

demoz

newsletter of the Australian Population Association

Demoz Number 50

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IN THIS ISSUE.....

<i>President's Message</i>	2
<i>Editor's Message</i>	3
<i>Australian Demographers Electorally Successful</i>	3
<i>W. D. Borrie Essay Prizes</i>	3
<i>APA 11th Biennial Conference</i> – Sydney, 2-4 October 2002	4
<i>Upcoming Conferences</i>	5
<i>Association News</i>	6
<i>State News</i>	7
<i>Australian History Counts Conference 2001</i>	8
<i>Australian Centre for Population Research</i>	9
<i>NSW Dept of Urban Affairs and Planning</i>	9
<i>Centre for Population Research</i>	10
<i>PANZ News</i>	10
<i>Stefania Siedlecky, AM</i>	11
<i>Alan Gray (1946-2001)</i>	12
<i>2002-03 Humanitarian and Migration Programs</i>	14
<i>Welcome to New Members</i>	15
<i>Australia's Population Update</i>	15
<i>"Beginning Australian Population Studies"</i>	15
<i>Census 2001 – Results</i>	16
<i>Population Specialty Group</i>	17
<i>ABS Demography News</i>	18
<i>News from AIHW</i>	21
<i>DIMIA Research and Statistics News</i>	23
<i>APA State & Territory Contacts</i>	25
<i>APA National Council Directory</i>	26
<i>APA Membership form</i>	27

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It was pleasing to see that the first Annual Borrie lecture held in Canberra at the ANU on Thursday, November 8th in conjunction with the Annual General Meeting of the Association, was well attended and we all appreciated the very interesting and stimulating talk given by Lado Ruzicka on his suicide research spanning many years of academic endeavour.

An important achievement since last reporting is that we have finally become an incorporated organization. We were forced to make further revisions to the APA Constitution to conform with requirements specified in the Incorporation Act that were approved at the AGM. On behalf of Council I would like to express our thanks to David Ward for following through the required amendments and to Ching Choi, our Public Officer, for making the successful application despite some further problems.

In relation to the Website we have decided for the time being to retain our current arrangement and must thank GISCA at Adelaide University for continuing to provide free server space that has been made available throughout the life of the APA site. Margaret Young has taken on additional responsibilities to maintain the current Website and we are very grateful for her efforts.

If you are interested in attending our next Conference in Sydney to be held at The University of New South Wales (October 2-4, 2002) you can get information on sessions, accommodation, registration and call for papers by visiting our website <http://www.gisca.adelaide.edu.au/apa/> which will be upgraded with further details as they become available.

I would like to report that the WD Borrie Student Essay Prize was awarded this year to Richard Reed, a Post Graduate student at the University of Queensland in the Department of Geography and Planning. There was no undergraduate award given. I would like to thank Dr Anne Larson for her ongoing commitment to the organisation of the Essay Prize and encourage lecturers and supervisors to interest students in submitting entries –closing date: 31 March 2002.

I would like to reiterate that one of the most important challenges facing this Council and those that follow is to attract younger members and to stimulate interest in population related matters, in respect to students, government, business and the wider community. We need to set an agenda to ensure these objectives are met and at the same time reinvent ourselves to accommodate the new generation of researchers. We would welcome any ideas, suggestions or plans of action that may facilitate this objective.

I wish all members a very happy, healthy and productive New Year.

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

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

We are well into 2002 and closing in on the 11th biennial Population Conference. Planning is well underway (see article in this issue) with the team in NSW working feverishly to ensure an interesting and stimulating Conference. I am sure that Sydney will offer the attendees a chance to participate in exciting discussion as well as getting the chance to sample the food and wine offered by the harbour city.

Prior to this issue of *Demoz* I sent out an 'apamem' bulletin to all members on our email list in search of articles. I must say that I was pleasantly surprised by the response. To all members who supplied articles, thank you!! Please continue to send articles that might be of interest to readers. Remember it is just a matter of thinking about *Demoz* when you see things and sending it to me! Please send material at any time, preferably as you come across it. I look forward to hearing from you!

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

AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHERS ELECTORALLY SUCCESSFUL

Professor Gavin Jones of the ANU's Demography and Sociology Program has been elected as Chair of CICRED (Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography), the international association of demographic research centres around the world. Its website is: <http://www.cicred.ined.fr/>

Professor Peter McDonald, also ANU Demography, has been elected to the Governing Council of IUSSP (the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population), the international association of professionals in the population field (individual membership). Its website is: <http://www.iussp.org>

More about ANU Demography at:
<http://www.demography.anu.edu.au>

W. D. BORRIE ESSAY PRIZES

The Australian Population Association sponsors the W. D. Borrie Prize to promote the study of population related issues in all academic disciplines. Entries are accepted from students enrolled in an Australian tertiary institution in 2001. Previous winners have come from departments of geography, sociology, town planning, economics and public health as well as demography/population studies.

Category A: Essays/papers of 2000 – 6000 words by undergraduates and honours students. The prize is \$300 and a certificate.

Category B: Essays/papers of 3000 - 6000 words by postgraduate. The prize is \$400 and a certificate.

ENTRIES CLOSE 31 MARCH 2002.

For more information about rules and procedures and an application form, see:
<http://www.gisca.adelaide.edu.au/apa/index.htm>.

APA 11th BIENNIAL CONFERENCE – SYDNEY, 2-4 OCTOBER 2002

We need more papers!

Our eleventh national conference, to be held at the University of New South Wales in Sydney from 2 to 4 October 2002, is approaching fast. The conference theme is “2020 Vision: Australia’s Demographic Future”. The Borrie Lecture will be presented at the Australian Museum on the evening of Tuesday 1 October.

Registration forms for the conference will be available shortly and will be sent to all members. The cost of registration for members (including GST) will be \$440 if booked before 19 July 2002, or \$490 after that date (with significant discounts for full-time students and members not in full-time employment).

The conference program aims to appeal to the wide range of interests among the Association’s membership, as well to others with an interest in population issues, particularly in the business community.

An interesting range of speakers from Australia and overseas have been invited to make presentations in plenary sessions covering a population policy for Australia, rural and regional population issues, population and business, and international population issues.

International speakers who have agreed to participate include Judith Banister (China), Dick Bedford (New Zealand) and Peter Morrison (USA), while local speakers in plenary sessions will include Martin Bell, Trevor Budge, Jack Caldwell and Graeme Hugo. We hope to have a major debate on population policy issues – further details when they are confirmed.

My thanks to the people who have already offered to present papers in concurrent sessions. However we would like many more papers. We welcome papers on any population-related topic. You still have plenty of time since the closing date for submitting the full title and abstract is 19 July.2002. However I would it if submissions were made sooner rather than later – just drop me an e-mail to shane.nugent@planning.nsw.gov.au or ring me on (02) 9762 8061.

We are also very keen to hear from people willing to volunteer as session convenors, particularly people who are willing to encourage their colleagues to prepare papers for their sessions.

There will also be opportunities to prepare posters, or for displays by organisations wishing to sponsor the conference. Please contact either Nick Parr (nparr@efs.mq.edu.au) or myself for further information.

The success of our eleventh national conference depends on the active participation of the Association’s members. Let’s all help to make it a great success.

Shane Nugent
Program Coordinator, 2002 APA Conference

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Workshop on Fertility Decline, Below Replacement Fertility and the Family in Asia: Prospects, Consequences and Policies
Asian MetaCentre for Population and Sustainable Development Analysis
10-12 April 2002
National University of Singapore, Singapore

The Workshop will be discussing several themes which include: re-assessing theories of fertility decline: lessons from Asia; the question of 'optimal fertility, mortality, rate of migration, and ultimately, an 'optimal' population size for a country; gender politics within the family and fertility; fertility decline, family planning and government policy.

2002 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Regional Population Conference
Southeast Asia's Population in a Changing Asian Context
10-13 June 2002
Bangkok, Thailand

The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) is organising the first ever Southeast Asian Regional Population Conference. Venue: Siam City Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand **Host:** College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University. **Sponsors:** Asian MetaCentre, UNFPA, The Wellcome Trust and Thai Population Association. **Highlights:** Thailand HRH Crown Princess Maha Chakkri Sirindhorn will preside over the Opening Ceremony. **Scientific Programme:** Comprised of 3 plenary sessions and 28 parallel sessions. For more information on the conference, contact iusspcps@chula.ac.th.

Research Committee on Sociology of Population
INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
XV World Congress of Sociology
7-13 July 2002
Brisbane, Australia

The program coordinator is Farhat Yusuf (Demographic Research Group, Department of Business, Division of Economic and Financial Studies, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW, 2109, Australia). Farhat's email address is: fyusuf@efs.mq.edu.au.

1st International Conference on Population Geographies
19-23 July 2002
St Andrews, Scotland

This is the first international conference designed to bring together population geographers. The Population Geography Research Group that is one of the specialist research groups of the Royal Geographical Society/Institute for British Geographers will host the conference.

The conference is designed for geographers but those working in relevant research areas are encouraged to attend and submit papers. Abstracts for papers are required by 30 April 2002. For more information and a registration form go to:
<http://www.stand.ac.uk/academic/gg/schoolpage.html>

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. For updates see the article on page 4 of this issue. Don't forget to pencil the dates into your calendar now!!

ASSOCIATION NEWS

2001 Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) was held on November 8th in conjunction with the first Annual Borrie Lecture. Lado Ruzicka provided the extremely interesting and stimulating lecture.

President's Report

Dianne Rudd noted that one of the most important challenges facing the Association is to attract younger members and to stimulate interest in population related matters, in respect to students, governments, businesses and the wider community.

National Executive Council Meeting

The latest Council meeting took place on February 12 2002.

President's Report

Dianne Rudd noted that the association was now an incorporated body. The process to get to this point has been long and drawn out, however, Dianne thanked David Ward for his tireless efforts as well as Ching Choi for his role as Public Officer.

Treasurer's Report

Fearnley Szuster reported that the business accounts and term deposits of the APA continue to be healthy and were the same as last report. Concern for the Council were those members in arrears with their subscriptions. Dianne Rudd suggested that Council members might be able to make contact with members in their State or Territory who were overdue.

Journal of Population Research

JPR 18-2 was at the printers. (Ed. Members should have received their copy by now.) Planning is well underway for succeeding issues with several papers in hand for issue 19-1. Following the passing of long time assistant Ms Norma Chin, a new production team is being sought.

2000 W. D. Borrie Prize

No undergraduate essay prize was awarded this year. The 2000 postgraduate essay prize was awarded to Mr Richard Reed, a postgraduate student at the University of Queensland.

Dr Anne Larson was thanked for her ongoing commitment to the organisation of the Essay prize.

Lecturers and supervisors are encouraged to interest students in submitting entries.

Secretary's Report

Margaret Young reported that at the meeting that APA membership stood at 250. This consisted of 204 ordinary, 24 student and 22 concessional members. There are a further 32 Corporate members plus 51 Library/Journal only members.

(Ed. The perennial problems of ensuring members are up to date with their membership remains. If you are a bit late getting your subscription in, please don't delay!)

STATE NEWS

New South Wales

Professor Ian Burnley, Professor of Geography, University of NSW, addressed the December 2001 meeting on *Recent Trends in the Population Turnaround in New South Wales*. He discussed his research based on the results of a sample survey as well as census statistics regarding population movement to areas outside Sydney. Detailed findings will be presented at the 2002 APA Conference.

The Annual General meeting of the NSW section was held following this meeting and Shane Nugent and Crichton Smith were elected President and Secretary for 2002. Doug White, who has been Secretary for the last eleven years, was thanked by the meeting for his longstanding commitment to the Association and the quality of NSW meetings.

Planning is well in hand for the APA Conference, in Sydney on 2-4 October 2002, **2020 Vision: Australia's Demographic Future**. The call for Papers has been despatched and all members should keep referring to <http://www.gisca.adelaide.edu.au/apa/> for updates. The Conference Committee is working hard to ensure that this will be a valuable and interesting experience for all demographers and are keen for the participation of all APA members.

Queensland

The Queensland section held their Annual General Meeting on 29th August 2001. The President, Alison Taylor, noted that 2000/01 had been a relatively quiet year. Two functions had been held, a Christmas meeting in 200 and a dinner meeting in July 2001. Both were extremely successful, particularly the dinner meeting where the guest speaker, Bob Stimson, gave a very interesting talk on urban population changes. The success of this meeting has prompted the retention of the event as on an annual basis.

The Treasurer, Iain Moore, noted that expenditure relating to public liability was closely linked to the incorporation of the national body. Once this occurred it was expected that this expenditure would no longer be necessary.

A new committee was elected (with some very familiar faces!). Alison Taylor was returned as President. The other Office Bearers were also elected unopposed: Ron Casey (Secretary), Iain Moore (Treasurer) and Doug Murphy (Committee Member).

The AGM was followed by a presentation by Peter McMillan, Manager, Census Field Operations, ABS Brisbane. Peter's talk, titled 'Planning for the 2001 Census: Looking Backwards', provided an insider's view of the various issues faced by the ABS in the collection phase of the 2001 Population Census.

South Australia

Although the first half of 2001 was quiet, several events in the second half made for a reasonably successful year. The first of these was a social get together to celebrate Census Night on 7 August. About twenty people gathered to have a quiet drink and chat about Censuses past and present. Shortly after this a seminar was held with the guest presenter being John Paice. John provided some insights into the ABS Demography program as well as highlighting his forthcoming retirement. The year was rounded off with an AGM/Xmas get together in early December.

AUSTRALIAN HISTORY COUNTS CONFERENCE 2001

The Australian History Counts conference, held at The Australian National University, November 1-3, 2001.

Five years ago, a one-day Symposium on Explorations in Historical Demography preceded the Australian Population Association conference in Adelaide. Since then Australian historical demography appears to have lost ground, with several stalwarts moving out of the sub-discipline.

The nearest thing to a follow-up to 1996 was the "Australian History Counts" meeting organized by the History Program of the ANU's Research School of Social Sciences to ask "What is at the root of the neglect of quantitative methods in face of the obvious importance of numbers in so many of the central debates in Australian history?" Several demographers mingled with the historians, although only Len Smith (ANU) presented a paper, his topic being "The numbers of the indigenous population before and after 1788."

The keynote address was by Graeme Davison of Monash University who described how in the 19th century statistical data was used as a means of bureaucratic control, and why the early Australian statisticians such as Knibbs and Coghlan should be included among the early historians. Davison recalled that when he was a PhD student at the ANU in the 1960s, the Research School of Social Sciences was at the forefront of Australian quantitative analysis, with Lloyd Robson's PhD based on a sample of convict indents an example of joint supervision by demographers and historians.

Problems confronting quantitative historians were seen as threefold:

- limited resources, notably the destruction of census manuscripts
- the work was labour intensive with the returns not being commensurate with the effort
- the historians' dislike of replication
- numbers were unappealing to many history students

On the positive side, historical relativism appeared to have run its course, technology had improved, and substantial new databases were in the offing, including the Roy Morgan survey archive.

Davison's points were followed up by subsequent speakers. Deborah Oxley (UNSW) supported the view that the work was still labour intensive, even though PCs had facilitated the entry of convict data and SPSS could now do tasks in minutes that used to take days. Ralph Shlomowitz (Flinders) mentioned a CD produced by Cambridge University Press that covered deaths on several thousand Atlantic voyages that could be compared with the UK to Australia mortality.

Data sources that had not been exploited to the full included 19th century Tasmanian births, deaths and marriages) and the 1971 Melbourne Survey since this included married women born as early as 1911. One suggestion was that graduate students should get credit for creating databases. Demographers receiving honourable mentions during the meeting as authors or advisers included Mick Borrie, Lado Ruzicka, and Norma McArthur.

Since Australia lacks the critical mass of historical demographers of the UK and the USA and the topic has disappeared from the APA agenda, future initiatives appear to lie with the historians and so we should watch the programme of the 2002 Australian Historical Association Conference with interest.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR POPULATION RESEARCH

New research project on Temporary Overseas Migration

The Australian Research Council has awarded a Linkage Project Grant to Peter McDonald, Siew-Ean Khoo and Graeme Hugo of the Australian Centre for Population Research (www.acpr.edu.au) for a study of temporary overseas migration to Australia, with the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs as Industry Partner for the project.

The aims of the study are to examine the key features of temporary long-term overseas migration to Australia, the factors motivating temporary skilled migration, the social and economic circumstances of temporary migrants, the characteristics of employer sponsors of temporary skilled migrants and the implications for immigration policy.

The study will begin in 2002 and will involve the conduct of two surveys: one of skilled temporary migrants in Australia and the other of employer sponsors of temporary skilled migrants. The surveys will collect detailed information about temporary migrants' reasons for migration, labour force experience, family situation, housing arrangements, use of social services and residential and re-migration intentions and employer sponsors' industry profile, recruitment process and reasons for importing temporary migrant workers. The study is scheduled for completion by the end of 2003.

NSW DEPT OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND PLANNING NEW CONTACT DETAILS

Contact details for NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning

The Department of Urban Affairs and Planning has a new name, a new look and a new home. We are now known as Planning NSW, and our headquarters has moved to 20 Lee Street, Sydney NSW 2000 (near Railway Square). Our telephone number is (02) 9762 8000. Our postal address remains GPO Box 3927, Sydney NSW 2001. The Department's website address is now www.planning.nsw.gov.au.

Contact details for the Research and Data Unit (formerly Demographic Unit) are:

General enquiries E-mail - demographic@planning.nsw.gov.au.

Shane Nugent Phone (02)9762 8061
E-mail shane.nugent@planning.nsw.gov.au

Alison Culpin Phone (02)9762 8060
E-mail alison.culpin@planning.nsw.gov.au

Angelique Parr Phone (02)9762 8059
E-mail angelique.parr@planning.nsw.gov.au

Shane Nugent

CENTRE FOR POPULATION RESEARCH

Queensland Treasury and the University of Queensland recently signed an agreement to establish a collaborative Centre for Population Research. The Centre will undertake a number of important research projects in coming years to provide invaluable information about the State's changing population.

The Centre has already completed two significant projects. The first project determined the accuracy of census counts of people in remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Improved population estimates in these communities have significant implications for planning, service provision and policy development associated with Indigenous communities, especially in the areas of health, housing and education.

The second project aimed to provide Treasury with the capacity to generate both population and labour force projections for Queensland and the rest of Australia. This will provide much needed input to Treasury's macroeconomic model of Queensland's economy, and thereby improve the model's output which underpins the forward estimates for the State Budget.

Future projects are being scoped and debated, and are likely to include the following:

- work on regional indicators, such as combining regional indicators of social well-being with the question of access to services;
- investigating the delivery of services to Indigenous people and ethnic people in Queensland, with a specific focus on the system of weights used by the Commonwealth Grants Commission to account for interstate discrepancies;
- exploring a range of research projects of relevance to Queensland based on data from the 2001 census, for example the labour force, migration, ageing, ethnicity and families; and
- research into topics such as labour force participation rates, interstate migration, population profiles of regional labour markets, future labour market scenarios based on the ageing of labour force cohorts, and demographics of juvenile crime.

For further information, please contact Dr Martin Bell, Director of the Centre on (07) 3365 7087 or Dr Gary Ward on (07) 3224 5323.

POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND (PANZ) NEWS

The new editor of the PANZ newsletter is Mervyl McPherson. Mervyl is looking to exchange information between those who provide demographic information with those who apply it, particularly those practitioners in Local Government. Determining needs in terms of demographic information may assist researchers in universities, government departments and private practice to make their output relevant to planning as well as and policy and decision making.

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/>.

STEFANIA SIEDLECKY, AM

On March 21 this year, one of the founding members of the APA, Stefania Siedlecky, will be celebrating her 81st birthday. Her career has spanned almost six decades, during which she has distinguished herself in the fields of public health and demography.

Given the constraints of space and the prolific nature of Stefania's work, it is impossible for me to mention her numerous professional achievements. This brief account will hopefully give some insight into the significant contributions she has and continues to make.

Stefania graduated in medicine with honours in 1943 and spent the first six years of her career working in Sydney and Darwin. Returning to her birthplace, Blackheath (NSW) in 1949, she continued to practice medicine there until 1958. For the next twelve years she had a gynaecological practice in Surry Hills (NSW) and from 1972 to 1974 in Macquarie Street, Sydney.

Throughout this period, Stefania had a special interest in women's health issues and in the early 1970s, she broke new ground with the setting up of the Leichhardt Women's Health Centre. This organization, dealing with medico-social issues such as family planning and sexual health was the first of its kind in Australia. She was also involved in the establishment of the Preterm Foundation, the first publicly available abortion clinic in Australia.

In 1974 Stefania was invited to join the Commonwealth Department of Health as Consultant and subsequently the Senior Advisor in Family Planning and Women's Health. During her twelve year tenure, she was responsible for overseeing Australia's support for international population and family planning programmes and its financial contribution towards organizations such as the International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, the World Health Organisation's Research Programme on Reproductive Health and the United Nations Population Fund. She was also instrumental in broadening the focus of the National Health and Medical Research Council from pregnancy issues to women's health in general.

A true measure of this remarkable lady is evident in her decision at the age of 56, despite her many achievements and ongoing commitments, to pursue her other interest – demography. She enrolled at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and gained an MSc in Medical Demography.

Stefania has represented Australia on various international forums on women's health and population issues. She has served as President of the Family Planning Association of NSW from 1992 to 1994 and was a member of the International Committee on Women, Population and Development set up by the United Nations Population Fund from 1987 to 1993.

As a result of her tireless work, and for her services to women's health and welfare she was awarded the well deserved honour of Member of the Order of Australia (AM) in 1987.

Stefania has published extensively. Her research papers have appeared in national and international journals. She has contributed chapters to numerous books and her monograph, *Sex and Contraception Before Marriage* was published by the ANU. Her book, *Populate and Perish*, co-authored with D. Wyndham, is one of the seminal works on the history of birth control in Australia.

In 1990 she joined Macquarie University as an Honorary Research Associate in Demography. In this capacity, both her research and teaching have benefited both the staff and the students. On a personal

level, I have had the honour of collaborating with Stefania on a dozen or so research papers. Her insights on medical and women's health issues have enhanced my own research tremendously.

I would like to take this opportunity to wish this extraordinary lady all the best. Her drive, energy and tireless efforts are an ongoing source of inspiration to us all.

Farhat Yusuf
Professor of Demography
Macquarie University.

ALAN GRAY (1946-2001)

Alan Gray died of cancer in Canberra in December, after a long illness. Alan was my colleague and he was my friend. He had an extraordinary range of talents, interests and concerns, and his contribution to society through his research, publications and teaching has been immeasurable. He was a scientist and an activist, a statistician and a social critic, and his untimely death has left an enormous void

Alan Noel Gray was born in Newcastle in 1946, the son of Les and Dulcie Gray, a post war boom baby, the middle of three boys. With older brother Les and younger brother John, Alan grew up in a close family where education, sport and politics were important, in an era of post war optimism and confidence that a better world could be built for everyone. His schooling was at New Lambton South Primary School and Newcastle Boys High School. Both intellectual and sporting achievement came easily to Alan. Six feet two inches tall, he was a representative in swimming and soccer as well as in chess, and at the age of 17 won a scholarship and left Newcastle for the ANU in Canberra to undertake a degree in Oriental Studies. It was here that he met his first wife Imme. They had three children, Edith, Andrew and Kathleen. Alan was very proud of them and of the successful starts they had made to their careers and personal lives. Five years ago, Alan married his second wife Rossarin, and they were living and working in Thailand until Alan's illness forced them to return to Australia. His family supported him through his long illness and all were with him at the end.

After finishing his degree in Oriental Studies, Alan went on to complete a degree in statistics and to work at the Australian Bureau of Statistics. I first met him when he was the ABS outposted statistician at the Immigration Department. Later he was outposted to the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, working in the research section. At the Department and subsequently, Alan contributed definitively to the nation's understanding of the dynamics of the Aboriginal population, of the perplexing Aboriginal census enumerations, and of the urgent need to remedy the deficiencies in information about the social and economic condition of Aboriginal people. He played a key role in particular in applying pressure to the Federal and State bureaucracies to improve their data collections, and he was convener of a federal-state working group charged with improving national Aboriginal health statistics. Both inside and outside ABS he was a persistent critic of its facile explanations of the fluctuating numbers of Aborigines enumerated at the census, backing his criticisms with sound research.

In the early 1980s, Alan undertook a PhD in the Demography Department at ANU, studying the Aboriginal fertility transition. In the course of his work with the inadequate Aboriginal data, he became a leading world exponent of incomplete data methods. He was the pre-eminent scholar of Australian indigenous demography, a position that he held until the time of his death. He had intended to return to intensive work on Aboriginal demography, and it is a great tragedy that this work will now not be done. His death leaves a great gap in Australian demography that will be extremely difficult to fill.

Alan's loss is significant, not only to his family, colleagues and friends, but also to the many Aboriginal people across the country that relied on him for advice and assistance.

He had become a significant figure to people working in Aboriginal health, who drew confidence from knowing and working with him. In his fieldwork in New South Wales for his PhD, Alan recognized the need to study populations up close, living near the people and questioning them on their own thinking on population and family formation issues. This approach to such a sensitive issue has many hazards, but Alan was nothing if not a risk taker. Some colleagues reacted with scepticism, while some people in the resource-poor communities he was working in reacted by running him out of town. Nevertheless in the end he was able to complete his work successfully, and also finished up with an enhanced if somewhat romanticised reputation among aboriginal people.

Once he had completed his PhD and moved into academic life at the ANU, Alan went back to the communities, helping them to organize their own research. In Campbelltown, working with Graham Henderson from the Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies and with Aboriginal identities Shane Houston and Mary Williams, he carried out one of the most comprehensive demographic and health surveys of an Aboriginal community ever undertaken.

Alan was committed to the pursuit of social justice and all of his work on the indigenous population of Australia was conducted in that spirit. He also had a strong commitment to the advancement of young scholars in the field of demography and this was reflected in his teaching. Alan also achieved a reputation for his work on and in the countries of our region: Indonesia, Thailand and Bangladesh. He was a great teacher. He served on the panels of 23 PhD students at ANU and, during his career he headed up the teaching programs in both demography and epidemiology at ANU. He was highly regarded by all his students.

It is not often in the social sciences that we can point to discoveries people have made, but in his research on Aboriginal demography Alan had several to his credit. His strengths in formal statistical and demographic methods and his great capacity for fieldwork in Aboriginal communities resulted in the first characterization, in the 1980s, of the extraordinary level of mortality among Aboriginal adults in their 30s and 40s, especially from cardiovascular disease, which had not been previously identified. Later, arising from his doctoral studies, Alan was again the first to identify and characterize the decline in Aboriginal fertility, and the unique pattern of Aboriginal family formation associated with it. He was alone in theorizing about the future of the population, even addressing the Australian Capital Territory's fluctuating numbers, and more recently, in a series of highly original papers, Alan – again for the first time – identified and characterized the current and future contribution of the extraordinary rate of out-marriage of both Aboriginal men and women to the explosive growth of the Aboriginal population.

Finally, in an advocacy rather than research mode, Alan argued in a review for Oxfam of Aboriginal human rights in Australia that the High Court's interpretation of the Constitution in the Hindmarsh Island case means that Australia is one of a very select group of countries, which have a constitution, which explicitly allows racial discrimination.

What all Alan's contributions have in common is a capacity to go against the tide of received knowledge and conventional wisdom - highlighting adult mortality when it was believed infant mortality was the priority, highlighting census non-enumeration when it was believed changing identification was the main factor, highlighting fertility decline at a time when population explosion had become the paradigm, highlighting out-marriage when it was in a sense a taboo subject. That capacity and determination to go his own way pretty well sums Alan up – he was an academic and he was an internationalist, but he was

also always at heart a Newcastle boy, with an ironic sense of humour and a preference for the personal rather than the institutional as the basis of social action. His questioning of the conventional, his heartfelt concern for justice and truth, and his uncommon talent as a scientist left little room for the easy compromise, and he was an irritant to the bureaucracy even when he was part of it. We need more people like that. The demography profession in Australia owes a great debt to Alan Gray and we shall not forget his work. We shall also not forget the man and his humanity.

Len Smith

Thanks to Alan's family, colleagues and friends for their assistance.

2002-03 HUMANITARIAN AND MIGRATION PROGRAMS

John Paice who was invited to attend the consultation meeting on 'International Migration' as the APA representative provided the following piece. (Ed.)

On 13 February 2002 I joined a consultation meeting with the Minister for Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs on the 2002-03 Humanitarian and Migration Programs in my Australian Population Association Vice-President's role. The following points were made with an aim of facilitating understanding of the issues involved.

1 Implications of migration on Australia's future population.

I endorsed the practice of drawing out the implications of migration on Australia's future population when the annual places made available under the Humanitarian and Migration Programs are announced.

Associated with the announcement of the 2001-02 Programs, a separate media release occurred - see 47/2001- Immigration the Key to Sustaining Australia's Population (27 April); www.minister.immi.gov.au.

2 Timing of Humanitarian and Migration Programs announcements.

The practice for the annual Humanitarian and Migration Programs to both be announced on the same day tends to mean that the Humanitarian Program message gets lost. I suggested that the Programs be announced on different days.

A different approach seems justified, particularly given the concern existing about the detention conditions of unauthorised arrivals undergoing assessment (among other concerns). This concern may result in the extent of the Humanitarian Program being lost. In international terms, Australia's refugee and humanitarian resettlement program is generous when considered on a per capita basis.

3 Terminology.

I noted that the term 'unauthorised arrivals' was generally used in official documents to describe those people arriving in Australia without appropriate approval (e.g. 'boat people') and that the term 'illegal arrivals' was also sometimes used to describe the same phenomena. I suggested that this latter term be avoided given that the emotional connotations may detract from debate on the issue involved.

John Paice

Email: paice@cyberone.com.au

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 late 2001:

Membership

Dr Andre Kulczycki	USA	Ordinary	Ms Julie Horlyck	NSW	Ordinary
Mr Andrew Jackson	Vic	Student	Mr Neil Mullenger	ACT	Ordinary
Ms Gael McAlpine	Qld	Concessional	Ms Patricia Njuki	SA	Student
Melbourne Museum	Vic	Corporate	Princeton University Library	USA	Library
Mr Bernard McCleary	WA	Ordinary			
Ms Sue Pender	SA	Ordinary			

AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION UPDATE

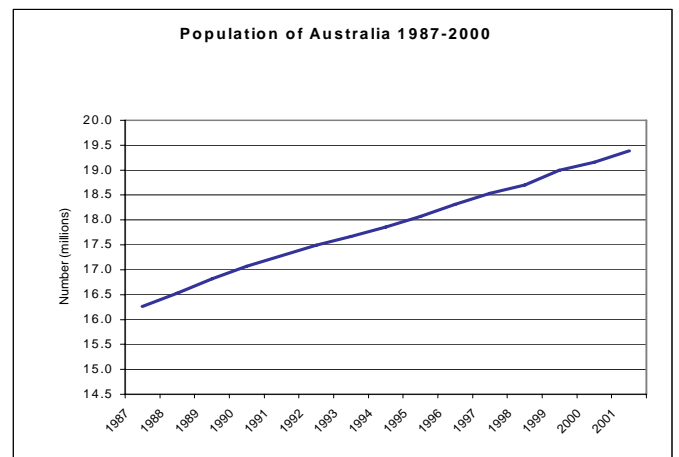
At the time of going to print the latest population information from the ABS was:

		June 2000	June 2001
Population	('000)	19157.1	19386.7
Natural increase	('000)	120.9	119.7
Net overseas migration	('000)	99.0	109.8
Live births	('000)	249.3	248.7
Total fertility rate	
Deaths	('000)	128.4	128.9
Infant deaths	('000)	1.3	1.3
Standardised death rate	
Marriages	('000)	114.3	109.1

ABS: *Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 2001* (Cat. No. 3101.0)

Australia's preliminary estimated resident population at June 2001 was 19,387,000 persons.

This was an increase of 229,600 over the June 2000 estimate. Australia's estimated population at 4 March 2002 was 19,521,316 (<http://www.abs.gov.au>).



Estimated World Population

As at 4 March 2002: 6,209,239,686

Sourced from the US Bureau of Census Website
World Population Clock,

<http://www.census.gov>

“BEGINNING AUSTRALIAN POPULATION STUDIES”

Readers should note that some early chapters of the introductory textbook ‘Beginning Population Studies’ (1994) are being updated and amended under the title ‘Beginning Australian Population Studies’. It can be accessed through the ANU Demography home web page, <http://demography.anu.edu.au/> and then clicking on Publications. The full address is

<http://demography.anu.edu.au/publications/BAPS.html>. As you can see, if you access this address the chapter 'The Scope of Demography' is available. Other chapters are under construction.

CENSUS 2001 - RESULTS

The following article has kindly been provided by Shaun Hardy, Census Processing & User Services, ABS. (Ed.)

Following a highly successful enumeration phase, the processing of 2001 Census data is now in peak production. Final data files are being prepared, from information provided by more than 9 million households throughout Australia, and these are in turn used to develop census products for users. The data are subject to stringent quality assurance procedures to maximise accurate recording.

This signals progress towards the eagerly awaited dissemination phase with a range of products and services being developed to provide users with the information they need. The results from national rounds of user consultation have played a major part in the final design and content of the 2001 Census standard product range.

To ensure the earliest possible release of information to users, processing and dissemination are split into two stages. The first contains simple topics such as age, sex and religion with some family and dwelling information also being included. The second contains more complex topics such as qualifications, labour force status, industry and occupation, which require substantially more intervention.

The launch of 2001 Census products is scheduled for mid-2002. Firm product release dates will be announced via the Census pages on the ABS Web site (<http://www.abs.gov.au/census>). Launch products containing first release topics include a national selected characteristics publication, the Basic Community Profile and Indigenous Profile down to their lowest levels of geography available, the Census Basics CD-Rom and the first releases of customised tables. For APA members considering use of 2001 Census data, now is the time to start preparing for the launch of data and determine which products and services might best suit your needs.

There is a significant volume of data that will be available free of charge from launch date via the Internet. These include Basic Community profile tables down to Statistical Local Area level and a narrative summary of this information in a new web-based initiative, Census Snapshots. Area navigation will be aided by a drill-down map interface and search facilities will also be available. The balance of the 2001 Census standard product range will be released progressively following launch including remaining Census Publications, Community Profiles and electronic products such as CDATA2001 and CLIB2001.

Further new initiatives for the 2001 Census Output Program, which will be of interest to APA members, include The Australian Census Analytic Program (ACAP), the Census Table Specification Service (CTSS) and the Census Guide CD-Rom. ACAP is an ABS-sponsored research program which aims to encourage issue driven research and contribute to the development of social and economic policy over coming years. Proposals for topics from academics and researchers have been called and it is expected that up to 4 projects will be awarded in mid-2002. More information on ACAP is available via both the APA and ABS Web sites.

The CTSS is a facility enabling users to select, cost and order customised tables from their desktop. The application is based on SuperTABLE software and includes all data items available down to their lowest classificatory levels. Users can recode, drag and drop variables to change the content and presentation of desired tables. Indicative costings for specifications are provided and users can then attach the specifications to an email and submit to the ABS for processing and payment. CTSS software can be

downloaded from CD-Rom free of charge and users should email: census2001@abs.gov.au to receive a copy.

The Census Guide CD-Rom is the primary reference resource to be used with 2001 Census data. The Census Dictionary, Directory of Census Statistics, Release Timetable, Information Papers, Fact Sheets and information about products and services are all included. Active links to the ABS Web site are also made available and future releases will include a range of free data. To order this free CD-Rom, users should call 1800 813 939.

A range of topical population issues will be able to be further explored by researchers following the launch of 2001 Census data. Some of these issues include: geodemographics of ageing; regional and rural characteristics; internal migration; changes to families and households; and ancestry. Users can keep up to date with developments in the 2001 Census Output Program over coming months by visiting the Census pages on the ABS Web site (www.abs.gov.au/census).

POPULATION SPECIALTY GROUP ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS

Associate Professor Alex Vias has produced his first newsletter for the PSG. If you have anything that might be of interest to our North American colleagues please note that Alex's contact details have changed (see below).

The Spring 2002 issue contains a number of articles pertaining to the US Census 2000. One article discusses the geographic areas being used in the Census and covers such issues as rural/urban definitions and metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. Although the US Census Bureau reviewed its definition of rural after the 1990 Census the definition for the 2000 Census is not too much different. The 2000 Census will delineate Urban Areas with 50,000 or more population as well as identifying Urban Clusters of at least 2,500 and less than 50,000 population. Population density will be used to assist in the delineation. Rural will continue to be defined as everything outside the delineated urban areas.

Trudy A. Suchan provides an article on the 'The Geography of U.S. Diversity'. This article focuses on statistical atlases being published by the US Census Bureau.

Alex can be contacted at:
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University of Connecticut
Geography Department, U-4148
215 Glenbrook Rd
Storrs, CT 06269-4148

__ DO YOU WANT TO LET PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT YOUR ACTIVITIES? __

Limited advertising space is now available within *Demoz*. If you want to let other members know about services you or your organisation offers you can place an article in this newsletter. The National Council has agreed that limited advertising on matters demographic may be included. The rates are \$140 per full page or \$75 per half page.

For further details contact Andrew Middleton on (08) 8237 7306 or andrew.middleton@abs.gov.au.

ABS DEMOGRAPHY NEWS

1 Births

Almost a quarter of a million (249,600) births were registered in Australia in 2000, the first increase since 1992. The fertility rate of 1.75 babies per woman in 2000, the same as in 1999. Over the past 25 years (from 1976) the fertility rate in Australia has remained below 2.1, the level required for a woman to replace herself and her partner.

Fertility rate varied substantially across the States and Territories, from 1.6 babies per woman in the Australian Capital Territory to 2.2 in the Northern Territory. If current fertility rates were to continue, 24% of all Australian women would remain childless at the end of their reproductive life. The highest childlessness proportion for women would be in the Australian Capital Territory (33%) followed by Victoria (31%).

Of all the capital cities, Melbourne, Adelaide and Canberra had the lowest fertility rate at 1.6 babies per woman each (averaged over 1998-2000). Darwin had the highest at 1.9. Generally, capital cities had a lower fertility rate than the balances of the States/Territories. The balance of Queensland had the lowest fertility (1.9) while the balance of the Northern Territory had the highest (2.4).

The median age of women having a baby (where half of mothers were younger and half were older) has continued to increase over the last 30 years, from 25.4 years in 1971 to 26.6 years in 1980 and 29.8 years in 2000. The median age of fathers also increased over time to 32.2 years in 2000, 2.4 years older than mothers. Indigenous mothers were younger with a median age of 24.5 years in 2000.

Further information is available in *Births, Australia 2000* (Cat. No. 3301.0) released on 31 October 2001.

2 Australian and World Population Growth

The preliminary estimated resident population of Australia at June 2001 was 19,386,700. The population increased by about a quarter of a million persons since June 2000. Because of a lack of international migration data, Net Overseas Migration has been assumed.

For the 12 months ended June 2001 Australia's population growth rate (1.2%) was slightly below the world's population growth rate (1.3%). When compared with selected countries it was the same as New Zealand (1.2%), comparable with Hong Kong (1.3%), higher than Japan and the United Kingdom (each 0.2%) and lower than Singapore (3.6%) and Papua New Guinea (2.5%).

The June Quarter 2001 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0) issued 13 December 2001 shows, together with regular data, a comparison of Australia's population growth with the growth experienced by selected overseas countries.

3 Population Projections - Tasmania

Of Tasmania's 29 Local Government Areas, 10 are projected to grow under each of three projection scenarios, while 12 are projected to decline. However, the projections reveal little change in the relative regional population distributions in the next twenty years, with for example the Greater Hobart Statistical Division expected to maintain its 41% share if the State's population. Over the projection period, Tasmania's median age is projected to change from 36 years at 30 June 1999 to between 44 and 45 years in 2021. The age structure at the end of the projection period will be significantly different, with 0-14 year olds accounting for 15 to 16% of the State population (21% in 1999), and persons 65 years and over, representing 22 to 23% of the projected population in 2021 (13% in 1999). For further information, see *Population Projections, Tasmania, 1999-2021*

(Cat. no. 3222.6) released on 10 October 2001. Full data is available in electronic form from AusStats.

4 Population and Household Projections – In AusStats

AusStats is a web based information service providing you with the ABS' full standard product range (both free and charged material) on-line. It also includes companion data presented using multidimensional datasets in SuperTABLE format, time series spreadsheets and external links. AusStats now includes:

Demographic statistics currently available on AusStats via companion data and time series spreadsheets include:

- Population projections for States/Territories to 2051.
- Population projections for Statistical Local Areas and postal areas throughout Australia
- Household and family projections for Statistical Local Areas throughout Australia.

5 Overseas Arrivals and Departures

Associated with the introduction of new passenger card processing arrangements from August 2000, there have been major delays in the provision of final overseas arrivals and departure data by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) .

ABS has yet to receive final data for August and September 2000. Because of the use of overseas arrivals and departures data in population estimates which affect State and Territory Government funding, DIMIA will give priority to processing July 2001 and subsequent months passenger cards before processing October 2000 - June 2001 data.

Monthly updates on the situation with overseas arrivals and departures are provided in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (ABS Cat. No.3401.0) and on the ABS website.

Because of the delays, *Migration, Australia 2000-01* (Cat. no. 3412.0) has been withdrawn from publication. It is proposed to include 2000-01 data in appropriate supplementary tables in the 2001-02 issue of this publication.

6 Demographic Estimates based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing

Proposed outputs and their timing are outlined in *Demography Working Paper 2001/6 - Rebasng Australia's Demographic Estimates Using The 2001 Census Of Population And Housing* has now been placed on the ABS website for comment.

7 Unauthorised Arrivals

The ABS proposes to incorporate unauthorised arrivals into population estimates from the release of the 2001 Census-based population estimates onwards. Unauthorised arrivals are proposed to be included after they have been in Australia for 12 months, or at the time of their release (or escape) into the community, whatever is earlier. Unauthorised arrivals that are removed from Australia within 12 months will not be included in population estimates.

Further information is contained in *Demography Working Paper 2001/8 - Incorporating Unauthorised Arrivals into Population Estimates* available on the ABS website. Comments on the proposed method are sought by the end of January 2002.

8 Small Area Population Concordance Availability

Coinciding with the release of Estimated Resident Population by Statistical Local Area (SLA) in February each year, the ABS prepares estimates of the population involved in boundary changes between the current and the previous versions of the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC). The population changes are listed in the appendix of *Regional Population Growth*, ABS Cat. no. 3218.0. A full concordance data set linking the current ASGC

with the previous ASGC in terms of these total population changes at the SLA level is available upon request. For more information contact Andrew Howe at andrew.howe@abs.gov.au or 08 8237 7370).

10 Director, ABS Demography

Patrick Corr has replaced John Paice as Director, ABS Demography. Patrick was previously located in the ABS Office in Sydney.

11 What the ABS Demography Program Produces

The demography component produces estimates of the population by age, sex, country of birth, Indigenous status, registered marital status, geographical distribution and estimates of families and households. Projections of the population, families and households, according to specified demographic assumptions, are published on a regular basis and produced for individual clients. Statistics are also regularly produced on births, deaths, marriages, divorces, overseas arrivals and departures and internal migration. For the ABS and other population surveys, benchmarks to facilitate estimation are provided. In addition to reporting on statistics, courses are conducted and an email newsletter is sent to major clients.

12 KEY CONTACTS

If you are seeking demography or any other ABS data, you can:

- visit the [ABS website](#), particularly the [Demography theme pages](#) and [How to Access ABS Statistics](#)

- contact your nearest library to see whether it has the ABS statistics you require. A range of ABS publications are available from libraries Australia wide. **Where is my closest library and what will I find there?**
- telephone 1300 135 070 (clients outside Australia, please call 61 2 9268 4909)
- email client.services@abs.gov.au

If you wish to discuss statistical issues, contacts are as outlined below:

Fertility

katrina.phelan@abs.gov.au (02) 6252 6573

Mortality

sue.taylor@abs.gov.au (02) 6252 7546

Migration - international and internal

valerie.pearson@abs.gov.au (02) 6252 6522

Marriages and divorces – general

ken.black@abs.gov.au (02) 6252 7430

Marriages and divorces – registered

anne.ward@abs.gov.au (02) 6252 6296

Households and families

sue.taylor@abs.gov.au (02) 6252 6141

Indigenous - general

kevin.beere@abs.gov.au (08) 8943 2141

Indigenous – demography

m.shahidullah@abs.gov.au (02) 6252 5129

Population - general or other

shail.jain@abs.gov.au (02) 6252 6557

NEWS FROM THE

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Shift in welfare services from institutions to community—a national appraisal

At least 80,000 more Australians today would be in health and welfare institutions but for the ‘deinstitutionalisation’ policies of the 1980s and 90s, according to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

The Institute’s fifth biennial report on the nation’s community services, *Australia’s Welfare 2001*, reveals that in the fields of aged care, disability services, mental health and out-of-home care services for children, community-based services have grown as institutional services have reduced.

AIHW Director Dr Richard Madden said that the changes were ‘part of an increasing national focus on families as the mainstay of support for people needing welfare services, and efforts on the part of governments to help families to support themselves’.

‘Home-based carers are the mainstay of deinstitutionalisation, especially for younger people with a disability and frail or disabled older people.

‘The welfare sector is significant in the nation’s economy, with \$13.7 billion being spent on paid services in 1999–00. But the value of unpaid services provided by carers and helpers in households was \$27.2 billion.’

Aussies in the 1990s — a picture of good health?

Australians lived longer and healthier lives in the 1990s—but there is still room for improvement, according to *Australian Health Trends 2001*.

In the last 10 years, fewer Australians died prematurely from coronary heart disease, stroke, cancer, road accidents and other injuries. As a result, life expectancy continues to increase. An Australian boy born in 1999 can expect to live 76 years, and a girl born in the same year can expect to live almost 82 years.

Authors of the report, Michael de Looper and Dr Kuldeep Bhatia, said that other favourable trends included fewer people smoking overall, improved dental health, a fall in the prevalence of high blood pressure, improved levels of immunisation and substantial falls in Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).

‘Many of these trends suggest that improvements in health should continue—but there are a number of areas for concern,’ said Dr Bhatia.

‘There are more people overweight now. In 1999, 65% of men and 45% of women aged 25–64 years were reportedly overweight—compared with 52% of men and 35% of women 10 years earlier.’

‘And there are still too many people smoking—especially among young people. Smoking is a risk factor for many diseases, including lung cancer, coronary heart disease, stroke and a range of other chronic diseases.’

Drop in GP consultations for asthma

General practitioners are seeing people less often for management of asthma problems.

General Practice Activity in Australia 2000–01 shows that GPs had 360,000 fewer consultations for asthma-related problems in 2000–01 than in either of the previous two years, and there was an accompanying drop in the overall rate of treatment with asthma inhalants.

Consultations for acute bronchitis also dropped, by about 280,000 consultations annually.

Director of the AIHW's General Practice Statistics and Classification Unit at the University of Sydney, Professor Helena Britt, said that because new presentations for asthma had remained steady, it appeared that patients were returning less frequently than before for ongoing asthma management.

'We can't tell whether this is due to a drop in prevalence of asthma or a drop in GP consultations resulting from better asthma control', Dr Britt said.

Reports show cancer death rates falling, survival up

Cancer death rates are continuing to fall, and relative survival rates in the 1990s were much better than a decade earlier, according to two reports from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Cancer in Australia 1998 shows that overall cancer mortality rates have been declining at an average of 1.7% per year for men and 1.3% per year for women since 1993.

Cancer Survival in Australia 2001 shows that for men the survival proportion at 5 years after diagnosis increased from 44% to 57% from 1982–86 to 1992–97, while for women the increase was from 55% to 63%.

Approximately 80,000 new cases of cancer are diagnosed in Australia each year. About 1 in 3 men and 1 in 4 women will develop the disease before the age of 75.

Head of the AIHW Health Registers and Cancer Monitoring Unit, John Harding, said that cancer was still the second major cause of death after circulatory diseases, accounting for 29% of deaths in men and 25% in women.

\$880 million spent on promoting good health

Australian Governments spent \$880 million on activities designed to promote health and prevent illnesses in Australia during 1998–99, according to a report issued jointly by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) and the National Public Health Partnership (NPHP).

This figure represents about 2% of recurrent expenditure on health services in Australia in a year.

The National Public Health Expenditure Report 1998–99 presents the results of the first comprehensive study into government expenditure on public health—collected from eight main public health activities throughout Australia.

Of the \$880 million, about 21% was spent on health promotion activities, 20% on immunisation and 16.5% on communicable disease control.

Breast cancer and cervical screening, environmental health, food standards and hygiene were among other public health activities described in the study.

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.

DIMIA RESEARCH AND STATISTICS NEWS

The following publications have been released recently:

Immigration: Federation to Century's End 1901-2000

Objectives of the Study: This statistical publication provides an overview of the migration and population history of Australia in the 20th century, bringing together data from a variety of sources. In particular, extensive use has been made of national Population Censuses back to 1901. This report represents a contribution from DIMIA to the Centenary of Federation celebrations.

Researcher(s): Statistics Section, DIMIA

Availability: The report was released October 2001 and is available on-line at www.immi.gov.au/statistics

DIMIA Contact(s):

Name: Jane Young
Phone: (02) 6264 2780
Fax: (02) 6264 2632
E-Mail: jane.young@immi.gov.au

Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia 2 (LSIA2) - Wave 1 Data Field Work

Objectives of the Study: This second longitudinal survey of immigrants to Australia commenced in 1999, aims to gather high quality data to enable monitoring and improving government policies, programs and services. LSIA2 content is similar to LSIA1. Survey stages have included development of the questionnaire, pilot survey, refinement of the questionnaire and the main Survey. Wave 1 Data Field Work was completed in December 2000 and data became available in June 2001 from DIMIA's Research Section.

Researcher(s): ACNielsen Research

Availability: Data from the first wave of LSIA2 is available from the Research Section, Migration Branch, Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, PO Box 25, Belconnen ACT 2616.

DIMIA Contact(s)

Name: David Osborne

Phone: (02) 6264 2981
Fax: (02) 6264 2138
E-Mail: david.osborne@immi.gov.au

The Australian People - Second Edition

Objectives of the Study: This is the second edition of "The Australian People". The first edition was published in 1988 based on 1986 Census statistics. This report uses 1996 Census statistics. The new publication marks the Centenary of Australian Federation and the millennium. The report is divided into four parts: the Peopling of Australia; Indigenous Australians; The Settlers; and Building a Nation.

Researcher(s): Dr James Jupp, Centre for Immigration and Multicultural Studies, Australian National University.

Availability: "The Australian People - An Encyclopedia of the Nation, Its People and Their Origins" was released in October 2001 through Cambridge Press. It is available through commercial bookshops.

DIMIA Contact(s)

Name: Linda Porritt
Phone: (02) 6264 2307
Fax: (02) 6264 2138
E-Mail: linda.porritt@immi.gov.au

Client Satisfaction Survey (CSS) of the Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP)

Objectives of the Study: The AMEP was contracted out to 21 service providers in 1998. The Client Satisfaction Survey will evaluate AMEP services, representing the first phase of a three-year evaluation of contractors.

Researcher(s): Keith Young Pty Ltd

Availability: The "National Client Satisfaction Survey Report" was released in July 2001 and is available on the website:

www.immi.gov.au/publications/amep.

DIMIA Contact(s)

Name: Annie Sturgess
Phone: (02) 6264 2501
Fax: (02) 6264 2655
E-Mail: annie.sturgess@immi.gov.au

Requests Immigration statistics are available on the DIMA web site. A detailed summary is provided in the annual publication 'Population Flows'. Otherwise, the DIMIA statistics enquiry line is (02) 6264 2486.

David Ward, PO Box 25, Belconnen, Canberra 2616
david.ward@immi.gov.au

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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

Members residing outside Australia please add \$10 for additional mailing costs.

Please make cheques payable to the Australian Population Association
or complete the following details to pay by credit card

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Cardholder's signature _____ Expiry Date _____

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E-mail address _____

Name of contact person if Corporate Member _____

Do you wish to be included in the Membership Directory? YES NO

Membership Directory Information (optional)

Academic qualification _____

Employment Affiliation _____ Position _____

Areas of interest _____

Signature _____ Date _____