

Oceania: trends in population and consumption

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The 17 nations of Oceania are diverse; many very small both in terms of territory and population, others of moderate demographic size. One of them, Australia, is big in territorial terms. At 7.7 million square kilometres it is the sixth largest country in the world.¹ The total population of Oceania is just on 37 million.² Table 1 shows that, while Australia and New Zealand—the two most developed nations in the group— account for just over 73 per cent of this total, Papua New Guinea (PNG) is the second largest nation in both population and area. Fiji and the Solomon Islands are next largest demographically, though New Caledonia has slightly more land than Fiji. The remaining 10 nations are physically tiny, with small populations, though some are quite densely populated especially in terms of arable land.

Table 1: Population of Oceania, 2010

Country	Total population mid-2010 (a)	%	Rate of natural increase (a) %	TFR (a)*	GNI PPP per capita (US\$) 2008 (a)*	Area sq km (b)	Sq km arable (c)	Population per sq km arable land
Australia	22,400,000	61.1	0.7	1.9	\$34,040	7,741,220	476,085	47
Papua New Guinea	6,800,000	18.6	2.2	4.1	\$2,000	462,840	2,268	2,998
New Zealand	4,400,000	12.0	0.8	2.1	\$25,090	267,710	14,831	297
Fiji	900,000	2.5	1.7	2.6	\$4,270	18,274	2,001	450
Solomon Islands	500,000	1.4	2.5	4.4	\$2,580	28,896	179	2,791
French Polynesia	300,000	0.8	1.3	2.2	*nd	4,167	31	9,599
New Caledonia	300,000	0.8	1.2	2.1	nd	18,475	59	5,074
Guam	200,000	0.5	1.5	2.7	nd	544	20	10,100
Samoa	200,000	0.5	2.0	4.2	\$4,340	2,831	598	334
Vanuatu	200,000	0.5	2.5	4.0	\$3,940	12,189	200	1,001
Fed States of Micronesia	100,000	0.3	1.9	3.9	\$3,000	702	40	2,495
Kiribati	100,000	0.3	1.8	3.5	\$3,660	811	22	4,500
Marshall Islands	100,000	0.3	2.8	4.3	nd	181	20	4,973
Tonga	100,000	0.3	2.2	4.2	\$3,880	747	149	669
Palau	20,000	0.1	0.6	2.0	nd	459	40	501
Nauru	10,000	0.0	1.9	3.2	nd	21	0	*na
Tuvalu	10,000	0.0	1.4	3.7	nd	26	0	na
Total Oceania	36,640,000	100.0	1.1	2.5	\$24,380	8,560,093	496,544	74

Sources: (a) Population reference Bureau (PRB) 2100 World Data Sheet

(b) CIA World Factbook

(c) Calculated from the CIA data on total land area and per cent arable

Notes: *TFR stands for total fertility rate; GNI PPP stands for gross national income in purchasing power parity; nd stands for no data; na stands for not applicable

Apart from Australia and New Zealand the nations of Oceania are income-poor (where comparable data are available). According to the Australian government's AusAID office, all but three count as developing countries.³ With the exception of New Caledonia and Palau all have total fertility rates (TFRs) above replacement levels. Indeed six have TFRs of four or more, including PNG which, as well as being the second largest nation in Oceania, is also the poorest (of those where data are available). In most cases the proportion of arable land is small: 6.15 per cent for Australia, 5.54 per cent for New Zealand, and 0.49 per cent for PNG. In contrast 18 per cent of land in the United States is arable and 33 per cent of land in France.⁴ But data on arable land are unavoidably crude; land may be arable but not particularly fertile. For example, Australia's soil is thin and lacks many essential nutrients; its wheat yields per hectare are only one quarter of those achieved in Britain.⁵

Table 1, however, gives the misleading impression that the two most developed nations, Australia and New Zealand, enjoy relatively low growth rates. This is because the table does not show data on net

overseas migration. The Population Reference Bureau (PRB) states that five of the 17 nations are gaining population through migration, expressed in terms of rates per 1000 population, while ten are losing people through emigration and two, PNG and Vanuatu, are experiencing no net migration. However when cross-referenced with data from the CIA World Factbook some of these figures appear unreliable (in one source or the other).⁶

Tables 2 and 3 focus on New Zealand and Australia, using data on migration and natural increase from the statistical bureaus of the countries concerned.

Table 2: New Zealand: Population size and growth 1998-9 to 2009-10

Year ending 30 June	Total population	Natural increase	Net migration*	Total growth	Total growth %
1999	3,835,100	28,661	-10,199	18,462	0.48
2000	3,857,800	30,308	-8,987	21,321	0.56
2001	3,880,500	29,353	-12,600	16,753	0.43
2002	3,948,500	25,911	25,635	51,546	1.33
2003	4,027,200	27,178	41,592	68,770	1.74
2004	4,087,500	29,736	27,978	57,714	1.43
2005	4,133,900	29,549	10,013	39,562	0.97
2006	4,184,600	30,952	9,739	40,691	0.98
2007	4,228,300	33,150	12,081	45,231	1.08
2008	4,268,900	35,455	4,678	40,133	0.95
2009	4,315,800	34,003	7,482	41,485	0.97
2010	4,367,800	—	—	52,000	1.20

Sources: Resident population estimates (Statistics New Zealand)

<www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/national-pop-estimates.aspx>;

Births and Deaths: June 2009 quarter, Statistics New Zealand

<www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/births/BirthsAndDeaths_HOTPJun09qtr.aspx>;

International Travel and Migration: March 2009 – Tables

<www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/Migration/InternationalTravelAndMigration_HOTPMar09/Commentary.aspx>, all accessed 8 March 2011

Notes: * Net migration data are for the year ending 31 March. The figures are for net permanent and long-term movement. Long-term movement refers to temporary stays in or out of New Zealand of 12 months or more. The data include New Zealand residents leaving permanently, or long-term, or returning to New Zealand after a long-term stay abroad.

Data for natural increase and net migration for 2009-10 were not available at the time of writing.

Table 3: Australia: Population size and growth 1998-9 to 2009-10

Year ending 30 June	Total population	Natural increase	Net migration*	Total growth	Total growth %
1999	18,925,900	121,700	96,500	218,200	1.17
2000	19,153,400	120,900	107,300	228,200	1.21
2001	19,413,200	118,600	135,700	254,300	1.33
2002	19,641,000	117,200	110,600	227,800	1.17
2003	19,895,400	114,400	116,500	230,900	1.18
2004	20,127,400	115,900	100,000	215,900	1.09
2005	20,394,800	124,600	123,800	248,400	1.23
2006	20,697,900	129,500	146,800	276,300	1.35
2007	21,072,500	141,700	232,800	374,500	1.81
2008	21,498,500	148,800	277,300	426,100	2.02
2009	21,965,300	153,300	313,400	466,700	2.17
2010	22,342,400	161,500	215,600	377,100	1.72

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Catalogue no. 3101.0, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Canberra, various issues

Note: * Net migration is net overseas migration (NOM). This is similar to the net permanent and long-term migration data used in Table 2 but is adjusted for category jumping. For example, a person may arrive for a short-term stay (less than 12 months) but in fact stay much longer. In 2006 estimates for NOM were refined. From then on people moving to Australia were counted as residents if they stayed in Australia for 12 months out of the ensuing 16 months and subtracted from the resident population if after leaving Australia a resident stayed overseas for 12 of the ensuing 16 months. This new approach avoided the problems generated by numerous movements in and out of Australia by residents, especially international students. See B. Birrell and E. Healy, 'Net overseas migration: why is it so high?' *People and Place*, vol. 18, no. 2, 2010, p. 58.

A comparison of Tables 2 and 3 shows not only that Australia's population is larger than New Zealand's but that it is growing more quickly. Indeed in 2008-09 Australia's total growth rate matched that of PNG (see Table 1). The annual rate of natural increase in Australia and New Zealand is similar, though New Zealand's is a little higher: average natural increase for the 11 years from 1998-99 to 2008-09 is 0.75 per cent for New Zealand and 0.64 per cent for Australia. The difference in the overall growth rates is due to higher levels of net migration in Australia. From 1998-99 to 2008-09 New Zealand's average annual growth from net migration was 0.24 per cent. In contrast, over the same 11-year span Australia's average annual growth from net migration was 0.79 per cent. Part of the reason for this difference is high rates of emigration from New Zealand to Australia; in 2007-08 net overseas migration of citizens from New Zealand to Australia was 36,090 (32,770 of whom were New Zealand born).⁷

Special migration arrangements between Australia and New Zealand, and New Zealand and some Pacific Islands

There is a special migration agreement between Australia and New Zealand known as the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement (TTTA). This allows citizens of either country to travel freely to the other and live and work there as long as they please. Since February 2001 they no longer have welfare rights in their new home (unless they apply successfully for a permanent residence visa) but otherwise there is almost complete freedom of movement. However migration from New Zealand to Australia each year far exceeds movement in the other direction. Data on net migration of Australians residents to New Zealand are difficult to find but compared to the net figures from New Zealand to Australia, the gross data are not high. In the year ending March 2008, 13,527 Australian residents arrived in New Zealand for permanent or long-term stays.⁸ It is clear, then, that far more New Zealanders make use of the TTTA than do Australians. In June 2007 there were some 504,000 New Zealand citizens living in Australia.⁹

New Zealand's overall level of emigration is also high relative to its level of immigration: in the year ending March 2009, 88,873 net permanent and long-term migrants arrived but 81,391 departed.¹⁰ In contrast, in Australia in the year ending June 2009, there were 532,755 net overseas migration (NOM) arrivals and 219,341 departures.¹¹ Thus over a similar time period New Zealand lost almost as many migrants as it gained, while Australia lost only 41 per cent. Naturally as the figures include temporary (but long-term) migrants, one would expect high outflows, but the outflow from New Zealand is particularly large. As Table 2 shows, in some years net migration to New Zealand is negative.

As well as the TTTA there is another special feature of migration in Oceania: the arrangement that New Zealand has with a number of Pacific Islands. Citizens of the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau are automatically granted New Zealand citizenship. None of these islands are sovereign nations (so they do not appear in Table 1) and all have been or still are colonies or territories of New Zealand. As well as these special arrangements, New Zealand has operated a Samoan quota scheme since 1970. This allows up to 11,000 Samoans to enter New Zealand each year and, in 2002, it introduced a Pacific Access Category that 'allows 250 persons from Fiji; 250 from Tonga; 75 from Kiribati; and 75 from Tuvalu, annually, to become permanent residents if they meet specific criteria'. New Zealand also grants many temporary work-related visas to Pacific Islanders, people who would not normally meet the skill requirements to migrate to Australia.¹² From time to time there is concern in Australia that New Zealand's relatively liberal approach to immigration from the Pacific Islands may have ramifications for Australia. This is because, if the Islanders have, or acquire, New Zealand citizenship they would then have automatic right of entry to Australia. The same point of course applies to all migrants to New Zealand; once they have attained New Zealand citizenship they can move on to Australia. In the recent past New Zealand citizens who were not born in New Zealand have accounted for up to one third of New Zealanders using the TTTA.¹³ However, as of 2001, while Pacific islanders made up 6.5 per cent of New Zealand's population, they accounted for only 0.4 per cent of Australia's.¹⁴

Australia and PNG

While there is a steady flow of Pacific Islanders to New Zealand there is little movement out of PNG either to New Zealand or to Australia. The 2006 New Zealand census lists 1251 residents as having been born in PNG, but only 687 people who describe their ethnicity as Papua New Guinean.¹⁵ PNG is a former

colony of Australia and the 2010 ABS publication, *Migration: 2008-09*, reports that 30,720 Australian residents were born in PNG.¹⁶ But it is unlikely that many of them are ethnically Papuan. James Griffin estimated that, in 2001, indigenous Papua New Guineans accounted for only nine per cent of the PNG-born resident population of Australia; some are people of Chinese background whom the Australian Government encouraged to migrate to Australia in the 1950s, others are of mixed-race and many of the remainder are the children of Australian expats who left after PNG was granted independence in 1975.¹⁷

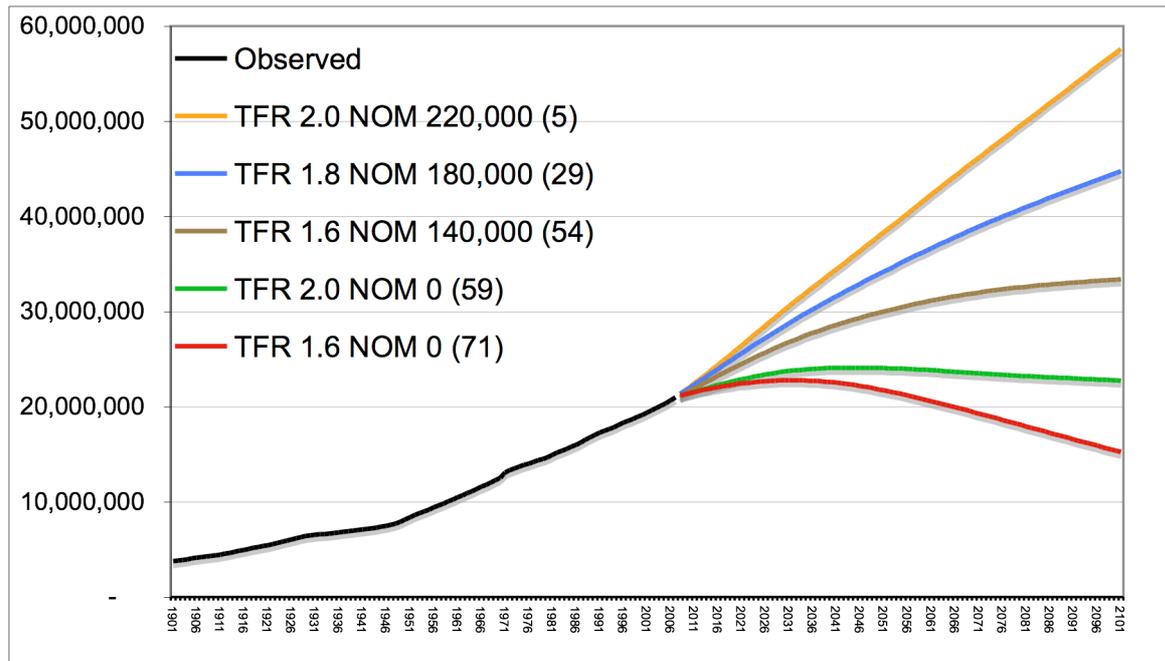
As Table 1 shows PNG has low per capita incomes, high fertility, and little arable land. It has no net migration¹⁸ but is growing at 2.2 per cent per annum from natural increase. It is a weak state, though not as yet a failed state. Susan Price and Stewart Patrick have ranked all 141 developing countries (as classified by the World Bank) on 20 indicators of their states' strength and efficacy, including capacity to deliver economic growth, health, education and to provide physical security from violence. PNG falls in the second quintile (rank number 40) in a list arranged from the weakest (rank 1, Somalia) to the strongest (rank 141, Slovakia).¹⁹

Thus PNG is poor country with multiple social problems situated within reach of the richest nation in Oceania: Australia. True there is a stretch of water to be crossed—the Torres Strait—but this is dotted with islands and from time to time adventurous Papuans have shown that the crossing can be made in boats the size of dinghies.²⁰ But such incursions are few and the voyagers are easily repatriated. Attempts at migration from PNG to Australia, legal or illegal, are rare and there are very few Papua New Guineans resident in Australia. Mexico and the United States provide another instance where two nations at very different levels of economic development are neighbours, but the contrast between the two situations is remarkable. In the latter instance migration flows are strong, in the former they are virtually non-existent.

Population growth in Australia

From the numbers of migrants accepted in New Zealand it is clear that that nation is interested in promoting population growth.²¹ However the Australian government's interest in promoting population growth has been pronounced for most of the last 60 years.²² As Table 3 shows this growth accelerated after 2006. Indeed by 2001 it was already high in historical terms. For example during the 1990s NOM averaged 79,000 per year; from 2001 to 2009 it averaged 173,000.²³ By the time of the federal election in August 2010 the country had experienced record migration levels for the past four years,²⁴ and population growth became a political issue. Both major parties (Labor and Liberal) expressed concern about growth but did not make specific promises about how they might slow it down.²⁵ After Labor's victory Tony Burke was appointed Minister for Population (as well as Sustainability, Water, Environment and Communities). He set up an inquiry into a sustainable population strategy for Australia, which has just finished accepting submissions from the public at the time of writing.²⁶

Figure 1 shows the growth of Australia's population since Federation in 1901 and how it might develop up until 2101 under five different sets of demographic assumptions.

Figure 1: Total population, 1901 to 2006 and 2006 to 2101, five different projections

Sources: *Australian Historical Population Statistics*, spreadsheet, Catalogue no. 3105.0.65.001, ABS, 2008; Projection series 71, 54, 59, 29 and 5 published online with *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101*, Catalogue no. 3222.0, ABS, 2008

Notes: The numbers in brackets in the key denote the number of the projection series.

TFR stands for the total fertility rate, and NOM for net overseas migration. All five series use the ABS medium life expectancy assumption. This rises from the 2007 level of 79.0 years at birth for males and 83.7 for females to 85 for males and 88 for females by 2056 and remains constant thereafter.

Table 4 provides some of the data on which Figure 1 is based, to permit more precise comparisons between the five projections.

Table 4: Total population of Australia, 2006, 2051 and 2101, five different projections

Assumptions	Series 71 TFR 1.6, NOM 0	Series 59 TFR 2.0, NOM 0	Series 54 TFR 1.6, NOM 140,000	Series 29 TFR 1.8, NOM 180,000	Series 5 TFR 2.0, NOM 220,000
2006	20,697,880	20,697,880	20,697,880	20,697,880	20,697,880
2051	21,720,517	24,056,546	30,306,644	34,213,247	38,338,456
2101	15,254,121	22,736,097	33,700,336	44,744,809	57,613,015

Source: Projection series 71, 54, 59, 29 and 5 published online with *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101*, Catalogue no. 3222.0, ABS, 2008. All five assume medium life expectancy. See note to Figure 1.

Series 59 and 71 both hold NOM constant at zero but vary the TFR. A comparison shows that the 0.4 difference in fertility adds an extra 2.3 million people by 2051 and an extra 7.5 million by 2101. But the more striking contrast is between series 59 and 5 which both hold the TFR at 2.0 but vary NOM from zero to 220,000 per annum. In 2051 a NOM of 220,000 adds an extra 14.3 million and by 2101 it adds an extra 34.9 million. (From a historical point of view net migration of 220,000 per annum is very high but, as Table 3 shows, it is lower than the level that Australia has recently been experiencing.)

Differences in levels of consumption: Australia, New Zealand and PNG

Australia and New Zealand both enjoy comfortable standards of living. PNG is different. Table 4 uses greenhouse gas emissions as an indicator of consumption levels in the three nations, together with data on Fiji and the Solomon Islands.

Table 5: Greenhouse gas emission per capita, selected countries

Country	Total population 2008/2005*	Total greenhouse gas emissions 2008 In tonnes	Tonnes per capita
Australia	21,498,500	576,157,920	26.80
Papua New Guinea*	6,118,202	8,600,000	1.41
New Zealand	4,268,900	74,700,000	17.50
Fiji*	828,046	2,700,000	3.26
Solomon Islands*	473,761	4,200,000	8.87

Sources: Australian Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency <<http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au>> accessed 4 March 2011; New Zealand Ministry for the Environment <<http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/climate/greenhouse-gas-inventory-2010-snapshot/index.html>> accessed 4 March 2011; Population data for 2008 : Australia, ABS; New Zealand, Statistics New Zealand;

* PNG, Fiji and Solomon Islands data are for 2005 and come from World Resources Institute <<http://cait.wri.org/cait.php?page=yearly>> accessed 4 March 11; 2005 PNG, Fiji & Solomon Islands population data are World Bank data at <http://www.google.com/publicdata?ds=wb-wdi&met=sp_pop_totl&idim=country:SLB&dl=en&hl=en&q=population+solomon+islands#met=sp_pop_totl&idim=country:SLB:FJI:PNG> accessed 4 March 2011

Table 5 shows that per capita greenhouse gas emissions are high for Australia and New Zealand and lower for the developing countries listed. In 2001 Australia had the highest per capita emissions of all industrialised countries.²⁷ As a rough indicator of consumption patterns the data demonstrate, as one might expect, that consumption is higher in the developed countries than in the less developed. But why are Australia's emissions so very high? Hal Turton from The Australia Institute puts forward three main reasons: Australia's high dependence on fossil fuels for generating electricity; inefficient transport within cities with heavy reliance on road transport for freight; and the smelting of non-ferrous metals, chiefly aluminum.²⁸

Some supporters of high immigration argue that international movement of people has little effect on global greenhouse gas emissions. People contribute to emissions wherever they live. But short of major institutional changes in Australia, when migrants arrive in the country they will necessarily become higher emitters than they were before. They will use electricity from coal-fired power stations, cope with inefficient transport, and increase the need for Australia to boost energy-intensive exports in order to pay for the additional imports that they will require.

Conclusion

Taken as a whole, Oceania is a diverse region, with many small developing nations, most of which are growing rapidly from natural increase and one larger developing nation (PNG) which is particularly poor, with high fertility, and weak government. Australia and New Zealand together dominate the region, demographically and geographically. Both have moderate rates of natural increase, augmented in Australia's case by very high levels of immigration. Their greenhouse gas emissions show that both have high levels of per capita consumption, though again Australia stands out as particularly profligate.

There is free movement of citizens between Australia and New Zealand and a degree of freedom of movement between some Pacific Islands and New Zealand. Outside of the European Union such arrangements are unusual. But from a sociological perspective it is puzzling that so few Papua New Guineans appear to be taking part in this circulation of people within Oceania.

References

- ¹ See CIA World Factbook <<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2147rank.html?countryName=Australia&countryCode=as®ionCode=au&rank=6#as>> accessed 7 March 2011.
- ² The Population Reference Bureau (PRB), 2010 World Data Sheet, Washington DC
- ³ See the list of developing countries as declared by the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs <http://www.ausaid.gov.au/ngos/devel_list.cfm> accessed 12 March 2011. The exceptions are French Polynesia, New Caledonia and Guam.

- ⁴ CIA World Factbook, op. cit.
- ⁵ R. Birrell and T. Birrell, *An Issue of People* (second edition), Longman Cheshire, Melbourne, 1987, p. 187. See also R. J. S. Beeton et al., *Australia: State of the Environment 2006: Independent report to the Australian Government Minister for the Environment and Heritage*, Department of the Environment and Heritage, Canberra, 2006, pp. 72-75.
- ⁶ It is a welcome innovation that the Population Reference Bureau now provides data on migration but there are inaccuracies. The 2010 World Data Sheet gives a rate of 13 per thousand for Australia and 5 per 1000 for New Zealand. In fact the rate for Australia in 2009-10 was 9.6 per thousand and, in 2008-09, 14.3 per thousand. In New Zealand in 2008-09 it was 1.7 per thousand and, in 2007-08, 1.1 per thousand: rates calculated from the data in Tables 2 and 3 in this paper.
- ⁷ B. Birrell and E. Healy, 'Net overseas migration: why is it so high?' *People and Place*, vol. 18, no. 2, 2010, Table 2, p. 59
- ⁸ The data are for former residents of Australia, probably citizens using the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement. But they may include citizens of other countries migrating under other arrangements. See Table 5 in *International Travel and Migration* (Statistics New Zealand), op. cit.
- ⁹ *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects 2006-07 Edition*, Department of Immigration and Citizenship, Canberra, 2008, pp. 77, 80
- ¹⁰ Tables 5 and 6, *International Travel and Migration*, op. cit.
- ¹¹ *Australian Demographic Statistics: June Quarter 2010*, Catalogue no. 3101.0, ABS, December 2010, p. 60. The concept of NOM is similar to that of net permanent and long-term migration used by New Zealand: see note to Table 3.
- ¹² C. W. Stahl and R. T. Appleyard, *Migration and Development in the Pacific Islands: Lessons from the New Zealand Experience*, Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), 2007, pp. iv-v.
- ¹³ B. Birrell and V. Rapson, 'New Zealanders in Australia: the end of an era?' *People and Place*, vol. 9, no. 1, 2001, Table 3, p. 8. The numbers of third-country migrants entering by this route may have diminished with the changes to the rules on welfare; after 2001 New Zealand citizens arriving by the TTTA no longer had automatic access to the Australian welfare system.
- ¹⁴ Stahl and Appleyard, 2007, op. cit., p. v
- ¹⁵ Statistics NZ Home > Census > 2006 Census Data > Classification Counts Tables > About people Table 6 birth-place-usually-resident-pop-count.xls; *ibid.*, Table 9 ethnic-group-census-usually-resident-pop-count.xls
- ¹⁶ *Migration: 2008-09, Catalogue no. 3412.0*, ABS, 2010 (July), p. 50
- ¹⁷ J. Griffin, 'Papua New Guineans', J. Jupp (Ed.), *The Australian People: An Encyclopedia of the Nation, Its People and Their Origins*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2001, p. 618
- ¹⁸ CIA World Fact Book, Papua New Guinea <www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pp.html> accessed 11 March 2011; see also Population Reference Bureau, 2010, op. cit.
- ¹⁹ S. E. Rice and S. Patrick, *Index of State Weakness in the Developing World*, the Brookings Institution, Washington, DC, 2008, pp. 39-42
- ²⁰ See M. McKenna, 'Up north, there's another boatpeople issue', *The Australian*, 1 January 2011, p. 1.
- ²¹ See for example Immigration New Zealand's 'Apply and Settle Homepage' at <<http://www.immigration.govt.nz/migrant/>>. See also B. Birrell and V. Rapson, 'New Zealanders in Australia: the end of an era?' *People and Place*, vol. 9, no. 1, 2001, p. 7, and R. Farmer, 'New Zealand's "targeted" immigration policy, 1991 to 1996', *People and Place*, vol. 5, no. 1, 1997, pp. 1-15.
- ²² See K. Betts, 'Explaining Australian immigration: a review', *The Journal of the Australian Population Association*, vol. 13, no. 2, 1996, pp. 195-229.
- ²³ The data are based on calendar years. Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (various issues), op. cit.
- ²⁴ The previous record was 172,900 in 1988, followed by 152,505 in 1950 (calendar years).
- ²⁵ There is a powerful growth lobby in Australia, centred on the property development industry and on media interests, both of which profit from population growth. The former make large donations to political parties and the latter can run negative stories about politicians perceived to be anti-growth. See K. Betts and M. Gilding, 'The growth lobby and Australia's immigration policy', *People and Place*, vol. 14, no. 4, 2006, pp. 40-52.
- ²⁶ See Public Consultation <<http://www.environment.gov.au/sustainability/population/consultation/index.html>> accessed 10 March 2010.
- ²⁷ H. Turton, *Greenhouse gas emissions in industrialised countries: where does Australia stand? Discussion Paper Number 66*, The Australia Institute, 2004, p. vii
- ²⁸ *ibid.*, p. viii