus, supported by the NIDEA Demographic Laboratory.

New Zealand 2050 (An ageing New Zealand)

Research Theme Leader: Professor Natalie Jackson

This research theme looks at how inexorable demographic shifts will affect the nation's social and economic development over the first half of this century. Separate but overlapping projects address the likely effects of age structural transitions (which are temporally differentiated both regionally and for New Zealand's major ethnic groups) on:

- human capital investments and outcomes
- labour supply and demand, including the management of baby boomer retirement and the likely increase in labour costs and labour force participation
- linkages between technological innovation, productivity, societal engagement and wellbeing over the life cycle
- trends and patterns in health, morbidity and longevity
- future welfare demand and provision scenarios.

New Zealand's regions and communities (A regionally and ethnically diverse New Zealand)

Research Theme Leader: Adjunct Professor David Maré

This research theme concentrates on the sub-national dimensions of demographic, social and economic transformation, the dynamics and implications of which are not uniformly unfolding across the country. Projects will include:

- regional shifts from natural population growth to decline
- associated work and settlement patterns
- changing role of Auckland in New Zealand's society and economy
- changing ethnic composition of the population and the special role of Māori within it
- settlement and integration of immigrants, including second and third generation immigrants
- implications for land and resource use as well as for the built environment.

Te para one te tū mai nei (Māori and indigenous futures)

Research Theme Leader: Dr Tahu Kukutai

This research theme is a forward-looking research programme that addresses the opportunities and challenges attendant with Māori demographic change. It focuses on research that makes a positive difference; specific projects examine:

- how the 'demographic gift' of a relatively youthful Māori population can be optimised for the benefit of communities, iwi, Māori and New Zealand
- dynamics of growing Māori transnationalism and the implications for Māori in Aotearoa
- social, historical and political factors that have influenced state representations of indigenous identities in censuses around the world
- historical and contemporary drivers of growing socio-economic, ethnic and cultural differentiation within indigenous populations.



New Zealand's individuals, families and households (A socially informed New Zealand)

Research Theme Leader: Adjunct Professor Steven Stillman

This research theme focuses on the underlying human dimensions of demographic-social-economic interactions. In the context of low fertility and increased longevity, projects look at:

- how changing family and household structures will affect the provision of the future labour force and tax base
- implications of increasing female labour force participation for the provision of 'traditional' caring roles
- cross-cutting patterns of intergenerational, inter-ethnic and gender inequality
- contribution of pecuniary and non-pecuniary intergenerational transfers to wellbeing
- investigation of possible strategies which reconsider the current basis of access to the goods and services of the welfare state.

New Zealand's oceanic and global context (A globally engaged New Zealand)

Research Theme Leaders:

Professor Jacques Poot and Professor John Gibson

This research theme addresses the cross-border dimensions of demographic-social-economic interactions. It focuses on the links between New Zealand and other populations and economies within Oceania and beyond. Projects encompass:

- migration-related implications of the differences in the timing of demographic transition between the more and less developed populations within Oceania
- climate change and demand for water with particular reference to Australia and the Pacific Islands
- multilateral policy arrangements
- cross-Tasman and transnational transfers of capital, trade, services and people
- ecologically sustainable development
- tourism
- international economic links between New Zealand and other nations.



NIDEA Demographic Laboratory (A demographically numerate New Zealand)

Director: Professor Natalie Jackson

The NIDEA Demographic Laboratory supports the five research themes by providing advanced analytical and technical support. It also acts as a provider of external training in demography via workshops, and plays a critical role in building the capacity that ultimately sustains NIDEA. Advanced training centres around core demographic methods and understandings in the fields of fertility and family formation, mortality, longevity and health, and interactions between fertility, mortality, migration, population composition and growth. The Demographic Laboratory also seeks to develop new analytical methods, techniques and theoretical propositions to respond to cross-disciplinary research questions and circumstances which have not arisen before.

RESEARCH THAT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

NIDEA engages in research that makes a difference across policy and practice. The following projects exemplify the scope of the work being undertaken.

AGE-STRUCTURAL TRANSITIONS

New Zealand 2050 – An ageing New Zealand



Populations 'age' for several reasons. They age numerically as more people live longer, and structurally as declining birth rates reduce the proportion that is young and increase the proportion that is old. Migration gains and losses at different ages also contribute. The changing demography results in different sized 'age-waves' moving through the age structure, generating an 'age-structural transition'. As these disordered cohorts pass through their life-cycles, they have impacts on all aspects of policy and markets, particularly labour markets. This situation will become very clear as the large baby boom cohorts retire and are replaced by smaller cohorts. The University of Waikato's

Population Studies Centre (now part of NIDEA) has devoted a great deal of attention to these issues in its previous FRST funded projects, led by Emeritus Professor Ian Pool who has also been heavily involved in research on this theme internationally. Within New Zealand, research in this area has covered national trends, Māori, Pakeha, more recent immigrants and regional differences. NIDEA Director Professor Natalie Jackson has conducted similar research in New Zealand and Australia, showing how metropolitanisation results in the loss of youth and causes those populations to age more rapidly.

FUTURE-PROOFING OUR AGEING SOCIETY

New Zealand 2050 – An ageing New Zealand



By 2051, people aged 65 and over are expected to make up one-quarter of the population, while those under 20 will account for less than one-quarter. But we have very little idea of what our society will look like by then, or how it will function. Researchers at the University of Waikato's Population Studies Centre (now encompassed by NIDEA) and the Social Policy Research Unit of the Family Centre (FCSRU) have gathered data to help us better understand some of the implications of population ageing. The five-year FRST-funded project, Enhancing Wellbeing in an Ageing Society, conducted two surveys of people in mid-life and older people to find out their needs and aspirations in terms of

housing, living arrangements, participation in work, attitudes, hopes, support networks, location and life satisfaction. This information has helped the researchers build future scenarios of population ageing. The research also focussed on the study of support systems available to the elderly, and the support and other resources the elderly provide themselves to society. The research project was undertaken by Waikato Professors Richard Bedford, Peggy Koopman-Boyden and Ian Pool, and Charles Waldegrave of the FCSRU. Future projects will focus equally on issues related to the relatively diminished numbers of young people in our society.

www.ewas.net.nz

LONGEVITY AND HEALTH

New Zealand 2050 – An ageing New Zealand



Among the most pressing issues facing public policy in the developed world are those relating to health trends in ageing populations. There are three major questions that have health, social and fiscal policy implications: (a) whether or not longevity will extend, or become compressed (ie people will die within a narrower and narrower range of ages above 70 years); (b) whether or not episodes of major illness demanding high cost interventions and prolonged hospitalisation will be extended or also compressed; and (c) the reasons behind lingering health inequalities, by ethnicity and class, that seem difficult to eliminate.

NIDEA's predecessor organisation, the Population Studies Centre, has undertaken many FRST and HRC funded analyses directed towards these questions, all headed by Emeritus Professor Ian Pool. Recent and ongoing work has linked longevity data to health expectancies (general state of health for remaining lifespan) and to hospitalisations (expected time spent in hospital over remaining lifespan). The research has identified significant gains in efficiency, effectiveness and equity despite several restructurings of the health system since the 1980s. The results challenge many popular beliefs pertaining to New Zealand's hospital system.

REGIONAL DIFFERENTIALS IN NEW ZEALAND – AN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

New Zealand's regions and communities – A regionally and ethnically diverse New Zealand



Under several FRST grants starting in the early 1990s, the University of Waikato's Population Studies Centre (now part of NIDEA) launched a detailed analysis of regional differences in New Zealand covering the period 1986 to 2001. Led by Emeritus Professor Ian Pool, the research covered demographic dynamics and population structures, income, labour force participation, occupations and industries, families and households, benefits, health and convictions. It revealed substantial regional

differences: essentially New Zealand has trichotomised into two regions doing well (Auckland and Wellington), a number getting by (such as Waikato and Canterbury) and a number that are slipping badly for most indicators (for example, Northland and Gisborne). These growing inequalities mirror those in the United States and elsewhere in the developed world. NIDEA Director Professor Natalie Jackson and her research assistants are currently updating the 1986-2001 series with data from the 2006 census.

DOES HOME OWNERSHIP INCREASE SOCIAL CAPITAL?

New Zealand's individuals, families and households – A socially informed New Zealand



It is often claimed that there are positive externalities associated with home ownership – homeowners are less mobile and more invested in their neighbourhood and owning a home has a direct positive impact on personal esteem and life satisfaction. These positive externalities are used to justify policies to encourage home ownership. Dr Steven Stillman of Motu Economic and Public Policy Research is working on a Marsden-funded project with Professor Arthur Grimes and Professor John Gibson to analyse the impact of home ownership on social capital. They are examining the relationship between the location of state owned housing, the quality of local amenities and house prices, and the relationship between home ownership and parental participation

in school board elections. The researchers have compiled a state housing database covering the period 1993–2009. The 1990s saw a significant sell-off of state houses in New Zealand, while the 2000s saw a material rebuilding of the state house inventory. Because it covers these two distinct policy periods, the database is expected to provide a strong basis for detailed studies on the societal and individual impacts of home ownership and related matters. The research so far on participation in school board elections has found little evidence that homeowners are more likely to vote.

IMMIGRANTS IN THE NEW ZEALAND LABOUR FORCE

New Zealand's regions and communities – A regionally and ethnically diverse New Zealand



New Zealand's labour force is being transformed by international migration. We have the highest per capita rates of both immigration and emigration in the OECD. To achieve growth in productivity and innovation, while sustaining an inclusive society that is accepting of increasing socio-cultural diversity, we need more information on how well migrants and their children integrate into the New Zealand labour market. The FRST-funded Integration of Immigrants Programme (IIP), led by NIDEA population economist Jacques Poot and Massey University sociologist Paul Spoonley, is developing econometric models showing how immigrant cohorts from 1996 onwards have integrated into the labour force. This information will be

used to identify pathways that overcome barriers to successful integration, and new policy interventions for enhancing outcomes for both the new residents and the host society. IIP also uses new information from specialist surveys and case studies, to provide new policy-relevant evidence of pathways to economic incorporation in the formal labour market as well as in a variety of informal and non-formal ethnic-related settings. These include family businesses, non-paid domestic and family economic activity, self-employment, and paid and unpaid community work.

<http://integrationofimmigrants.massey.ac.nz>

PACIFIC MIGRATION: IS IT WORKING FOR BOTH SIDES?

New Zealand's oceanic and global context – A globally engaged New Zealand



With almost one-quarter of New Zealand's population now foreign-born, immigration continues to have a major effect on our economy and society. And in the wider Pacific region, greater labour mobility is increasingly seen as crucial to the development prospects for the Pacific Island economies. Globally, debate centres on whether potential welfare gains from greater international labour mobility exceed those from the full trade liberalisation. But because migrants are usually self-selected, it is difficult to get a clear picture of the impacts of migration. In the Pacific Island-New Zealand Migration Survey (PINZMS), NIDEA researchers Professor John Gibson and Dr Steven Stillman, along with Dr David McKenzie and Dr Halahingano Rohorua,

are comparing outcomes for immigrants who enter New Zealand through a random ballot with outcomes for unsuccessful participants in the same ballots who remain in their home countries. The researchers aim to quantify the economic benefits and the health and educational consequences of migrating, and also the effects of remittances on the wealth and health of families who send migrants. This will help policy-makers in both New Zealand and the Pacific to improve the migration process while also contributing uniquely robust evidence to international debates on consequences of expanding immigration.

www.pacificmigration.ac.nz

ETHNICITY COUNTS?

Te para one te tū mai nei – Māori and indigenous futures



Counting populations by ethnicity is a contentious issue in many parts of the world. In New Zealand the question of whether 'New Zealander' should be recognised as a legitimate ethnic group in the census is an ongoing issue. Parallel debates in other countries have underscored the tension between the political nature of ethnic counting and the demands on statistics agencies to produce objective, scientific classifications and data. NIDEA Senior Research Fellow Dr Tahu Kukutai is developing a new way of thinking about ethnic classification and counting that takes account of changes occurring internationally. Working with US-based researchers, she is developing a unique time-series

database that combines census ethnicity questions over the past 25 years with economic, social and political data for around 200 countries. The database will help identify conditions that enhance or suppress ethnic distinctions in the census. Dr Kukutai's Marsden-funded research will help agencies in New Zealand and abroad to evaluate their practices within a global context, and will also contribute to the broader debate about state practices of ethnic counting and collective ethnic identities.



NIDEA's research programme addresses the most central questions of population studies – demographic transitions, population ageing, population distribution, migration, and ethnic and cultural diversity – and links them with their economic implications.



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