New Zealand
Country Implementation Profile

Population Dynamics and Household Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>3,398</td>
<td>4,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (per km²)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child dependency ratio</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-age dependency ratio</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of youth (%)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1990-1995**

**2005-2010**

Annual population growth (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life expectancy</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at birth</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 60</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population projections (000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variant</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>4,954</td>
<td>5,211</td>
<td>5,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>5,025</td>
<td>5,678</td>
<td>6,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>4,019</td>
<td>6,323</td>
<td>9,473</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household structure

- One-person households (%): 23 (2001)
- Female-headed households (%): 55 (2001)
- Nuclear households (%): 68 (2001)
- Orphans (000), due to all causes: 36 (2009)

Government policies and concern

- Government policy on population growth: No intervention
- Government policy on level of fertility: Maintain
- Level of government concern about population ageing: Minor concern

Urbanization and Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population living in slums (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved drinking water (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved sanitation (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emission (000 tons)</td>
<td>24,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air pollution: PM₁₀ (µg/m³)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government view and policy

- Government view on spatial distribution: Minor change desired
- Government policy on migration from rural to urban areas: No intervention

Note: "n.a." stands for "not available"
New Zealand
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Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (%)  n.a.  n.a.
Contraceptive prevalence (%) any method (including traditional) 75 (1995)  n.a.

Government concerns and support 2009
Level of government concern about adolescent fertility Major concern
Government has policies to reduce adolescent fertility Yes
Type of government support for family planning Direct support

HIV prevalence (%), 15-49 0.1 (1990) 0.1 (2009)
sex workers 0.0 (2007)
injecting drug users 0.3 (2009)
men having sex with men 0.9 (2007)
All 0.1
Children 0.1
Antiretroviral therapy (%) n.a. n.a.
Level of government concern about HIV/AIDS Major concern (2009)

Maternal and Child Health

Skilled attendant at birth
Proportion of births attended by a trained health professional by residence and household wealth level

No data

Stunting (%), n.a. n.a.
Stunting prevalence
Proportion of children 0-59 months who are stunted by sex, residence and household wealth level

No data

Births attended by trained health professional (%) 100 (1995) n.a.
Antenatal care (%) at least 1 visit 95 (1994) n.a.
at least 4 visits n.a. n.a.
Births by C-section (%) 24 (2010)
Abortion rate 20 (2008)
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted Fetal impairment; Rape or incest; To preserve mental health; To save women’s life. (2009)

DPT3 immunization
Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine

No data

Number of doctors (per 100,000 population) 274 (2010)
Number of nurses or midwives (per 100,000 population) 1087 (2007)
**Education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 15+</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 15-24</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 65+</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted net enrollment rate (%), primary</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100 (1999)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school completion rate (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public expenditure on education as % of GDP</td>
<td>6.8 (1999)</td>
<td>7.2 (2010)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Educational attainment among population 25+, 2006**

Proportion of population 25+ by level of education and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No schooling or incomplete primary</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete primary (ISCED 1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary (ISCED 2-3)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post secondary or tertiary (ISCED 4-6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNESCO

ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education

*Secondary includes No schooling or incomplete primary and Complete primary.

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**Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women**

**Seats in parliament held by women (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Share of women in non-agricultural employment (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Women making decision on own health (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Women 20-24 married by 18 (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legal age at marriage (2011)**

- Without parental consent: Male 20, Female 20
- With parental consent: Male 16, Female 16

**Child marriage**

Proportion of females 20-24 years who were married by age 18 by residence and household wealth level

**Gender parity index**

Ratio of number of female students enrolled to male students

- Primary: 1.00 (1990), 1.00 (2010)
- Secondary: 1.00 (1990), 1.00 (2010)
- Tertiary: 1.50 (2010)

**Urban, Rural, Lowest, Second, Middle, Fourth Highest**

- Urban: 25%
- Rural: 20%
- Lowest: 20%
- Second: 20%
- Middle: 20%
- Fourth Highest: 20%

Source: UNESCO

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**Poverty and Economic Development**

**Population living below $1.25 per day (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Own account and family workers in employment (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Labor force participation (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unemployment rate (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15+</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GDP per capita**

- 1990: $0
- 1995: $5,000
- 2000: $10,000
- 2005: $15,000
- 2010: $20,000

**Labor force participation, 2010**

Ratio of labor force to working-age population by age group and sex

- 15-24: 62 Male, 59 Female
- 25-54: 77 Male, 83 Female
- 55-64: 69 Male, 69 Female
- 65+: 23 Male, 12 Female

Source: World Bank

Source: ILO

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**New Zealand**

Country Implementation Profile

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July 2012
Population Dynamics and Household Structure

Total fertility rate – The mean number of children a woman would have by age 50 if she survived to age 50 and were subject to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. Source: UN Population Division.

Child dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64, percentaged. Source: UN Population Division.

Old-age dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 65 or older to the population aged 15-64, percentaged. Source: UN Population Division.

Life expectancy (at birth) – The number of years to be lived by a newborn, based on current age-specific mortality rates. Source: UN Population Division.


One-person households (%) – Proportion of households where the household head is female. Source: ICFI/UN Statistics Division.

Nuclear households (%) – Proportion of households where the only members are head, spouses and children/jer. Source: ICFI/UN Statistics Division.

Urbanization and Environment

Urban population living in slums (%) – Proportion of urban population living in slum households, defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water, access to improved sanitation, sufficient living area, durability of housing. Source: UN Habitat.

Using improved drinking water (%) – Proportion of population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard, public tap/standpipe, borehole/tube well, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). Source: UNICEF/WHO.

Using improved sanitation facilities (%) – Proportion of population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact, including flush or pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, - septic tank, or pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and capstone. Source: UNICEF/WHO.

CO₂ emission (ton) – The total amount of carbon dioxide (in tons) emitted by the country as a consequence of all relevant human (production and consumption) activities. Source: UN Emissions Database.

Air pollution: PM₁₀ (µg/m³) – The estimated average annual exposure of an urban resident to outdoor particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (µm) in micrometers per cubic meter. Data for countries are urban population weighted µm₈ levels in residential areas of cities with more than 100,000 residents. Source: UN Emissions Database.

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (%) – Proportion of women married or in union aged 15-49 who are fecund and sexually active and report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next child, but are not using any method of contraception. Source: UNFPA.

Contraceptive prevalence (%) – Proportion of women married or in union aged 15-49 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception. Modern methods include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, intra-uterine devices, male condoms, injectables, implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, female and male sterilization or emergency contraception. Traditional methods include the rhythm (periodic abstinence), withdrawal, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and folk methods. Source: UNFPA.

Source of all government policy variables is UN Population Division.

Glossary and Data Sources

Sexual and Reproductive Health (continued)

Adolescent birth rate – Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group. Source: UNFPA.

Antiretroviral therapy (%) – Proportion of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved protocols (or WHO/UNAIDS standards). Source: UNAIDS.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who correctly identified the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, who rejected the two most common local mis-conceptions about HIV transmission and who knew that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. Source: UNAIDS.

HIV testing (%) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who received HIV testing and counselling in the past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS.

Condom use during last high-risk sex (%) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who reported using condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-cohabiting, non-marital sexual partner in the last 12 months. Source: UNAIDS.

Maternal and Child Health

Births attended by trained health professional (%) – Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health personnel. Traditional birth attendants (TBAs), even if they receive a short training course, are not included. Source: UNICEF.

Antenatal care (%) – Proportion of women aged 15-49 with a live birth during a time period that received antenatal care provided by a skilled health professional (doctor, nurse, or midwife) at least once during pregnancy. Both trained and untrained TBAs are included. Source: UNICEF.

Abortions rate (%) – Number of legally induced abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. Induced abortions are those initiated by deliberate action taken with the intention of terminating pregnancy, all other abortions are considered spontaneous. Source: UN Population Division.

Maternal mortality ratio – The ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period (for example, all deaths of pregnant women within 42 days of the last completed pregnancy) to the number of total live births during the same time period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. Source: WHO.

DPT3 immunization – Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in a given year. Source: UNICEF/WHO.

Stunting prevalence (%) – Proportion of children aged 0-59 months whose height for age are less than two standard deviations below the median height for the age of the international reference population. Source: UNICEF.

Under-five mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child dying in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: WHO.

Infant mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child dying in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: WHO.

Neonatal mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of dying during the first month of life. Source: WHO.

Education (continued)

Education attainment among population 25+ years – Percentage distribution of people aged 25 years and above according to the highest level of education attained or completed. Source: UNESCO.

Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%) – The number of people aged 15-19 years who entered the first grade of secondary education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils (or students) enrolled in the final grade of primary education in the same year. Source: UNESCO.

Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

Share of women in non-agriculture employment (%) – Proportion of female workers in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.

Source: International Labour Organization.

Women making decision on own health (%) – Proportion of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years who experience physical violence from an intimate partner in the past 12 months. Source: UNAIDS.

Women 20-24 years married by 18 (%) – Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in union before they were 18 years old. Source: UNICEF.

Gender parity index – Ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. Source: UNESCO.

Poverty and Economic Development

Labor force participation (%) – Proportion of working-age population that is in the labor force (including persons employed and persons unemployed). Source: ILO.

Own account and family workers in employment (%) – The sum of contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. Own-account workers hold the type of jobs defined as self-employment jobs, and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. Source: ILO.

Migration

International migrants – The mid-year estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born or other than that of their citizenship if place of birth is not available. Source: UN Population Division.

Number of refugees – The number of people who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, are outside the country of nationality, and are unable, or unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country. Source: UNHCR.

Number of internally displaced persons – The number of people who were forced to flee their homes because their lives were at danger, but did not cross international borders. Source: UNHCR.

Annual inflow of remittances ($US) – Migration remittances are defined as the sum of workers’ remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants’ transfers. Workers’ remittances are current private transfers from migrant workers who have lived in the host country for more than one year to recipients in the workers’ country of origin. If the migrants have lived in the host country for less than one year, their entire income in the host country should be classified as compensation of employees. Migrants’ transfers are the net worth of migrants’ assets that are transferred from one country to another at the time of migration. Source: World Bank.

New Zealand Country Implementation Profile