

demoz

newsletter of the Australian Population Association

Demoz Number 48

March 2001

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Some months have now lapsed since our very enjoyable and stimulating 10th Biennial Conference, under the theme *-Population and Globalisation: Australia in the 21st Century*, was held in Melbourne late last year. A new council was elected at the AGM held on Friday December 1st in Melbourne, and I find myself as your new President welcoming new members to Council and thanking those who have served the association so competently and efficiently over the last few years. The new members elected to Council are: Ms Margaret Young as Secretary, Mr Fearnley Szuster as Treasurer, Dr Adriana Vanden Heuvel as member of Council - all based in Adelaide, and Dr Natalie Jackson as our first Tasmanian representative on Council. The full list of Council members and their contact details are provided later in this issue and we encourage you to contact any of us if you require information about the activities of the Association or would like to suggest some new initiatives.

We are very fortunate that Emeritus Professor Jack Caldwell has agreed to be our new Patron following the death of Professor W. D. (Mick) Borrie early last year. He is currently the Director of the Health Transition Centre at the National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health at the ANU in Canberra. He was formerly the Head of Demography at the ANU, and was foundation President of the Australian Population Association, 1980-82. In more recent years, he has held the prestigious position of President of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) in the period 1994 to 1997 and was Vice President in the prior term, 1989 to 1993. Emeritus Professor Caldwell's wide ranging experience and interests are clearly illustrated in his membership of numerous Editorial Boards, most notably: *Population and Development Review*, *Social Science and Medicine*, *International Family Planning Perspectives*, *Journal of Comparative Studies*, *New Perspectives in Anthropological and Social Demography*, *Health Transition Review*, *African Journal of Reproductive Health*, *Bulletin of the World Health Organisation*, *Pakistan Development Review*, and the former *Journal of the Australian Population Association*, relaunched under the new name- *Journal of Population Research*.

On behalf of Council I would like to express our gratitude to members of the outgoing committee for their invaluable contribution over the past few years. Martin Bell as President of the Brisbane-based Council, needs special acknowledgement for his excellent leadership and for his role in fostering changes to the *Journal* to widen its international appeal. To the retiring members: A special thank you to Gary Ward for his long-service to Council and the very efficient and professional way he has carried out his Secretarial duties over many years. To Iain Moore, the Treasurer, thank you for guiding us through a difficult year brought about by the introduction of the GST and for so expertly balancing our 'books' during the period that Council has been based in Brisbane. Our appreciation to Ross Barker, one of our longest serving members on council, for his untiring efforts to make the association relevant for all members, not just the academics! A very special thank you to Kathy Betts, for organising the excellent Program and collection of papers (available on CD), which made the Melbourne Conference such a success.

The Melbourne Conference organising committee, most notably Christine Kilmartin, Kathy Betts and Christine Holland, need to be especially thanked for sacrificing their valuable time, their good judgement in the selection of plenary sessions and speakers, and for the excellent social program enjoyed by all attendees. The Conference began with the Borrie Lecture given by Emeritus Professor Jerzy Zubrzycki on the topic *The Borrie Legacy: a Foundation for Australian Population Policy*, and ended with the Minister for Immigration, the Hon Philip Ruddock speaking on *A Sustainable Population Future for Australia*. The Plenary sessions: Global Cities, Environment and Population, and Immigration, were all well attended with overseas speakers such as Professor Paul Ehrlich, Professor Peter Hooimeijer, and Professor Philip Martin complementing our local population experts and providing the basis for some lively discussion. Congratulations to the Melbourne contingent for a job well done and many thanks to all

participants. We look forward to the next conference to be held next year in Sydney, October 2-4th 2002 at the University of New South Wales.

I should also mention that at the Melbourne Conference Minister Ruddock launched the monograph entitled: *Immigration, Settlement and Ethnicity in Post-war Australia: a selection of the writing of Charles Price* edited by Graeme Hugo. We were privileged to have Dr Charles Price and his wife Elizabeth attend the Conference and be present at the launch. This publication was sponsored by the Association and is available for sale, as indicated later in this issue.

The new Council met in Adelaide in early February to plan for the year ahead and to explore some new directions. We were pleased to welcome 17 new members as a result of the Conference and noted that a number of members had not paid their subscriptions for the current financial year. Some discussion was focussed upon the APA Web Site, which has not progressed very much further despite considerable effort over the past year. I would like to thank Neil Coffee for the time he has put in to maintain the Web Site and also GISCA at Adelaide University who have provided free server space over the life of the current APA site. It was hoped that in future the web might play a more important role in the dissemination of news to members, and we have confidence that Len Smith as Web Master will have our new web address up and running soon. We have plans for a new membership directory with members supplying details of their research interests as coded to a predetermined list similar to that used by PAA. Other initiatives relate to encouraging more post-graduate students in the field of population studies to participate in the activities of the Association. A proposal was put forward to make the Borrie Lecture an annual event. Another suggestion was to have a seminar focussed on population issues relating to State and regional situations. You will be informed of developments in future issues of *Demoz*.

I am fortunate that Andrew Middleton has agreed to continue as *Demoz* Editor and seek your assistance in providing him with some interesting articles, comments, or statistics that you feel may be of interest to readers. I look forward to working with Council and hope that we can advance the Association and its role in promoting interest in population issues in Australia and in the wider global context. Please feel free to bring forward any issues for comment or discussion.

Dianne Rudd
Lecturer in Population Studies,
Department of Geographical and Environmental Studies,
Adelaide University, Adelaide,
South Australia. 5005

A NEW MAILING ADDRESS

Readers should take note of the new mailing address for the Association. Correspondence should now be directed to:

The Secretary,
AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ASSOCIATION
Geographical and Environmental Studies
University of Adelaide
Adelaide
South Australia 5005

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

It has been some time since the last edition of *Demoz*. In the intervening period we have had the 10th biennial Population Conference in Melbourne and of course Christmas. For those of you that attended the Conference I hope that you gained as much as I did. It was a great experience both from the formal side, through presentations, and also the informal side through the lunches and Conference dinner. I look forward to the offerings of Sydney in 2002.

While this issue contains some of the features that you have seen previously it could much benefit from a wider range of contributors. The usual suspects can be found in the form of updates from the ABS, AIHW and DIMA. Once again there is the contribution from the Population Specialty Group, Association of American Geographers, courtesy of Tom Boswell. Unfortunately there is little from the Population Association of New Zealand because their newsletter is currently in limbo following the retirement from the editorial post of Dr Jacqueline Lidgard. We can only hope that it will continue in some form or other.

As usual I am on the lookout to improve *Demoz* and make it more interesting with each successive issue. To do this I need articles of interest, news and other snippets of information that might be of interest to readers. Our membership covers academics, students, public servants, the business community, and others with an interest in population so there are plenty of sources for materials that could be published. It's just a matter of thinking about *Demoz* when you see such stuff and sending it to me! Please send material at any time, preferably as you come across it. I look forward to hearing from you!

This edition's article relating to tertiary institutions focuses on Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT). While not an institution with a mainstream demography program it does have many courses, which are strongly connected with population issues. Bernadette Harrison contributed the article. It was much appreciated. If you want your institution to be next just send me a message.

The issue of how members would like to receive *Demoz* and in what format was discussed at the recent National Council meeting. Should it be a briefer paper newsletter or something conveyed in electronic form? I would be interested in your views. Either way I still need contributions of interest!

Items may be sent to me electronically at my email address in files compatible with Word 2000: andrew.middleton@abs.gov.au. My postal address for other correspondence: c/- ABS, GPO Box 2272, Adelaide 5001.

Andrew Middleton

TASMANIA'S OWN POPULATION WEBSITE

For all your Tasmanian population data needs go straight to <http://www.taspop.tasbis.com/>.

This new website contains information relating to all aspects of Tasmania's population – size, growth, fertility, mortality, migration, projections, school ages, working populations, seniors. There are links to other important websites (including the APA site) as well as details about coming events.

A notable item is the launch of the Tasmanian Branch of the APA. This will take place in the first week in June 2001 at the University of Tasmania. For further information view the website or contact Dr Natalie Jackson at Natalie.Jackson@utas.edu.au.

APA 10th BIENNIAL CONFERENCE – MELBOURNE 2000

Demographers from all over the world gathered in Melbourne for Australian Population Association's 10th biennial Conference. The location was the picturesque Rydges Riverwalk Hotel on the banks of the Yarra River, just a short tram ride from the heart of Melbourne.

As is the custom the Borrie Lecture was held on the evening before the Conference proper. Emeritus Professor Jerzy Zubrzycki provided the 2000 address in the new Museum of Victoria. For those of us who had not previously seen this building it was quite a revelation and contrasted sharply with the nearby Exhibition Building. It will provide visitors with many items and features of interest when fully opened.

Professor Zubrzycki paid tribute to Professor W. D. 'Mick' Borrie's work and his legacy to the field of demographic research – 'his interpretation of the final stage of demographic transition, his belief in what he called the evolution of the unique human being, and the policy implication of these trends'. Part of Borrie's legacy was also his pioneering effort to establish population studies as a discipline in Australia.

The Borrie Lecture received quite a bit of media coverage, particularly the newspapers. The issues of declining fertility rates and family friendly government policy were discussed in detail. It was noted that although immigration is often at the centre of attention its impact on population growth is limited.

The Conference officially commenced on the Wednesday. The first plenary session, 'Global Cities', was presented by Professor Pieter Hooimeijer (Utrecht University), Associate Professor Kevin O'Connor (Monash University) and Professor Gavin Jones (Australian National University). They all provided interesting insights into the role and function of megalopolises around the world.

The Conference themes and sessions presented us with a variety of views and glimpses of contemporary research. While it was impossible to attend all the sessions I was impressed by the quality of presentation and the content of the discussions were quite thought provoking at times.

Conferences are not just about listening to others talk. No, they are much more. The opportunity to interact with others in the field of demography is exciting. Rydges Riverwalk provided a unique setting for this with tables set in a sunny courtyard (although I wished at times that I had brought a hat!). The food was plentiful and tasty. I hope some of you took the opportunity to take a walk down by the river.

Williamstown provided the venue for the Conference dinner. A quick trip by bus over the Westgate Bridge afforded many of us a view of Melbourne that we have not seen before. The difference between daylight vistas and nighttime was amazing. For those that attended the dinner it was an extremely pleasant and interesting night. Conversation was varied while the food and wine was well received. The port setting, for those that managed to get a balcony table, provided a beautiful backdrop.

One of the most entertaining sessions, in terms of presenters, material and questions from the floor, was the 'Environment and Population' plenary with Professor Paul Ehrlich (Stanford University), Mr David Buckingham (Business Council of Australia) and Dr Tim Flannery (Museum of South Australia). The issue of sustainable levels of population in terms of our environment brought out some interesting points. Australia faces a future of declining population because of declining fertility rates. Immigration will not alter this trend to any great extent. Arguments were put forward that suggested that Australia should significantly reduce its population to ensure that the environment survives. Other opinions suggested that changes to current practices, allied with new technologies, would provide the solutions for the future.

Another interesting point was the discussion about the balance between the world's 'haves' and have nots'. Ehrlich suggested that if the two extremes met somewhere in the middle then the world would have the capacity to meet its energy and resource needs. On the face of it this sounded good, but I suspect there might be some difficulty in getting the 'haves' to give up some of what they currently have for the sake of a 'better world'.

The Minister for Immigration, the Hon. Philip Ruddock, provided the finale for the Conference. He gave an address that highlighted the Government's role and achievements in terms of immigration and population policy. I am not sure that he had anything new to offer listeners, however, he did attract a few questions that were of interest to audience. One of Mr Ruddock's tasks was to launch the publication, which contains the selected works of 'Dr Charles Price'. Dr Price was on hand to receive a copy. He rightly received applause for this recognition of his distinguished career. (Note that there is an order form for this publication on the rear of the newsletter).

In conclusion it would be remiss not to thank the organisers. Christine Kilmartin, Dr Katherine Betts and Christine Holland did a wonderful job. By their own admission not everything went quite as planned but then that is often the way. They are to be congratulated for putting on a fine Conference. Even the weather was great!

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

**Population Change: The Challenges for Policy and Planning in the 21st Century,
Population Association of New Zealand
28-29 June 2001
Wellington, New Zealand**

PANZ intend to hold its 2001 Conference in Wellington, New Zealand in the middle of 2001. Papers are being called for that cover topics such as: ageing populations; population decline; migration – internal, emigration and immigration; health; family; labour market and education; business demography; methodological issues; and the 2001 Census. See <http://www.rsnz.govt.nz/clan/panz/>.

**APA Conference 2002
2-4 October 2002
University of New South Wales
Sydney, Australia**

The eleventh biennial APA Conference will be held in Sydney in October 2002. The Conference will be held at the University of New South Wales. The Borrie Lecture will take place on the evening of the 1st October. At this stage of planning the composition of the program is in its infancy. So for those of you that intend to attend you can follow the progress by regularly checking the APA website. Pencil the dates into your calendar now!!

**International Union for the Scientific Study of Population XXIVth General Population Conference
of the IUSSP
20-24 August 2001
Salvador, Brazil**

For those that might be interested see <http://www.iussp.org/Brazil2001/>.

ASSOCIATION NEWS

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) was held on December 1 at the Rydges Riverwalk Hotel in Melbourne on the last day of the recent Conference. Prior to this a meeting of the National Executive Council took place on Tuesday 28 November, also in Melbourne.

A major outcome of the AGM was the election of a new council. Dr Martin Bell stepped down as Association President. Dianne Rudd, from the University of Adelaide was elected as president for the next two years. Full details of the new National Executive Council can be found at the back of the newsletter.

President's Report

Dr Martin Bell briefly covered a number of issues, which included:

- The death of the Association's Patron, Professor W. D. Borrie;
- Work associated with the introduction of the GST;
- Re-launch of the journal, with special thanks to Dr Heather Booth;
- The W. D. Borrie prize programs, with special thanks to Dr Anne Larson;
- The production of the works of Dr Charles Price with a special thanks to Professor Graeme Hugo;
- The Millenium Meeting with special thanks to Dr Gordon Carmichael.

Secretary's Report

Dr Gary Ward reported that at 27 November 2000 APA membership stood at 235. This consisted of 190 ordinary, 27 student and 18 concessional members. There are a further 32 Corporate members.

Treasurer's Report

Iain Moore reported that the financial state of the APA continued to be healthy even though expenditure exceeded income. The introduction of the GST has caused some problems but these have been mainly overcome.

Journal of Population Research

Since the last AGM the Association's Journal has changed its name from the *Journal of the Australian Population Association* to the *Journal of Population Research*.

You will have received issue 17(2) by now. A special issue based on the APA-PANZ Millenium meeting will be released later in 2001.

1999 W. D. Borrie Prize

The 1999 undergraduate essay prize was awarded to Ms Julie Elliott for her essay titled 'An assessment of the causes and consequences of high prevalence of AIDS in African countries'.

The 1999 postgraduate essay prize was awarded to Mr Jacob Shakumenzya R Malungo for his essay titled 'Combining qualitative and quantitative research methodologies in understanding sexual networking in the era of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa: Zambian perspectives'.

Congratulations to both winners. (Ed.)

Works of Dr Charles Price

The Minister for Immigration, the Hon. Philip Ruddock, launched the selected works of Dr Charles Price at the 2000 APA Conference in Melbourne.

National Executive Council Meeting

The first meeting of the new Council took place on February 2nd 2001 at the University of Adelaide.

The new President, Di Rudd, welcomed the new members to Council and extended her thanks, particularly to outgoing members of Council, for their contributions. Ms Rudd specifically mentioned Dr Gary Ward for his Secretarial duties, Iain Moore for his efforts as Treasurer and Ross Barker for his untiring efforts on Council and in the wider community.

Conference 2002

Dr Nick Parr indicated that a Conference Committee had been established for the Sydney 2002 Conference. The Committee consists of:

- S Nugent – Conference Program Convenor;
- N Parr – Convenor of the Conference Committee;
- C Smith – Treasurer;
- B Wong – Secretary;
- D White – Promotion and Publicity.

The suggested timing for the Conference is during Common Week, 30 September to 11 October 2002 at venue that is close to the heart of Sydney.

(Ed. Note that the Conference dates have now been confirmed as October 2-4 2002).

MILLENNIUM MEETING WITH PANZ

In September 1992, just prior to the last APA Conference to be held in Sydney, a meeting of representatives of the APA and our trans-Tasman counterpart, the Population Association of New Zealand (PANZ), was held in Canberra. When President of the APA during 1997-98 I suggested that a further such meeting might be held in New Zealand to mark the millenium. That proposal was favourably received by both Associations' Councils, and with the support of my successor, Martin Bell, and his PANZ counterpart, Arvind Zodgekar, the meeting took place in Wellington on June 29-30, 2000.

Following an Association-wide call for expressions of interest in attending this meeting, a delegation of 11 APA members was selected by Council. This process sought representation across a range of areas of demographic expertise, across the academic and non-university sectors, across Council and the wider membership, and also sought both gender balance and student representation.

After consultation with the New Zealanders it was agreed that Day One would feature presentations on 'Key demographic issues' each country was facing, and on 'Immigration and population policy'. Peter McDonald and Di Rudd (on behalf of Graeme Hugo) presented papers on behalf of APA on the former theme, and Siew-Ean Khoo and Don Rowland presented on the latter theme. New Zealand's presenters were Ian Pool on 'Key demographic issues', and Andrew Trlin and Richard Bedford (and collaborators) on 'Immigration and population policy'. Both sessions were followed by lively discussion.

Day Two featured four shorter sessions, again with presentations from both countries. Natalie Jackson and I presented on 'Fertility and family formation' (Ian Pool, Dharmalingham and Janet Sceats presented for PANZ), Rebecca Kippen and John Paice presented on 'Future demographic changes' (Arvind Zodgekar and Mansoor Khawaja), Martin Bell presented on 'Internal migration' (James Newell), and John Taylor and Kate Ross presented on 'Indigenous population issues' (Cyril Mako).

All in all the exercise proved very worthwhile, and the hospitality of the New Zealanders was greatly appreciated. The two Associations shared the costs, and the ultimate return to their wider memberships will be an edited volume featuring the bulk of the papers presented. It is hoped to have this out some time in the latter part of 2001.

Gordon Carmichael

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

The association extends a warm welcome to the following new members whose applications were approved by the Association since the last issue of *Demoz* in mid-2000:

Membership

Prof. Alison Mackinnon	SA	Ordinary	Mr Peter Carter	Vic	Ordinary
Mr Ted Whybrow	Qld	Ordinary	Mr Andrew Kopras	ACT	Ordinary
Ms Angelique Parr	NSW	Ordinary	Dr Iwu Utomu	ACT	Ordinary
Dr Joe Flood	Vic	Ordinary	Mr Malcolm Gall	ACT	Ordinary
Dr Joan Cunningham	NT	Ordinary	Ms Jane Young	ACT	Ordinary
Ms Sheila Newman	Vic	Ordinary	Mr Lyle Allan	Vic	Ordinary
Mrs Judy Tyers	Vic	Ordinary	Dr Janis Shaw	NT	Ordinary
Ms Kellie Marks	Vic	Ordinary	Dr Christine McMurray	ACT	Ordinary
Mr Vin Martin	Vic	Ordinary	Dr Tom Wilson	University of Southampton	Ordinary
Miss Rupa Mukherjee	NSW	Ordinary			
Mr Denis McCormack	Vic	Ordinary			
Ms Katrina Nicholson	SA	Ordinary			
Mr Tim Higgins	ACT	Ordinary			

Journal

Statistics Canada Library Canada

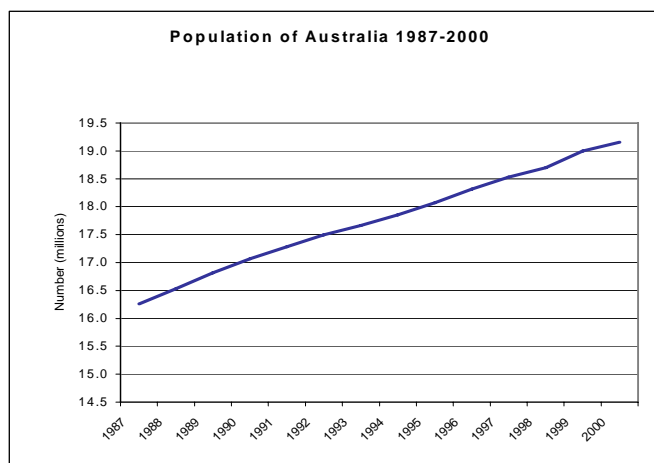
AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION UPDATE

At the time of going to print the latest population information from the ABS was:

		Rates		
		June 1999	June 2000	2000
Population	('000)	18937.2	19157.0	..
Natural increase	('000)	121.7	120.8	..
Net overseas migration	('000)	85.1	99.1	..
Live births	('000)	250.0	248.5	13.0
Total fertility rate		1.7
Deaths	('000)	128.3	127.7	6.7
Infant deaths	('000)	1.3	1.3	5.3
Standardised death rate		5.7
Marriages	('000)	110.3	114.2	6.0

ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 2000 (Cat. No. 3101.0)

Australia's preliminary estimated resident population at June 2000 was 19,157,000 persons. This was an increase of 219,800 over the June 1999 estimate.



Estimated World Population

As of January 2001 6,116,000,000
Annual Growth 82,000,000

Extrapolated from the mid-2000 population on Population Reference Bureau's *2000 World Population Data Sheet*.

LADO RUZICKA AT 80

The following article has been kindly contributed by our new Patron, Emeritus Professor Jack Caldwell. (Ed.)

Lado Ruzicka was Czechoslovakia's gift to Australian demography. He brought a brilliant scientific mind to this country and a deep knowledge of statistical demography. He rewrote Australia's demography and taught the generation of Australian and foreign statistical demographers who were to make a mark on the world (see Alan Lopez's dedicatory tribute to his teacher on the frontispiece of the Murray and Lopez series of volumes on *The Global Burden of Disease*). Above all - from my point of view - he gave me tremendous and much needed support in the ANU's Department of Demography from his arrival in 1971 until his retirement at the end of 1985 with knowledge, carefully balanced advice, wisdom, and a philosophy of life that rose to all occasions.

Ladislav Theodor Ruzicka was born in Prague on 9 November 1920, just two years after the creation of Czechoslovakia out of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. When he was 18 the country was occupied and dismembered following the Munich Pact. In November 1939 the Germans closed the universities and they were not to open again for six years. This interrupted his training in economics. After the war, Lado began a Ph.D. in economics at Prague's ancient and prestigious Charles University on the economic impact of the deportation of 2.5 million Sudetan Germans, which led to population projections and hence to demography. He learnt how to construct projections from Enid Charles' chapter on the subject in her husband, Lancelot Hogben's 1938 classic, *Political Arithmetic*. Thereafter, he produced the first Czech population projections - hopefully closer to subsequent Czech reality than Enid's own projections of the future of Britain's population. Unfortunately he was removed from the University before the thesis could be completed.

By 1958 Lado was a lecturer in statistics in the University's Medical School of Hygiene and Epidemiology focusing on demography and writing a Ph.D. on the health status of the working-age population (later published by the Academy of Sciences). Subsequently, as a requirement for being appointed to a Readership, he successfully submitted another thesis, (the habilitation Thesis – a kind of higher degree which was publicly defended and then published) this time on suicide as a result of relevant data being released in the early 1960s. This is a subject, which has continued to interest him as is evident from recent published papers and a book underway. But in Czechoslovakia in the 1960s it was not the most tactful choice: the regime did not believe there was cause for suicide, and the subject stirred memories of the country's first president, Thomas Masaryk whose study, *Suicides as a Phenomenon of Modern Civilisation*, preceded that of Emile Durkheim by almost 20 years. In 1968 he joined the United Nations Population Division in New York as a consultant, and the following year went to India for two years as United Nations Expert at the International Institute for Population Studies, Chembur, Bombay. An important cohort of Indian demographers give great credit to his input into the institute and their education during those years.

When Lado applied to come to Australia he sent an impressive CV, but also a pile of books and papers in Czech. George Zubrzycki, starting with his knowledge of Polish, toiled on these so that we could submit a report to the selection committee. Even then, the committee said that it would not give a 50-year-old man, who wrote in a mysterious language, tenure immediately. The Senior and Professorial Fellowships were to come later. There were also immigration problems and the authorities, employing a cloak-and-dagger and approach, taught me to refer to him only as "Mr Wilson". In his typically adventurous way, Lado changed his air ticket from Bombay to Canberra for a cheaper one to Perth, where he bought an old Holden-Torana and drove in spite of a series of problems across Australia to the

Coombs Building, ANU. His first words at the front door were "No one told me that Canberra was Scandinavia in the South Seas". Those were the days when his speech was entrancingly tinged with Indian-English expressions and pronunciations.

Lado settled down immediately to teach and research, and a stream of papers poured forth. He gave all his waking hours to demography and to the Department. He also made a major input into Mick Borrie's National Population Inquiry, early seeing the implications of the onset of Australian fertility decline after 1971. The only exception to this relentless application was when he went walkabout, inviting colleagues for a drink and astonishing them by choosing for this purpose the Major Mitchell pub in Berrima or its equivalent in Cooma (IIPS staff have similar memories of going to Puna or further afield). I enjoyed his insights when collaborating on the book, *The End of Demographic Transition in Australia* or papers and chapters like "The Australian fertility transition" for *Population and Development Review* or "Demographic levels and trends" for the World Fertility Survey conference and volume. He always took an interest in social and demographic change in the Third World, as evidenced by his editing of *The Economic and Social Supports for High Fertility*.

Lado wrote the syllabuses which allowed the ANU to establish the MA (Demography) program (now the Graduate Program in Demography) in 1976 and subsequently lectured in its courses. He also made a major contribution to establishing the computer database for the Matlab Demographic Surveillance System in Bangladesh. He received recognition in Australia and internationally. He was the second Vice President of the Australian Population Association, 1982-84, and the first, and standard setting, editor of its *Journal of the Australian Population Association*. He headed the IUSSP's Scientific Committee on the Biological and Social Correlates of Mortality, organising important workshops and editing volumes from them, and was coordinator of the CICRED research program, The Effects of Social, Political and Structural Changes upon Mortality.

Lado retired at the end of 1985 and he and his wife, Penny Kane, moved to one of Australia's only real villages, the old gold mining town of Major's Creek, where they imaginatively turned the abandoned old school into a magnificent place to live and visit. There, singly and collaboratively, they write, edit, review and consult for WHO, AusAID and other bodies. Fourteen books, chapters and papers appeared during the 1990s and Lado is at present working on a definitive book, *Suicide and Attempted Suicide: An Epidemiological Study*. They also use Major's Creek as a base for four-wheel drive expeditions all over Australia, especially the remote, lonely deserts. Few immigrants have been as completely assimilated as Lado and Penny, and yet both continue to bring much from the outside world to us.

Lado Ruzicka, at 80, continues to set for us high intellectual and civilised standards.

Jack Caldwell

**POPULATION SPECIALTY GROUP
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS**

Once again Tom Boswell has been kind enough to provide a variety of information from the newsletter of the Population Specialty Group – Association of American Geographers. This articles referred to here can be found in their most recent newsletter (Vol. 21, Fall 2000).

Tom has served for the past ten years as editor of the PSG newsletter and has decided to hand over to someone else. Hopefully the new editor will continue to exchange information so that readers of both Associations can see what is happening in other parts of the globe.

The newsletter contains several items concerning the recent Census 2000 conducted by the US Bureau of the Census. Information on products, as well as a timetable for release, is mentioned.

For those of you who don't yet know, Bill Frey has returned to the faculty of the University of Michigan's Population Studies Center where he will be also be directing the Social Science Data Analysis Network (www.ssdan.net) 'Census in the Classroom Project'.

The newsletter contains a number of items that refer to migration, particularly internal migration as it relates to the US.

The first is a review of William A. V. Clark's book *'The California Cauldron: Immigration and the Fortunes of Local Communities'* by Eric P. Chang of the University of Florida.

The book contains a thorough analysis of the economic, social, and political issues that confront immigrants when they settle in the US, particularly California. A central theme of the book is assimilation: how do immigrants adapt to American culture and customs and how does this affect their ability to climb the increasingly steepening socioeconomic ladder. Clark contends that a higher effort of assimilation

correlates with a more rapid ascent into social and financial stability.

Clark analyses factors that motivate people to migrate to the US including immigrants from wealthy and poor backgrounds. He discusses chain migration suggesting that while it preserves cultural backgrounds it also acts to create separation from the American mainstream.

The book also discusses the political debates surrounding both legal and illegal immigration.

These issues are of interest to Australian demographers. Sounds like it may be worth a read. (Ed.)

A report released by the US Commerce Department's Census Bureau titled *'Geographical Mobility: March 1998 to March 1999'* (Update), pp20-531 indicates that 43 million US residents (or 16% of the population) moved to a new residence within the one year period. The report also highlights several other points of interest:

- The South was the only region with a significant increase in population due to internal migration;
- Moving rates declined with age: 32% of people in their 20s moved while only 5% of those aged 65 and over did so;
- 59% moved within the same county, 20% moved to another county within the same State, 18% moved to another State, while 3% moved to the US from abroad.

As Australia moves towards the 2001 Census it is interesting to read about the debate that is occurring within the US with respect to their population counts.

The US Census Bureau has been using statistical sampling to adjust its initial census counts. The Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation survey of 314,000 housing units nation wide is designed to

improve the quality of the census count, especially at 'census block' level. Dr Prewitt, the Census Bureau Director, called the census an 'estimation of the truth'. The Director challenged the assertion that statistical estimation could lead to partisan advantage.

(Ed. The population counts produced by the ABS are used by the Australian Electoral Commission to draw the electoral boundaries in Australia at national and State level.)

If you are interested in this topic email Terri Ann Lowenthal of the US Census Bureau at terriann2k@aol.com.

For those of you interested in ethnicity and racial origin the newsletter outlines some changes that were made to the questions on race and ethnicity for the Census 2000.

The 'Old Standards' had four racial categories: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, and White. There were also two categories of ethnicity: Hispanic Origin and Not of Hispanic Origin.

In 1997 changes were made such that the race categories became: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific

Islander, Black or African American, and White. Notably respondents can also select more than one category where they self identify.

The ethnicity categories became: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino

The new standards apply to all federal agencies. As with the ABS data is confidential and is not passed onto to other parties except in confidentialised aggregated tables.

Information about these changes are available at www.fdles.state.fl.us. A fact sheet issued in March 2000 titled '*Bureau Fact Sheet on Race*' is available.

Until a new editor is found I am sure Tom will be able to answer any queries or direct you to the correct person. So for more information contact:

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POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND (PANZ) NEWS

At the time of writing the future of the PANZ newsletter is under review. Dr Jacqueline Lidgard who has kindly supplied information in the past has hung up her pen and retired from her duties as newsletter editor after serving for a considerable period of time.

I would like to thank Dr Lidgard for her contributions over the past couple of years and wish her well for the future.

It is to be hoped that PANZ continues with the newsletter in some shape or form because newsletters, even in this age of electronic communications still have a vital role to play.

The PANZ website contains many features including information about the association, conferences, seminars and workshops, as well as containing links to other organisations. The site can be accessed via <http://panz.rsnz.govt.nz/>.

RMIT: A PROFILE

This is part of a continuing series that looks at teaching and research institutions around Australia. During the recent APA 2000 Conference Bernadette Harrison from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) presented a paper entitled "Postmodern Cities and Life In Melbourne in the Year 2000". While RMIT does not have a Demography program in the same manner as some of the other tertiary institutions it does have several courses that are uniquely linked to population issues. Bernadette, a Lecturer in the Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure Unit, lectures in two main areas, 'Postmodern cities and hospitality and tourism development' and 'Globalisation and the factors impacting on hospitality and tourism'. She has kindly provided the following information for readers. (Ed.)

RMIT University has approximately 55,000 students who undertake courses and carry out research work over three main campuses and a technology estate. The University, which remains in touch with in excess of 75,000 alumni living and working all around the world, is committed to life-long learning and providing higher degrees and research opportunities to people at all stages of their professional careers. To achieve the goal of developing relevant tertiary programs and quality research, industry based partnerships are central to RMIT, thus producing graduates and research capable of innovative solutions for the real world.

With this goal in mind, RMIT offers a range of courses and Research Centres, which grapple with issues relevant to population research. It may be useful to outline some of the most relevant Faculties and Programs and Research Centres at RMIT for the readers of *Demoz* to keep abreast of University developments.

RMIT has seven faculties: Applied Science; Art, Design and Communication; RMIT Business; Constructed Environment; Education, Language and Community Services; Engineering; and Life Sciences. Within these Faculties, higher education and TAFE courses are provided in five relevant areas for the population research community:

1. In the area of population studies, particularly drawing upon sociological, political and economic explanations of population change the following RMIT disciplinary areas are available: Social Science and Planning, Early Childhood Education, Social and Community Services, Justice and Youth Studies, Psychology and Intellectual Disability Studies, Art and Culture and Hospitality Tourism and Leisure.
2. In the area of the built environment, planning and designing for population change the following areas of long established courses at RMIT seem worthy of review: Applied and Environmental Sciences; Building and Construction Economics; Architecture and Design; Civil and Geological Engineering; Built Environment; Geospatial Science
3. The biological aspects of population change, with regard to health practice and policy are examined in a range of areas: Applied Biology and Biotechnology; Human Biology and Movement Science; Health and Clinical Sciences; Nursing and Public Health
4. General infrastructure provision to meet social, economic and environmental concerns is dealt with in other specific course work and research areas: Infrastructure Technology; Applied Communications, Statistics and Operations Research, Telecommunications
5. The area of macro economics, population change and the law and financial aspects of low or high

population growth are examined across a range of areas: Economics and Finance; Management, Accounting and Law

Within my own Unit of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, in the School of Marketing and RMIT Business Faculty, a range of issues are researched and developed through the courses offered. The nature of the changing economic base of the developed world to sustain future populations is examined. The development of the hospitality and tourism sectors and the service sector in general are essential to this analysis. The future of work, leisure and communities is analysed using economic, political, social, geographic and cultural frameworks. The very nature of multiculturalism and community is analysed in a range of areas. Information technology and tourism development across the globe, including the less developed world has been the focus of research.

Research Centres at RMIT

In addition to the course areas above, RMIT contains over twenty-five separate Research Centres producing a range of projects commissioned by industry and government and other initiatives.

Particularly interesting to the readers of *Demoz* may be the following centres. For the sake of expediency they are only listed here, however follow up can be done directly to the relevant websites via <http://www.rmit.edu.au>

R&D Enterprises include:

- Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute;
- Interactive Information Institute;
- Envent.

RMIT Centres:

- Centre for Advanced Technology in Telecommunications;
- Centre for Applied Social Research
- Centre for Design
- Centre for International Research on Communication and Information Technologies (CIRCIT)
- Transport Research Centre
- Centre for Workplace Culture Change
- Centre for Youth Affairs Research and Development

RMIT Partnership with the Northern Melbourne Region.

RMIT has recently embarked on a Northern Partnership with an alliance of government agencies, such as local councils, private companies and educational bodies focused on development and planning of the northern suburbs of Melbourne. This partnership seeks to create a 'brand' for the region and the project which will create an Internet site to fast track the development of commercial and social infrastructure in the region. This is an example of RMIT committing itself to real life ventures that draw upon the University's wide-ranging scholarly resources to facilitate practical outcomes and create a brighter future for the community.

The RMIT Homepage will provide you with a range of links to all of the areas mentioned in this article, alternatively, the University is contactable via telephone 03 9925 2000 in Melbourne.

ABS DEMOGRAPHY NEWS

1 Population growth

The preliminary estimated resident population of Australia at June 2000 was 19.2 million persons. The population increased by 219,900 persons in 1999-00 (120,800 from natural increase and 99,100 from net overseas migration).

At 1.2%, Australia's population growth rate for the year ended June 2000 was below the world rate of 1.3%. The Australian rate was similar to those experienced by New Zealand (also 1.2%), Thailand (1.0%), China and the United States of America (each 0.9%). Japan (0.2%), Germany and the United Kingdom (each 0.3%) experienced lower population growth rates than Australia, while Singapore (3.6%) and Papua New Guinea (2.5%) experienced higher growth rates.

Further information is available in *Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 2000* (Cat. No. 3101.0) released on 14 December 2000.

2 Indigenous issues

For the first time, ABS will be publishing State level experimental life tables for the Indigenous population in *Deaths, Australia, 1999* (Cat. No 3302.0), released on 18 December 2000. Because of the small number of registered deaths and/or very low coverage, Indigenous life tables for 1997-99 were not produced for Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory.

Experimental estimates have been produced for the Torres Strait Islander population. The June 1996 estimate of the Torres Strait Islander population was 42,400 (11% of the total Indigenous population, 386,000 persons). More than half (54%) of the Torres Strait Islander population lived in Queensland (27% in the Torres Strait Area) while the remaining 46% were dispersed throughout the rest of Australia. Further information is available in *Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 2000*

(Cat. No. 3101.0) released on 14 December 2000.

3 Births

Nearly half of all mothers (47%) who registered a baby in 1999 were aged 30 years and over, this was up from one quarter (24%) in 1979. By 1999, women aged 30-34 years had overtaken those aged 25-29 in having the highest fertility rate (108.5 babies per 1,000 women).

The age of women having a baby has steadily increased over time. A mother's median age (where half of mothers were below and half above that age) has increased from 26.5 years in 1979 to 29.7 in 1999, the highest since the beginning of the twentieth century. ABS projections assume the median age of mothers will reach 31.2 years by 2008.

The number of births registered in Australia during 1999 (248,900) declined marginally compared to 1998, reflecting the continuation of declining fertility in Australia. This fall in fertility is associated with the decline in the number of births to young women. On 1999 rates, a woman can expect to have 1.75 babies in her life, well below the level needed for a woman to replace herself and her partner (2.1 births per woman). Australia's fertility has been at below replacement level since 1976. Currently, it is lower than that of the United States of America (2.0) and New Zealand (1.9) but above the levels of Canada (1.5), Japan (1.4) and many European countries such as Italy (1.2).

Teenage girls are now less likely to be mothers. The teenage fertility rate (the number of births in a given year per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years) has been declining since the 1970s, such that teenage girls are now less likely to be mothers than they were thirty years ago. The rate of childbearing among Australian teenage girls peaked at 55.5 births per 1,000 females in 1971, before falling to half its peak level (27.6)

by 1980, and reaching its lowest ever rate of 18.1 births per 1,000 females in 1999.

Of all births registered in 1999, 43% were first births, 32% were second births and the remaining (25%) was third or higher births. If these trends were to continue, it is estimated that over a quarter (26%) of all women would remain childless at the end of their reproductive life.

Further information can be found in *Births, Australia 1999* (Cat. No. 3301.0) released on 16 November 2000. The publication also contains three special articles, *Food and nutrient consumption during pregnancy*, *Teenage fertility* and *Birth order specific fertility rates in Australia, 1986-1999*.

4 Deaths

Malignant neoplasms (cancer) remain the biggest killer and accounted for 27% of the 128,102 deaths registered in 1999. While the number of cancer deaths increased between 1998 and 1999, the standardised death rate for cancer decreased by 1.3%, while the standardised death rate for all causes decreased 2.2% for this period. Other leading causes of death included ischaemic heart diseases (22% of total), and cerebrovascular diseases (10%). Deaths from external causes accounted for 7% of total deaths in 1999 with accidents being the largest contributor and accounted for 4% of total deaths. In 1999 there were 2,133 perinatal deaths. Perinatal deaths comprised stillbirths and deaths of infants within 28 days of birth.

Further information is available in *Causes of Death, Australia 1999* (Cat. No. 3303.0) released on 11 December 2000.

5 Housing

In 1999, seven out of every 10 of Australia's 7.2 million households owned the homes they were living in (either with or without a mortgage). The overall proportion of owner and renter households remains unchanged from 1994.

Life-cycle stages have a strong impact on the tenure of Australian households, generally following a pattern of renting in early adulthood, moving to home purchase and mortgages as relationships and families are formed, and on to outright ownership in older age. For example, young people under 35 and living on their own were most likely to be renting (62%). Only 32% of this group owned their own home (most with a mortgage and some without), compared to 52% of young couples without children. Most (77%) of couples with dependent children owned their own home. However, one-parent households with dependent children were more likely to be renting (58%), than to own their home (40%). The majority of couples with non-dependent children owned their home outright (60%), while for older couples with no children and where the reference person aged 65 or over, this proportion was even higher (88%).

The majority (57%) of Australian homes were reported to be 20 or more years old. In general, Australia's housing stock is in good condition, with the majority of households (80%) reporting no major structural problems with their dwelling.

Further details are contained in *Australian Housing Survey: Housing Characteristics, Costs and Conditions* (Cat. No. 4182.0).

6 CATEGORY JUMPING

A joint study by Siew-Ean Khoo and Peter McDonald from the Australian National University for the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs and ABS has been released. The results of this study are presented in *Demography Working Paper 2000/4 - Category Jumping: Trends, Demographic Impact and Measurement Issues*, which is available on the ABS website:

<http://www.abs.gov.au>

- select Themes/Demography/ABS Demography Working Papers. Comments are welcome.

7 Interstate migration

Quarterly interstate migration data, as published in Table 23 of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. No 3101.0) is now available as a multidimensional dataset in AusStats.

For more information on AusStats please see our website (<http://www.abs.gov.au>), or call our National Inquiry Service (NIS) on 1300 135 070.

8 Population by age and sex

Population by Age and Sex, (State) (Cat. No. 3235.x) contains data at the Statistical Local Area level and is generally published one year after the reference date. ABS is proposing to

discontinue this publication and release the data in electronic form only - as a multidimensional data set in AusStats or in any other form specified by clients. Consultation on this issue will take place during February 2001. If you would like to be involved in this consultation please advise David Jayne: (david.jayne@abs.gov.au or 07 3222 6060).

John Paice

Email john.paice@abs.gov.au
 Website <http://www.abs.gov.au> and select 'Themes' then 'Demography'
 Mail PO Box 10, BELCONNEN, ACT 2616, AUSTRALIA
 Telephone (02) 6252 6411
 Facsimile (02) 6252 7494

NEWS FROM THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

General Practice Activity in Australia 1999–2000

Diabetes is quickly moving up the scale of problems most commonly managed by doctors each year in general practice— according to a report released in December by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Diabetes has jumped from number 12 to the eighth most common problem managed over the last ten years.

General practice activity in Australia 1999–2000 details about 100,000 doctor–patient encounters from a sample of 1000 GPs. It gives an insight into why people visit their GP, the health problems GPs manage, and what types of treatments general practice patients receive.

1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: detailed findings and 1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: State and Territory Results

Two recent reports also released by the AIHW show that regular alcohol consumption is socially approved by 60% of adult Australians.

Around 40% approve of regular tobacco smoking, while 26% thought regular marijuana use by adults was acceptable. In contrast, very few (less than 5% in most cases) approved of the regular use of other illicit drugs such as heroin, cocaine, Ecstasy and amphetamines.

Australians are also much more likely to link drug 'problems' with illicit drugs such as heroin and cocaine rather than tobacco or alcohol.

The reports, *1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: detailed findings* and *1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: State and Territory Results*, follow earlier results published by the Institute in 1999, but extend to analyses of the social and health effects of drug use.

Cancer in Australia 1997

On average one in three men and one in four women will develop cancer before the age of 75, according to *Cancer in Australia 1997*—released by the AIHW in November.

Approximately 80,000 new cases of cancer are diagnosed in Australia each year, but overall cancer mortality rates have been declining at an average of 1.3% per year for men and 0.6% per year for women in recent years.

Report author Robert Van der Hoek said that nevertheless cancer is still the second major cause of death after circulatory diseases, accounting for 28% of deaths in men and 24% in women. 'Also, we estimate that the potential years of life lost through dying of cancer before the age of 75 is twice that of circulatory diseases.'

Diabetes as a Cause of Death, Australia, 1997 and 1998

Diabetes contributes to around 9,500 deaths in Australia each year, according to *Diabetes as a Cause of Death, Australia 1997 and 1998*—the first report to be released in the AIHW's diabetes series.

The report shows that diabetes is twice as likely to be listed as an 'associated' cause rather than the 'underlying' cause of death on death certificates (5.2% compared with 2.2% of all deaths).

It also shows that Indigenous Australians are twice as likely to die from diabetes-related deaths (underlying or associated) as non-Indigenous Australians. This difference is substantially higher among the 35–44 age group, where the proportion of deaths among Indigenous Australians is six times that of non-Indigenous Australians.

Further information on these and other AIHW publications is available at the Institute's website: <http://www.aihw.gov.au>. Alternatively, you can contact AIHW publications on tel. 02 6244 1032. Many publications are available on the site in Adobe Acrobat format, with a link that allows users to download the free software to read the publications in this format.

DIMA RESEARCH AND STATISTICS NEWS

The Minister for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs gave an address on 11 October to the newly formed Australian Centre for Population Research on the Public Policy Dimensions of Population. This address discusses population and migration, population and fertility, population and workforce growth, population and GDP per capita growth, population and the environment, the changing age structure of population and possible impacts of population change on future government expenditure.

Copies are available from the Director, Economic and Environment Section, DIMA:
(Ph: 02 6264 1765 or
email: john.ryan@immi.gov.au).

The following publications have been released recently:

Population flows

This publication provides details on the various migration mechanisms, including the annual migration and humanitarian programs, New Zealanders and temporary entrants such as tourists, students, working holiday-makers and skilled workers. It analyses the labour market and demographic impact of these flows of people at national and state levels. It will be available in mid-December 2000 from the DIMA Internet site. Requests for hard copies to: statistics@immi.gov.au

Community Information Summaries

100 information leaflets based on birthplace at the 1996 Census were produced for the Olympic Games Media Centre. These summaries are available from the DIMA Internet site.

Category Jumping - Causes and Demographic Impact

This study examines the statistical and substantive reasons for category jumping; the demographic impact in terms of estimates of net overseas migration; and options for revising the methodology for measuring category jumping.

The report was prepared by Dr Siew-Ean Khoo and Professor Peter McDonald, from the Research School of Social Sciences, Demography Program, Australian National University. Available from the DIMA Internet site.

Independence in Ageing: The social and financial circumstances of older overseas-born Australians

The study was a major contribution by DIMA to the development of the National Strategy for Ageing Australia (NSAA) as part of the International Year of Older Persons in 1999. It was developed in two parts:

1. Overview of the situation of older people, using a wide range of ABS Census data from 1996; and
2. A study of older people, their financial security and ability to self-provide in retirement, focussing on such variables as demographic change (i.e., immigration waves and population ageing), English language proficiency, family characteristics, gender, educational attainment, labour force participation, unemployment, income and housing, pensions/retirement/superannuation, together with health status and health service use.

The report, published in June 2000, was written by Christine Benham and Diane Gibson, of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Copies available from Client Access Section, DIMA.

Welfare Recipient Patterns Among Migrants

This study details the extent to which migrants rely on welfare benefit assistance initially or over the long term, relative to Australia-born residents, using Centrelink and ABS 1996 Census Data, at both the national and local level.

Characteristics of the survey include time of arrival to Australia, age, sex, country of birth and English language capacity. Most of the findings of the study are presented in terms of English Proficiency (EP) groups based on data collected in the 1996 Census.

The report was prepared by Dr Bob Birrell, Centre for Urban and Population Research, Monash University and Dr James Jupp, Centre for Immigration and Multicultural Studies, Australian National University. Published September 2000. (Available from the DIMA Internet site.)

Requests for further copies of Population Flows should be addressed to popflows@immi.gov.au or The Director, Economic and Environment Section, Migration Branch DIMA, PO Box 25, Belconnen, ACT 2616.

All other publications are available for sale through Ausinfo outlets.

David Ward, DIMA, Canberra
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AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Membership is open to any person or organisation with an interest in population issues. If you would like to apply for membership please complete this application form and send it to the Secretary, Australian Population Association, Geographical and Environmental Studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia 5005. Membership fees are as follows:

- \$120 Corporate member (firms, government departments or other organisations);
- \$60 Ordinary member
- \$30 Student and concessional membership (open to full-time students at recognised educational institutions and individuals not currently in paid full-time employment).
- \$60 Library Subscription for Journal only

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