

demoz

newsletter of the Australian Population Association

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Our next major event is the 11th Biennial Conference of the Association entitled '2020 Vision: Australia's Demographic Future' to be held in Sydney at the University of New South Wales, 2nd-4th October 2002. The Annual W.D. Borrie lecture will be held on the Tuesday evening prior to the Conference at the Australian Museum in Sydney. Professor Gavin Jones of the Department of Demography at the ANU has kindly accepted the invitation to speak and his chosen topic is 'The Demography of Disadvantage'. I do hope as many of you as possible are going to Sydney for what promises to be an enjoyable and stimulating Conference. Please check the APA website for more information and details about the Conference Program as they become available (<http://www.gisca.adelaide.edu.au/apa/>).

It is pleasing to see that there are two worthy recipients of the Borrie Essay prize for 2001. The postgraduate prize was won by recent Phd graduate Colin Butler of the National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health with an essay entitled '*Demography, carrying capacity and entrapment*'. The undergraduate prize was won by Janet Wheeler of Victoria with an essay entitled '*Choosing a Childfree Lifestyle: Assessing the Risks and Rewards of Motherhood*'. She did this as part of her Honours Degree in Sociology at Swinburne under Dr Michael Gilding. Congratulations to the two winners and many thanks to Anne Larson for continuing as the W.D. Borrie Prize Coordinator and achieving such a good outcome.

Some regional groups have been very busy organizing activities and others have remained rather dormant. The Queensland group held a very successful Seminar in July on 'Queensland's Population Future' and members now have access to the papers on the APA website under activities. NSW is in Conference mode and especially active. Unfortunately Victoria is still recovering from Conference burn-out and we hope that Canberra may soon activate itself for the next Conference. Tasmania through the efforts of Natalie Jackson is also active in stimulating population interests. I feel Regional groups are vital for the survival of the Association and important for members in each of the States to network with others interested in population issues. On a more pragmatic note they are necessary for the rotation of Council and for the biennial Conferences, which remain the core activities of the Association.

I must mention that the South Australian group held a recent social gathering to celebrate with Graeme Hugo his ARC Federation Fellowship award. These awards are one of the most prestigious and richly publicly funded research fellowships offered in Australia. His research project, 'The New Paradigm of International Migration to and from Australia: Dimensions, Causes and Implications' will run over a period of 5 years and enable him to indulge his research interests. On behalf of Council I would like to congratulate him and wish him well.

Due to unforeseen circumstances I am disappointed that I am unable to attend the Conference and will miss catching up with many of my friends and colleagues in Sydney. I do hope the Conference is a success and thank you all for your support.

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

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

The 11th biennial Population Conference is nearly upon us. Years of planning will soon come to fruition. The team in NSW has been working hard to ensure that we have an interesting, stimulating and most of all enjoyable Conference. I hope that all of you will avail yourselves of the fine things that Sydney has to offer.

Please continue to send articles for inclusion in *Demoz*. Without your material it is extremely difficult to put together a newsletter. Again, to those of you who have supplied articles, thank you. 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

POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND (PANZ) NEWS

Mervyl McPherson is the editor of the PANZ newsletter. Mervyl is currently looking for articles that might be of interest to PANZ readers. PANZ, like APA, has a number of regular contributors which include their national statistical agency and other government departments. Like myself, Mervyl is looking for a greater contribution from association members. There are a lot of similarities in our interest in population matters as exhibited by the Millenium Meeting. So, if you have anything to offer please forward the details to Mervyl at mervylmcperson@paradise.net.nz.

Remember 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/>.

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.

Alex can be contacted at: Alexander C. Vias, University of Connecticut, Geography Department, U-4148 215 Glenbrook Rd, Storrs, CT 06269-4148 or acvias@

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

The Association's 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.

All members should now have received registration forms for the conference. The postal address for the conference is PO Box A1026, Sydney South NSW 1235.

Time is running short, so you can fax your registration form with credit card details and signature to (02) 9264 6308, clearly marked for the attention of Crichton Smith.

Note: Do not send credit card details by e-mail.

The closing date for offers of papers and submission of abstracts was 19 July 2002. There **may** be some limited opportunities for late papers. If you propose to present a late paper please contact me as soon as possible by e-mail shane.nugent@planning.nsw.gov.au or phone (02) 9762 8061.

There will also be opportunities to prepare posters, or for displays by organisations wishing to sponsor the conference. Please contact either Nick Parr (e-mail nparr@efs.mq.edu.au or phone (02) 9850 8570) or myself for further information.

Please keep an eye on the APA web site www.gisca.adelaide.edu.au/apa for the latest information on the conference program.

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

THE DEMOGRAPHER'S DREAM

This item is in honour of John Paice, current Vice-President of the APA and former Director of Demography in the ABS until his recent retirement. It is amazing how some things just come back to haunt us. (Ed.)

The following paragraph appeared in an article by David Dale on June 17 2002.

As the census was being conducted last year, the bureau's chief demographer, John Paice, said it was the stuff of his dreams: "I dream about knowing where the main population growth is happening in this country, and how many baby boomers are taking early retirement, and how the indigenous population is going in employment and education, and how many children are living with only one parent, and where the new migrants are going, and whether grown-up children are staying with their parents or setting up their own homes. Every bit of it is useful to somebody." ...Today, Mr Paice's dream comes true.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

GIScience 2002**25-28 September 2002****Second International Conference on Geographic Information Science****Boulder, Colorado, USA**

GIScience 2002 will bring together scientists from academia, industry and government to analyse progress and to explore new research directions. It will focus on emerging topics and basic research findings across all sectors of geographic information science. The conference program aims to attract leading GIScience researchers from all fields to reflect the interdisciplinary breadth of GIScience, including cognitive science, computer science, engineering, geography, information science, mathematics, philosophy, psychology, social science and statistics.

Contact: GIScience2002@giscience.org

APA Conference 2002**2-4 October 2002****University of New South Wales
Sydney, Australia****Training Workshop on Projections of Human Capital****7-18 October 2002****College of Population Studies,
Chulalongkorn University,
Thailand**

This workshop that will focus on population projections by level of education and probabilistic projections is a follow-up to an earlier workshop, 'New Approaches and Methods of Population Forecasting' which took place in Singapore in March 2001. Participation is by invitation only. Information on the workshop is available at http://www.populationasia.org/Projections%20of%20Human%20Capital_workshop.htm

International Conference on Population Ageing and Health: Modelling Our Future**8-12 December 2002****Canberra, Australia**

The primary focus of the conference is microsimulation models and their applications. The first part of the conference will look at applied analyses of the implications of population ageing and health with papers in areas such as economic resources, health and aged care, changing lifestyles and their economic implications and data issues. The latter part of the conference will allow modelers to share experiences and techniques and discuss common areas of interest.

Those wishing to attend the conference can email conference@natsem.canberra.edu.au to indicate their interest.

Workshop on Migration and Health in Asia**21-23 May 2003****Bintan, Indonesia**

The Asian MetaCentre is organising a 3-day workshop on Migration and Health in Asia. The workshop will focus on the relationship between 'migration' and 'health' along themes such as conceptions of health meanings across different diasporas in Asia; differential access to health and social services among migrants and locals; differential health status among migrant and non-migrant populations.

More detail are available on <http://www.populationasia.org/Migration%20and%20Health%20in%20Asia.htm>.

Closing date for submissions is 30 November 2002. Enquiries may be directed to Ms Verene Koh at popnasia@nus.edu.sig.

PANZ Biennial Conference**3-4 July 2003****Auckland University
Auckland, New Zealand**

Suggestions for themes, sessions and guest speakers welcome. Contact Dr Mervyl McPherson, Conference Convenor,

mervylmcperson@paradise.net.nz.

MIGRATION: BENEFITING AUSTRALIA, 7 – 8 MAY 2002

The Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) organised a major conference entitled “Migration: Benefiting Australia” from 7 – 8 May 2002, at the Australian Technology Park, Sydney. The conference provided an opportunity for some leading Australian and international experts to present new research on a range of immigration and population issues. Participants also had the opportunity to listen to or engage in constructive and open discussions on these issues through the panel discussions, which were used to conclude each day of the conference.

The Minister for Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, the Hon Philip Ruddock MP opened and closed the conference. The Minister also used the occasion to launch the 2002-2003 Migration and Humanitarian programs.

The following papers were presented at the conference:

Paper	Presenter	Affiliation
Australia’s Population Futures	Professor Peter McDonald	The Australian National University
Ageing in the 21 st century: Implications for public policy	Professor Steve Dowrick	The Australian National University
Emigration of skilled Australians: Patterns, trends and issues	Professor Graeme Hugo	University of Adelaide
The Economics of Migration	Mr Chris Richardson	Access Economics
Immigration: Who Wins and Who Loses	Professor Ross Garnaut	The Australian National University
The Migrant Perspective	Professor Sue Richardson	Flinders University
Global competition for skills: an evaluation of policies	Professor John Salt	University College, London
Humanitarian flows and the international system of protection	Dr Alexander Casella	International Centre for Migration Policy Development, Vienna

In addition to Minister Ruddock’s opening and closing speeches, the following people also delivered addresses at the conference:

- Julia Gillard, Shadow Minister for Immigration and Population;
- Mr Benjamin Chow, Chairman, Council for Multicultural Australia;
- Mr Michael Krockenberger, Australian Conservation Foundation; and
- Mr Bert Dennis, Australian Population Institute.

The conference, which was open to the public attracted around 300 participants from all walks of life, including Federal /State Parliamentarians, students, and community leaders.

Papers/addresses presented at the conference are available at: www.immi.gov/research/index.htm. A hard copy (conference proceedings) bringing together all the papers/addresses presented at the conference into a single volume will be available soon.

For further information on the conference or DIMIA’s research activities, please contact Neil Mullenger, Director, Research Section on phone: (02) 6264 2794 or email: neil.mullenger@immi.gov.au

ASSOCIATION NEWS

National Executive Council Meeting

The latest Council meeting took place on June 6 2002.

President's Report

The main purpose of the meeting was to obtain Council approval for changes to a proposed MetaCentre publication as put forward by the Journal Editor, Dr Heather Booth. The Special Issue on Fertility in Asia will now replace a standard issue of JPR with the APA contributing monies that would normally be spent on the publication of a Journal issue.

Secretary's Report

Margaret Young reported that at the meeting that APA membership stood at 254. This consisted of 209 ordinary, 45 student/concessional members. In addition there are a further 31 Corporate members plus 54 Library/Journal only members.

Treasurer's Report

Fearnley Szuster reported that there were no changes since the 12 February meeting.

Journal of Population Research

JPR 19-1 is in press. New typesetting and printing arrangements have been put in place at no additional cost. Dr Booth noted that submissions are down, especially from the international community. It was suggested that more publicity is needed to encourage both greater membership and wider readership.

A brochure is being produced for use at conferences. Should any member require copies please contact Dr Booth as per the details in the rear of the newsletter.

Costs associated with both the Millenium Issue and MetaCentre Issue will be available shortly.

AHURI REPORT

An AHURI report on the *Housing and Other Service Needs of Recently Arrived Immigrants* has just been published on the web at <www.ahuri.edu.au/research/>.

Paul Foley, Andrew Beer, Emma Greenhalgh and Peter Vintilla have just commenced a project examining the housing of asylum seekers in South Australia, Queensland and Victoria.

The Australian and New Zealand Regional Science Association International are hosting a workshop in Hamilto, Victoria on August 9th to examine strategies to deal with the problems of too much growth in some Australian regions.

Issue Two of *Sustaining Regions* is now available on the web at <www.ssn.flinders.edu.au/geog/anzrsai/index.html>. Hard copies are available by contacting Cecile Cutler on (08) 8201 2480 or by email at cecile.cutler@flinders.edu.au.

2001 AUSTRALIAN CENSUS

Professor Graeme Hugo kindly provided the following article. The comments form the basis of a speech that he gave at the Adelaide launch of the First Release of data from the 2001 Australian Census of Population and Housing at the Radisson Playford Hotel on 17 June 2002.

Professor Hugo is a Professor of Geography at the University of Adelaide and also the Director, GISCA – The National Centre for Social Applications Of Geographical Information Systems. He can be contacted at <graeme.hugo@adelaide.edu.au>.

The release of the first results of Australia's first census of population and housing of the new millennium is an important event. The census provides us with a "stocktaking" of the nation's most valuable and important resource, its people. Each census shows us how we are changing not only in terms of how many of us there are and where we live but also our economic and social characteristics and how we group ourselves into households and families. The Australian census is one of the most accurate and comprehensive in the world. Indeed Australian census data for small areas and communities has no equal in the world. However despite its high quality, as a community we do not make as much use of the census results as we should. Too often in the private and the public sector we make decisions which could be better if we had taken the trouble to access information about the people we are planning for from the census.

What are some of the things in the results being released today which relate to South Australia? Mr Crabb (Ed: SA Regional Director, ABS) has already outlined a few of these. I guess one of the most striking things from a South Australian perspective is that the census concludes a decade of the slowest growth in this State's population since World War II. The 2001 population of 1,467,261 represents an annual growth of only 0.47 percent each year over the last decade. This is only just over a quarter of the growth rate between 1947 and 1991. The decade's demographic trends have been massively influenced by the State Bank disaster. Despite the slow rate of growth, the State's population has undergone significant change in composition. As a community we have got older. The population aged 65 years or over increased from 177,827 in 1991 to 211,888 - an annual growth rate of 1.77 percent or almost four times that of the total population. On the other hand the number of South Australians aged less than 15 declined from 296,997 in 1991 to 287,178 (-0.35 percent per annum). Partly because of this ageing of the population there were 97 males for every 100 females in South Australia in 2001.

Like Australia as a whole South Australia's population is diverse multiculturally. At the census 1.6 percent of the States' population was of indigenous origin compared to 2.2 percent of the nation as a whole. One in five South Australians were born overseas compared to 22 percent in Australia as a whole. In the State 15 percent of the population speak a language other than English at home compared to 20 percent in Australia as a whole. Because South Australia has had low levels of immigration in recent years the immigrant share of the population has reduced over the last two decades. South Australia hence has not been influenced as much as some other states by Asian Migration. Only 2.6 percent of the population was born in Asia in 2001 compared to 5.1 percent of the total Australian population.

One of the major ways in which we are changing is in relation to the type of living arrangements we have. In 1991 some 26.3 percent of South Australia lived alone or as a couple-only family. However in 2001, one in three South Australians lived in such households. In 2001, 28.8 percent of all families in South Australia with children were one parent families compared to 20.2 in 1991.

The 2001 census included some questions that were not in the 1996 census questionnaire. One relates to computer and internet use in the week before the census. In South Australia some 41 percent of the

population reported having used a computer in the last week compared to 42 percent in Australia as a whole. The highest rates of usage were in the 10-14 age group where 70.6 percent had used a computer in the last week. The lowest rates were in the 75+ population (4.9 percent) and the rates for males (43.8 percent) were higher than for females (40.0 percent) but among the 10-14 age group the rate is slightly higher for females (70.9 percent) than males (70.4 percent). Some 35.4 percent of the population had used the internet in the week before the census. The other new question was asked about ancestry and this showed the dominance of Anglo Celtic origins in the State with 38 percent indicating they were of English background, 37 percent Australian and 8 percent Irish. This compares to 36 percent, 34 percent and 10 percent for Australia as a whole. South Australia's increasing multicultural diversity is seen in 2 percent of the population being of Islamic, Buddhist or Hindu religion compared to 3.9 percent nationally.

The release of today's census data will allow us to see how much we have changed in South Australia with respect to where we live. Data are available down to small spatial units of around 200 households which preserve total confidentiality but allow us to identify and analyse population dynamics at the local, community and regional level. How far has there been a movement back into Adelaide's older, inner and middle suburbs? How far has regional prosperity in wine producing and tourist areas in the State resulted in an increase in local population? How far has the ageing of the State's population seen a redistribution of older people to coastal communities? All these and many other questions of major importance at the local, community and regional level will be able to be answered using the small area census data being released today. Indeed my own university is collaborating with the ABS to provide training courses later in the year to assist people in developing the skills and knowledge to best utilize this information.

A comment which I frequently see is how costly the census is. I really believe that the more important question is how costly it would be to not have a census. The reality is that so much of decision making in the private and public sectors is on planning the provision of services or goods of certain kinds. For such planning to be equitable, efficient, effective and profitable a sound knowledge of the size, growth, characteristics and location of the population is required. If we do not have that knowledge we will have poorer decisions made by companies which will result in loss of jobs, higher costs, etc. and by governments which will result in a lowering of accessibility to health, education and other services. The census is the only totally accurate source of such information.

I also see the census as fundamental to the democratic basis of our nation and as an essential element in achieving social justice. The census is required if we are to have a reasonable chance of equality in the size of our electorates. Moreover if we do not have census information to tell us how many people needing particular services there are in particular areas it will be the areas in which the residents make the most noise, are the most articulate, most able to put pressure on service providers, etc. who and are better able to get services. The census provides service providers with an objective source of information which can facilitate fair planning and a just allocation of services to those who need them most.

We live in a world in which information technology and knowledge are seen as the basis for prosperity and international competitiveness. I sometimes think that we have nationally achieved a great deal in embracing developments in the technology part of this equation but that we have neglected the information element. For Australia to retain and develop its prosperity and economic advantage it needs to make better use of timely and accurate information in decision making in the public and private sector. Such information is absolutely necessary if our decisions are to be more timely. So we can provide a school which is needed, not three years before it is necessary and waste resources or three years too late so that children are disadvantaged. We can supply it just in time to meet the need. Information about people is necessary to avoid waste of scarce resources but also to allocate those resources equitably and efficiently. While we have one of the best censuses in the world we do not access and use it as much as

businesses, governments and communities do in some comparable nations and we need to address the question of how to get the census more used.

While I have stressed the utility of the census to government and business in my remarks I would emphasise again the fact that the community profile small area data from the Australian census, part of which is being released today, is the best in the world. Each year our ability to effectively analyse such data is improving substantially due to the advance of things like Geographical Information Systems. The social and economic application of these Spatial Information Systems is an area where this State is leading the world. This means the ability for communities to access, interpret and act on, information about their own community is now greater than it ever has been. This is a basis for empowering those communities. The information technology revolution not only has the capacity to make business and government more equitable, efficient and profitable but is also, when correctly used, a tool for empowerment of local communities and providing them with the means to better harness their own social, economic and community capital.

The initial release of the 2001 census is an important occasion. The ABS is to be congratulated on the quality of its census and the speed with which it has been made available to the community. It is also to be congratulated on an unprecedented amount of this data being made available freely to the Australian public over the web. It has also taken initiatives to provide substantial parts of the data to education institutions. Information about our people is an important and crucial part of national and state infrastructure like roads, energy and educational institutions. It is a necessary requirement if we are to grow and develop and move toward a more prosperous and equitable future.

AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION UPDATE

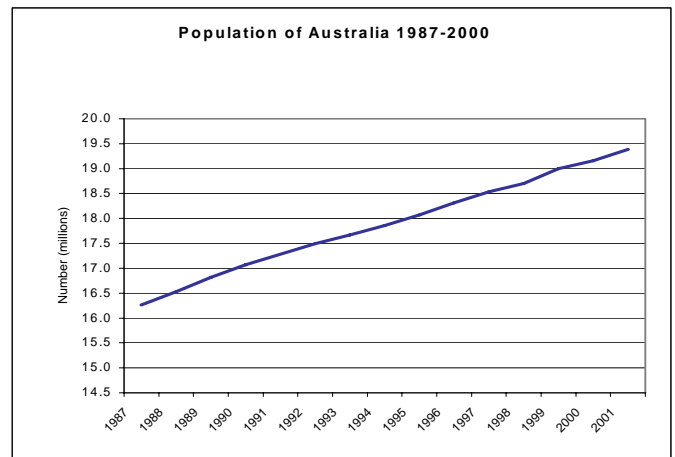
At the time of going to print the latest population information from the ABS was:

		Dec 2000	Dec 2001
Population	('000)	19360.6	19603.5
Natural increase	('000)	120.1	117.1
Net overseas migration	('000)	104.5	110.6
Live births	('000)	250.2	245.7
Deaths	('000)	130.0	128.5
Infant deaths	('000)	1.3	1.3
Marriages	('000)	113.4	103.1

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

Australia's preliminary estimated resident population at December 2001 was 19,603,500 persons.

This was an increase of 242,900 over the December 2000 estimate. **Australia's estimated population at 20 August 2002 was 19,727,211 (<http://www.abs.gov.au>).**



Estimated World Population

As at 20 August 2002: 6,244,696,889

Sourced from the US Bureau of Census Website World Population Clock,
<http://www.census.gov>

LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN (LSAC)

The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC) will examine the impact of Australia's unique social and cultural environment on the next generation. The study will have a broad, multi-disciplinary base, involve a nationally representative sample of children, and examine topical issues of policy relevance. LSAC will explore family and social issues relevant to children's development, and address a range of research questions about family functioning, health, non-parental child-care, and education.

Data will be collected over nine years from two cohorts every two years. The first cohort of 5000 children aged less than 12 months in 2003 will be followed until they reach 6 to 7 years of age, and the second cohort will comprise 5000 children aged 4 years in 2003. Study informants will include the child (when of an appropriate age) and their parents, carers and teachers.

The longitudinal nature of LSAC will enable researchers to determine critical periods for the provision of services and welfare support, and to identify the long-term consequences of policy innovations. By tracking children over time, LSAC will be able to determine the individual, family, and broader social and environmental factors that are associated with consistency and change in children's developmental trajectories. Thus, the outcomes from LSAC will be able to be used to inform the development of effective social and family policy in Australia.

The LSAC is being designed and implemented by a large consortium led by the Australian Institute of Family Studies in partnership with the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services.

The Consortium brings together significant research and management expertise. It includes researchers from a wide range of disciplines, including child development, sociology, epidemiology, public health, family studies, psychology, paediatrics and child health, early childhood education, services and social policy research, and economics. This breadth of expertise ensures comprehensive coverage of influences on child development.

The Consortium involves nine leading research organisations with expertise in child development. Consortium members are all associated with the National Research Partnership for Development, Health and Wellbeing. Consortium members are:

- Australian Institute of Family Studies (Lead agency);
- Australian Council for Educational Research;
- TVW Telethon Institute for Child Health Research;
- Queensland University of Technology;
- Macquarie University;
- Charles Sturt University;
- Murdoch Children's Research Institute;
- Australian National University's National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health and Centre for Mental Health Research; and
- Social Policy Research Centre, University of NSW.

Day-to-day management of the study will be based at the Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) and undertaken by a Project Operations Team comprising: the Project Director, Associate Professor Ann Sanson (Deputy Director, AIFS); the Design Manager, Christine Millward (Senior Research Fellow); and Survey Manager, Carol Soloff, outposted from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. For further information please contact Carol Soloff on (03) 9214 7888 or visit the AIFS website, www.aifs.org.au.

**IUSSP REGIONAL POPULATION CONFERENCE:
“SOUTHEAST ASIA’S POPULATION IN A CHANGING ASIAN CONTEXT”**

The first Southeast Asian regional population conference was held in Bangkok, Thailand between June 10th and June 13th, 2002. The conference was organized by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and was hosted by the College of Population Studies at Chulalongkorn University in Thailand with sponsorship from the Asian Metacentre, The Wellcome Trust, UNEPA and the Thai Population Association. The conference was attended by several hundred population scientists and government officials from each country in the region.

There were 28 parallel sessions and three plenary sessions. The strength of Australian population studies was very evident in the large numbers of Australians attending and giving papers at the conference and also in the larger numbers of scientists from other Southeast Asian countries who had trained at an Australian University. Each session had 3 or 4 papers and a discussant and most also had 1 or 2 posters.

There was a balance of sessions across the range of demographic topics and issues including fertility and family planning (4 sessions), mortality and health (6), international migration (4), internal migration and urbanization (4), family and nuptiality (4), population dynamics and development (3) and methodology (2). Other individual sessions focused on labour and gender, population and land use change, demographic training, demographic history and data collection.

There were plenaries relating to international migration and ageing while a planned plenary on HIV/AIDS was unfortunately cancelled. The conference showed a growing interest in population work in the region with a high quality of presentations and discussion characterizing most sessions. Moreover there was a real balance across the range of population issues influencing the region as is evidenced by the large number of sessions related to population movement – an unusual thing in general international population conferences. There was a strong policy and applied focus in evidence with emphasis being placed on the implications of population trends and feasible policy interventions. Session titles were:

Parallel Sessions:

1. Fertility
 - 1.1 The Impact of Economic Booms and Crisis on Fertility
The impact of the economic miracle and economic crisis on fertility and contraceptive practice, and their determinants.
 - 1.2 Fertility Trends and prospects
The implications of fertility transition on population growth and the prospect of sub-replacement fertility in SE Asia in the next fifty years.
 - 1.3 Social, Economic and Cultural fertility differentials
Will racial and cultural differentials of fertility still exist in a globalized economy?
 - 1.4 Family Planning/Reproductive Health
Reconciling priorities in family planning, reproductive health and demographic targets.
2. Mortality and Health
 - 2.1 Inequities in Adult Mortality
How socioeconomic and cultural differences result in inequities in adult and old age mortality?
 - 2.2 HIV/AIDS

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- Demographic and socioeconomic consequences of HIV/AIDS and how to prevent its spread.
- 2.3 Emerging Health Threats
Implications of emerging and re-emerging diseases and new environmental threats for epidemiological and health transitions.
 - 2.4 Infant and Child Mortality
To what extent is infant and child survival still affected by living conditions and health practices?
3. Migration
 - 3.1 International Female Labour Migration
International female labour migration; causes and social consequences; migrant experiences; protection and other policy issues.
 - 3.2 International Migration and Age Structure
Influence of national age structure on international migration trends through labour force demand and supply.
 - 3.3 Migration into Fragile Ecosystems
Causes and social and environmental consequences of immigration into fragile ecosystems, e.g. highlands, rainforests and coastal areas.
 - 3.4 Internal Migration and Urbanization
Implications of internal migration for economic and social development. Does migration exacerbate regional disparities? Trends and expectations for urban growth, urbanization and urban hierarchy.
 - 3.5 Policy and migration
Policy concerns in internal and international migration, covering the range of policies from control to accommodation. Policies on temporary labour migration, including implicit policies. Policies on residence and permanent settlement.
 - 3.6 Conflict and Migration
Do internal and international migration promote conflict among ethnic groups or between immigrants and local population. Can migration reduce conflict? How can conflict be minimized?
4. Population Dynamics and Development
 - 4.1 Future Age Structure and Settlement Patterns
Implications of past, present and future fertility, mortality and migration trends on age-structure and regional population.
 - 4.2 Economic Consequences of Growing and Shrinking Populations
Consequences of population growth/decline and structural change on social sector needs (educational, health, social security), macroeconomic linkages (such as savings, labour markets, productivity, etc.), poverty linkages, and others.
 - 4.3 Population Dynamics and Globalization
How population dynamics are affected by globalization processes which increasingly affect individual values and attitudes, what people do and where they work?
 - 4.4 Mega Cities
Patterns of growth of Asian megacities, as well as their social, economic and environment implications.
 - 4.5 Population and Land-use Change

How do patterns of population growth and migration affect land use and land cover in different social and institutional settings?

5. Family and Nuptiality

5.1 Gender Roles and Values

The interplay between gender roles and values and population processes such as childbearing, health or migration and in particular the specific ways that gender influences demography in Southeast Asian societies.

5.2 Changing Marriage Patterns

Analyses of the ongoing transformation throughout the region of marriage timing and prevalence as well as other features of marriage systems.

5.3 Support for the Elderly – Social Security vs. Family

Studies of the institutions surrounding support of the elderly, and especially the forms of substitution between state social security systems and family-based systems of care.

5.4 Family Networks and Safety Nets

How modern processes of economic transformation including those resulting from globalization, create opportunities but also endanger social welfare? The session includes research into the role of social safety nets such as family networks, in dealing with these negative consequences.

6. Others

6.1 Demographic Training

Development of appropriate demographic competence through university based degree and non-degree training programmes, and related issues of curriculum, staff development and funding.

6.2 Data Collection and Dissemination Systems

Issues relating to data collection, quality, access and dissemination of census, registration and survey data.

6.3 Demographic history of Southeast Asia

Demographic history of the region, especially of the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries.

6.4 Methodological Issues Emerging (Qualitative and Quantitative)

Approaches in linking quantitative and qualitative techniques. Use of rapid assessment techniques. Issues of language and translation in surveys. New methodologies for estimating demographic parameters, etc.

6.5 Population Forecasting

Present collaborative effort on probabilistic population projections for Southeast Asia.

Plenary Sessions:

1. HIV and AIDS in Asia: After Two Decades... What Lies Ahead?
2. Should Border within Asia be Opened?
3. Is Globalization Adversely Effecting Population and Poverty?

This article was kindly provided by Prof. Graeme Hugo, who is Professor of Geography at the University of Adelaide and also the Director, GISCA – The National Centre for Social Applications Of Geographical Information Systems. He can be contacted at <graeme.hugo@adelaide.edu.au>.

ABS DEMOGRAPHY NEWS

1 2001 Census Based Estimated Resident Population

The preliminary estimated resident population of Australia at December 2001, was 19,603,500 persons. The population increased by 242,900 persons (1.3%) since December 2000.

The December Quarter 2001 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0), issued on 6 June 2002, contains preliminary estimates of the resident populations of Australia and the states and territories based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Previously published estimates dating back to 30 September 1996 have been revised to take account of this new information.

Copies of this and other ABS publications in Adobe Acrobat format, spreadsheets and data cubes can now be purchased on-line from the ABS web site. For further information, please see ABS Products Available to Purchase Online on the home page of the ABS web site home page <www.abs.gov.au>.

For more information please contact Anne Ward on (02) 6252 6296 or anne.ward@abs.gov.au

2 Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 (Cat. no. 4705.0) was released on 26 June 2002. Using the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, the publication presents the geographic distribution of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Australia. Census counts are presented both on the basis of where the Indigenous population usually lives as well as where they were counted on Census night. The publication also includes the estimated resident Indigenous population for Australia and each State and Territory, and a discussion about the quality of the Census counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Population counts are also provided for Australia, states and territories and for areas included in the Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification (AIGC), that is ATSI regions, Indigenous areas and Indigenous locations. The AIGC is designed to provide a meaningful basis for presenting Indigenous statistics at the local and regional level.

For more information please contact Catriona Bate on (02) 6252 7647 or catriona.bate@abs.gov.au

Experimental estimates of Indigenous Australians by State/Territory, Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision, Statistical Local Areas and Local Government Areas have also been released in electronic form on ABS@, AusStats and the ABS Website for purchase. The data are provided in SuperTABLE format and can be found under ABS catalogue number 3238.0.55.001 in Companion Data.

For further information on the demography of Indigenous Australians please contact Shahidullah on (02) 6252 5129 or m.shahidullah@abs.gov.au

3 Fertility Futures

An article entitled 'Fertility Futures' appeared in the latest edition of *Australian Social Trends* (Cat. no. 4102.0). The article explores the possible impact on the population of three very different fertility scenarios. The scenarios demonstrate the extent to which the size and age structure of the population may be affected by different levels of fertility.

Under a very low fertility scenario of 1.3 babies per woman by 2008–9, Australia's population would peak at 23.2 million in 2039 and then decline to 22.9 million by 2051. At the other extreme, a high fertility rate of 2.1 babies per woman would see the population reach 30.1 million by 2051. The article also discusses the

more moderate assumption that fertility stabilises at 1.6 babies per woman, which would see the population grow to 25.4 million by 2051.

Under all these scenarios, population ageing will occur, as the impact of past and present trends in fertility continue to be felt throughout the age structure. However, the ageing of the population will be most pronounced under scenarios of continued fertility decline.

For more information please contact Genevieve Heard on (02) 6252 7883 or genevieve.heard@abs.gov.au

4 Latest Official Local Government Population Estimates

New figures based on results of the 2001 Census, show that much of Australia's growth between 1996 and 2001 occurred in outer suburban Local Government Areas (LGAs) of capital cities. Large population increases were recorded in the Sydney LGAs of Baulkham Hills and Camden, while the largest growth within Melbourne occurred in the fringe LGAs of Casey, Hume and Mornington Peninsula. Outer suburban areas in other capital cities also experienced growth, such as Doolandella-Forest Lake in Brisbane, Onkaparinga in Adelaide and Wanneroo in Perth.

Australia's inner city areas, especially in the larger cities, also grew rapidly in the five years to June 2001. The LGA of the City of Sydney recorded Australia's highest average annual growth rate of 18%, followed by the LGAs of the City of Perth and the City of Melbourne.

The largest growth outside capital cities occurred on the coast of Australia. The city of Gold Coast in Queensland recorded the largest population increase of all LGAs in Australia between 1991 and 1996, and the second largest increase between 1996 and 2001. Growth also occurred along most of the eastern seaboard and in south-west of Western Australia.

Further information, including 1991 and 1996 estimates for Statistical Local Areas and Local Government Areas, as well as state, territory and national data, is given in the publication *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 1991 to 2001* (cat. no. 3218.0). Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for all Local Government Areas (LGAs) at 30 June 2001 are also available free of charge on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>.

For more information please contact Matthew Montgomery on (02) 6252 6487 or matthew.montgomery@abs.gov.au

5 Western Australian Statistical Indicators (June Quarter 2002)

To coincide with the first release of 2001 Census population data, the June quarter issue of *Western Australian Statistical Indicators* (Cat. no. 1367.5) has a feature article on population measures. The article discusses three types of measures - census counts, estimated resident population and population projections - and explains the methodology used to compile them.

Inexperienced users of population data can find it difficult to decide which measure of population is the most appropriate to use for their purpose. Aside from the differences in the methodology used and the concepts each measure is representing, not all measures are available for any one year. Census counts are only available every five years, estimated resident population figures are available every quarter in a year to the present, and population projections provide figures for points of time in the future (normally published on a yearly basis). The article explains what is being measured by each type of measure and the relationships between them.

For more information please contact Shalini Bellas on (08) 9360 5918 or email: s.c.bellas@abs.gov.au

6 Measuring Australia's Progress – Population and Progress

Measuring Australia's Progress (MAP) (cat. no. 1370.0) is a new publication that was launched by the Australian Statistician, Dennis Trewin, on 4 April, 2002. It aims to help Australians form their own views about Australia's "progress" during the last decade by providing factual data across a set of 15 key indicators. These indicators have been put together by the ABS after consultation with a wide range of experts, organisations and individuals. They can be broadly summarised into four categories: human capital, natural capital, produced and financial capital, and social capital.

MAP does not consider every aspect of progress that is important, nor does it consider how progress affects every group of Australians or every part of Australia. However, it does provide a national summary of many of the most important areas to be considered when assessing progress.

The Australian population influences and is in turn influenced by progress. Although population is not a measure of progress, an understanding of demographic changes provides key background information and a commentary relating to population is included in MAP. The commentary describes some of the links between many areas of progress and population and sets out some of the arguments for and against population growth. MAP also discusses the changing age and sex distribution of the Australian population and how this affects progress.

For more information or any comments on the publication please contact Jon Hall on (02) 6252-7221 or jon.hall@abs.gov.au

7 Australian Social Trends, 2002

Australian Social Trends 2002 (Cat. No. 4102.0) was released in June and continues the series into its ninth year. It maintains a high quality of presentation, description and analysis of data, and covers a wide range of topical issues. Each short, self-contained article has easy to read text,

tables and graphs and provides links to related articles in earlier editions. *Australian Social Trends* makes it possible for all Australians to gain a better understanding of our changing society.

Australian Social Trends 2002 covers seven major areas of social concern: Population, Family, Health, Education, Work, Income and Expenditure, and Housing. Articles covering new areas of interest include Regional population ageing, Fertility futures, Trends in childlessness, Organ donation, Households in financial stress, and Home renovations. Several topics of ongoing interest have been revisited, including Literacy, Education of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, Employment arrangements, Voluntary work and Superannuation.

A set of summary data tables is included for each major area covered, providing status indicators for states and territories and ten-year national trend indicators. A series of international data tables for Population, Health, Education and Work allow comparison between Australia and 17 other countries.

The content of each edition of *Australian Social Trends* is available on the ABS website and can be accessed through the *Australia Now* link.

For more information please contact Denise Carlton on (02) 6252 7187 or denise.carlton@abs.gov.au

8 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 (OAD) data by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Because of the use of overseas arrivals and departures data in population estimates which affects state and territory Government funding, DIMIA has given priority to processing passenger cards for July 2001 and subsequent months before finalising processing

of earlier months - August 2000 through to June 2001.

ABS has received and published data for July 2001 to March 2002. Data for the September quarter 2000 was released on 8 August 2002; data for the June quarter 2002 is scheduled for release on 15 August 2002. Further release dates will be advertised when known on the Demography Theme page on this site, and in future issues of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Cat. no.3401.0).

The ABS is considering a number of options for the ongoing release of preliminary and final OAD data. These are outlined in the working paper 2002/1 'Overseas Arrivals and Departures Statistics Dissemination Plan' available on the Demography Theme page on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>. Comments on the options contained in the working paper should be directed to Catherine Owen, email catherine.owen@abs.gov.au or telephone (02) 6252 5640 by 15 August 2002.

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.

9 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

___ 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.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIAL TRENDS 2002

Australian Social Trends 2002 (ABS Cat. no. 4102.0) was released in June and continues the series into its ninth year. It maintains the high quality presentation, description and analysis of data established in previous editions of *Australian Social Trends* and builds on the wide range of topical issues covered. Each short, self-contained topic has easy to read text, tables and graphs and provides links to related topics in earlier editions. *Australian Social Trends* makes it possible for all Australians to gain a better understanding of our changing society as we move into the 21st century.

Australian Social Trends 2002 contains seven chapters, each covering a major area of social concern: Population, Family, Health, Education, Work, Income and Expenditure, and Housing. New topics of current interest in the 2002 edition include Regional population ageing, Fertility futures, Trends in childlessness, Organ donation, Households in financial stress and Home renovations. In addition, some topics of ongoing interest which were covered in earlier editions have been revisited: Literacy, Education of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, Employment arrangements, Voluntary work and Superannuation.

Each chapter is supported by a comprehensive set of summary tables. These provide key social indicators for Australia and each State and Territory, with ten-year trends for national data. A series of international summary tables that cover Population, Health, Education and Work allow comparison between Australia and 17 other nations, including our main trading partners, neighbours and major OECD nations.

The content of each edition of *Australian Social Trends* is available on the ABS website, www.abs.gov.au, and can be accessed through the Australia Now link.

NEWS FROM THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Health system delivers, but lifestyle investment needed

By world standards Australians are living long lives, health risks are being actively tackled, and access to high quality health services is very good and generally improving, according to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's two-yearly report card on the nation's health.

Australia's Health 2002 shows that these results are being delivered by a complex health system employing 640,000 people, and accounting for around \$54 billion a year in health services (8.5% of GDP).

Death rates from heart attacks and stroke have fallen by over two-thirds over the last 30 years, and cancer 5-year survival rates have improved. As a result life expectancy continues to increase (now 82.1 years for females, 76.6 years for males). There are also fewer people smoking overall, improved levels of immunisation, and a fall in the prevalence of high blood pressure.

Despite many great health gains for Australians, the health status of the Indigenous population remains poor. Health expenditure in this area has risen, but large service gaps remain.

Arthritis, hay fever, asthma the most common chronic diseases

The most common chronic diseases and conditions affecting the quality of life of Australians today are arthritis (15%), hay fever (14%), and asthma (11%), according to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's report *Chronic Diseases and Associated Risk Factors in Australia 2001*.

The report shows that arthritis and related disorders top the list of leading main conditions related to disability among Australians, followed by asthma, diabetes, stroke, depression and emphysema.

Report co-author Dr Paul Meyer said chronic diseases remain significant health problems in Australia—and preventing and treating these diseases are major challenges of the 21st century. 'Long-lasting diseases and conditions such as arthritis, depression, heart problems, diabetes, cancers and lung diseases are responsible for about 80% of the total burden of disease in Australia each year, in the form of illness, disability and early deaths.'

Dr Meyer said demographic and lifestyle factors are the major contributors to the rise of chronic diseases. 'Foremost among the lifestyle factors is repeated exposure to what has been called "the perils of over consumption and over indulgence", brought on by a complex mix of social, cultural and technological changes, and increased prosperity.'

Australia's children—a picture of good health?

Australia's children are generally in good health and their health has improved over the last decade, according to the Institute's report on *Australia's children: their health and wellbeing 2002*. It shows that death rates for children aged 1–14 years fell by 22% over the last decade, and infant deaths fell by 26% for boys and 23% for girls. Deaths from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)—the leading cause of death among Australian infants—also fell by 62% in the last decade.

Notification rates for many vaccine-preventable diseases decreased between 1993 and 2000, in line with an increase in the proportion of children immunised against these diseases. However, report co-author, Fadwa Al-Yaman, said 'there was no room for complacency, because some important threats remain to the health of Australia's children.' 'Injury is the leading cause of death for children aged 1–14 years, Dr Al-Yaman said. 'Motor vehicle accidents, drowning and pedestrian accidents are the main causes of childhood injury deaths—and boys have a higher death rate than girls.'

The report also shows that injury is also the second most common reason for hospital admissions of children aged 1–14 years (after respiratory conditions like asthma), and boys were hospitalised more than girls—at double the rate for girls aged 10–14 years.

Better access to specialised psychiatric care for city dwellers

Hospital admissions for specialised psychiatric care in the cities outnumber such admissions in rural and remote areas, according to *Mental Health Services in Australia 1999–00*. The report shows that the number of overnight psychiatric care admissions was 5.5 per 1,000 population in metropolitan areas—a higher rate than in rural and remote areas (4.4 and 2.4 per 1,000 respectively).

Report co-author David Braddock said these figures appeared to be related to availability of services, with most specialised psychiatric services in hospitals being in the cities. 'The pattern is reversed for general

care patients who are admitted overnight for mental health-related conditions—the rates for rural and remote areas are much higher (5.1 and 7.3 per 1000 respectively) than in metropolitan areas (2.8 per 1000).’

‘With less specialised psychiatric care available, it seems that general units in hospitals undertake a greater role in caring for mental health patients in the bush.’ The report also shows that depression and schizophrenia continue to dominate mental health-related hospital admissions.

Tobacco and illicit drug use down—national drug survey

The number of Australians who smoke tobacco daily has dropped over the last three years to 19.5% of the population aged 14 years or more. Over the same period there was a 23% drop in the proportion of people using illicit drugs such as marijuana, heroin, amphetamines and ecstasy, at some time in the last 12 months.

The report, *2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: First Results*, shows that daily smoking in Australia fell from 21.8% in 1998 to 19.5% in 2001, with 20–29-year-olds accounting for most of this decline. Australians aged 14 years and over who smoke daily consume an average of 109 cigarettes a week.

Head of the AIHW’s Population Health and Data Information Services Unit, Mark Cooper-Stanbury, said that while the falls in tobacco use were very encouraging, levels could be reduced even further. ‘It’s a concern that less than 3% of people aged 14 and over think smoking is a problem in the community—and around 40% consider regular smoking by adults acceptable’. ‘In contrast, very few, less than 5% in most cases, approve of the regular use of illicit drugs. Australians are much more likely to link drug problems with heroin and cocaine use rather than tobacco or alcohol.

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.

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

The Association extends a warm welcome to the following new member whose application was approved by the Association since the last issue of *Demoz*:

Membership

Ms Mussarat Iqbal SA Student

AUSTRALIAN BECOMES EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE IUSSP

Hazel Moir has been selected as the new Executive Director of the IUSSP and took up duties in Paris in July 2002. Hazel first studied demography at Brown University (USA) where she gained her PhD in 1975. After a post doctoral fellowship at the University of Waikato (NZ) and two years working for the Population Council in Indonesia, she came to Australia as a Visiting Fellow in the Demography Department at the

Australian National University. She then moved into a career in the Australian Public Service where she used her demography only occasionally. Now she returns to the field in her new role with the IUSSP. She welcomes visits to the Union's offices in Paris by any Australian demographers who are passing through.

Details on the IUSSP, including address, are at www.iussp.org.

Hazel Moir

NATIONAL COUNCIL 2002

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	Dr Natalie Jackson	Phone: (03) 6226 2943	Fax: (03) 6226 2279 Email: Natalie.Jackson@utas.edu.au
	Dr Adriana Vanden Heuvel	Phone: (08) 8237 7399	Fax: (08) 8237 7421 Email: a.vandenheuvel@abs.gov.au
Website Editor:	Dr Len Smith	Phone: (02) 6125 2204	Fax: (02) 6125 5614 Email: leonard.smith@anu.edu.au
Journal Editor:	Dr Heather Booth	Phone: (02) 6249 4062	Fax: (02) 6125 3031 Email: heather.booth@anu.edu.au
Demoz Editor	Andrew Middleton	Phone: (08) 8237 7306	Fax: (08) 8237 7393 Email: andrew.middleton@abs.gov.au
Correspondence:	The Secretary, AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ASSOCIATION Geographical and Environmental Studies University of Adelaide Adelaide South Australia 5005		

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:

- \$150** Corporate member (firms, government departments or other organisations);
- \$75** Ordinary member
- \$45** 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 \$20 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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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 _____