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# demoz

newsletter of the Australian Population Association

Demoz Number 58

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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2006 is shaping up as a big year for population researchers, and the APA is going to be a key support for many important professional activities. The Census will be the focus of much of our attention. Recently the Australian Statistician, Mr Dennis Trewin gave a public lecture in Canberra on *The Australian Census: A Resource for All Australians*. The audience, including many APA members, was treated to a preview of what is coming in a few months. On August 8 some 30,000 collectors will spread out across the nation to distribute the census packets for householders to report the number of residents, their age and sex, and a variety of additional information including the numbers of children ever born to women and long-term illness or disability experienced by a resident.

The 2006 enumeration will be distinctive in the way it handles IT matters. There will be a question about the type of Internet connection available in the house. But ABS will also encourage people to file their census information directly into the ABS computers via a website. Apparently there is a pool going at ABS to guess what proportion of households will complete their forms online. The Statistician is guessing ten percent. Any other guesses out there?

An item for your diary: July 18-19, the ABS will host the *Census Analysis Conference 2006* at the Rydges Lakeside Hotel in Canberra. For information visit the conference page on the ABS website ([www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)).

Another important date to anticipate: the 2006 APA Conference will be held in Adelaide December 5-8. Please ensure that you make your bookings and pay your registration in time to take advantage of the Early Bird discounts (that means by October 30), and that you submit your abstracts by June 30.

The Council is devoting funds to support travel to Adelaide for those students who have papers or posters accepted for presentation. They will be expected to become members of the Association – thus taking their first step on the way to a profession involving population research. More news on the conference will be found in other sections of *Demoz*.

The most recent teleconference of the APA Council, held on May 12, 2006, heard the very good news from Treasurer Rebecca Kippen that the APA finances are now in order. We are no longer worried about potential legal actions that might be taken by government related to the Association's failure to manage the paperwork adequately in a post GST environment. This has been a bane of many voluntary organizations around Australia. It has meant that association finances have become much more complicated than had been the case a decade ago. The key to achieving this result was the decision to hire a professional accountant to manage the paperwork, and the effort put in by the Treasurer to rationalize our main bank accounts and chase up State branches for reports on money held by them. I would like to thank Rebecca for her persistence and hard work. Well done!

The Caldwell Award for 2005 to Mr. Shane Cridland of James Cook University was acknowledged in the final report that he submitted to APA in May. His research project was entitled *An Analysis of the Winter Movement of Grey Nomads to Northern Queensland: Planning for Increased Elderly Visitation*. Shane is now building on this foundation for his PhD studies at JCU, and hopes to extend the study to cover the experiences of the Northern Territory and Western Australia. Any APA members who have information relevant to this study are invited to contact him at [shane.cridland@jcu.edu.au](mailto:shane.cridland@jcu.edu.au).

Finally, I want to report to the membership that the Editor of the *Journal of Population Research*, Dr Heather Booth, has informed the Council that she intends to step down from this onerous position at the end of 2006. Heather has done an outstanding job in transforming the journal into a publication of international scope and renown. Today JPR is available online, and enjoys an increasing reputation for high quality articles that are widely indexed in academic databases. The job of editor carries heavy responsibilities, not only for the production of the journal, including the coordination of a team of Associate Editors and members of the Editorial Advisory Board, but also the maintenance of high academic standards that place the journal in the front ranks of academic research. It will be difficult to replace Heather. I have already received some expressions of interest to take on the task, but would welcome formal submissions from any member who feels qualified and motivated to take up the challenge. The Council will be moving to identify a replacement well before the December Conference to ensure that the new person has an adequate handover period.

Terence H. Hull  
President, APA  
[Terry.Hull@anu.edu.au](mailto:Terry.Hull@anu.edu.au)

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### EDITOR'S MESSAGE

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This long awaited issue of *Demoz* contains information on the upcoming conference, membership news and other population happenings around Australia. Please be sure to check out the ways that APA is supporting students on page 9.

As always, contributions from members are most welcome. Contributions can be sent to me at anytime via email [ann.evans@anu.edu.au](mailto:ann.evans@anu.edu.au).

Ann Evans

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### UPCOMING CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS

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#### **Australia's Health 2006**

Canberra 21 June

This one-day conference provides the big picture on the health of Australians and factors that influence their health, including health services and resources. It will highlight levels and trends and demonstrate successes and concerns in population health.

The conference will discuss current health statistics and relate them to existing and future health practices and reforms.

It brings together health professionals, researchers, policy makers, practitioners and academics working across all industry and

government fields. Delegates will have the chance to listen to expert speakers from these areas, including AIHW staff. [www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)

#### **International Conference on Gender in East and Southeast Asia**

Bangkok, Thailand June 21-22

Run by the Women's Action & Resource Initiative (WARI) who invite participants, abstracts or panel proposals.

The conference will deal with both the practical and theoretical aspects of gender. For practical aspects (policy-oriented application of gender in development projects/programs), papers may deal with any development sector, e.g.,

education, law, politics, economy, health and natural resources.

<http://www.geocities.com/wari9/conference2006.htm>

### **13th annual RAND Summer Institute (RSI)**

Santa Monica, CA, July 12-15

The RSI consists of two conferences addressing critical issues facing our aging population: a Mini-Medical School for Social Scientists (July 12-13) and a workshop on the Demography, Economics and Epidemiology of Aging (July 14-15). The primary aim of the RSI is to expose scholars interested in the study of aging to a wide range of research being conducted in fields beyond their own specialties.

We invite all interested researchers to apply to attend the 2006 RSI. Applicants may apply for fellowship support to pay for registration, travel, and accommodations. Both the Mini-Med School and the workshop are described more fully at our web site: <http://www.rand.org/labor/aging/rsi/>. For additional information, please contact Renae M. Dupuis ([dupuis@rand.org](mailto:dupuis@rand.org)).

### **Census Analysis Conference**

Canberra 18-19 July

The conference will enable users and potential users of Census data to discuss and learn about the analytical and research capabilities of Census data and to learn about new initiatives affecting the 2006 Census. The conference will also influence the ABS' Census output program, particularly those components which support research use. [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)

### **XVI International AIDS Conference**

Toronto, Canada 13-18 August

Abstracts deadlines have closed for the conference but online registration is still open to attend the conference. Please see their website for further details <http://www.aids2006.org/>

## **APA 13<sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference 5-8 December 2006 Adelaide**

The theme of this year's conference is  
"Population Policy and Australia's destiny".

For more information contact  
[margaret.young@adelaide.edu.au](mailto:margaret.young@adelaide.edu.au) or  
[dianne.rudd@adelaide.edu.au](mailto:dianne.rudd@adelaide.edu.au)

See pages 11-12 to register your interest

### **The Australian Sociological Association**

Perth 4-7 December

The theme of this conference is Sociology for a mobile world and will be held at the University of Western Australia.

### **ACSPRI Social Science Methodology Conference**

Sydney 10-13 December

The Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research, Inc. (ACSPRI) is hosting a conference in December, 2006 in order to provide a national forum focusing on current issues in social science methodology.

Invited speakers include Professor Merrill Shanks, University of California, Berkeley and Professor Michael Greenacre, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain.

For further information about submitting papers visit [www.acspri.org.au](http://www.acspri.org.au)

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## WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

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The Association extends a warm welcome to the following new members whose applications have been approved by the Association since the last issue of *Demoz*.

### New members approved by APA National Council, 31 October 2005

Dr	Robyn	Iredale	NSW	Concession
Dr	Federico	Girosi	United States of America	Ordinary
Ms	Jayde	Hanson	QLD	Ordinary
Professor	Rob	Hyndman	Vic	Ordinary
Dr	John	Long	United States of America	Ordinary
Dr	Godfrey	Lubulwa	ACT	Ordinary
Mr	Geoffrey	Paterson	VIC	Ordinary
Dr	James	Ross	ACT	Ordinary
Dr	Udoy	Saikia	SA	Ordinary
Ms	Maria	Shpakoff	QLD	Ordinary
Dr	Rene	Smulders	The Netherlands	Ordinary
Professor	Shripad	Tuljapurkar	United States of America	Ordinary
Dr	Guangyu	Zhang	SA	Ordinary
Dr	Md Jalal	Abbasi-Shavazi	ACT	Ordinary
Dr	Abul	Majumder	ACT	Ordinary
Ms	Liz	Allen	NSW	Student
Ms	Elin	Charles-Edwards	Qld	Student
Ekonomski Fakultet			CROATIA	Library
Nihon University			JAPAN	Library
Macquaire University 326328/JPR			NSW	Library
NT Treasury P&D Library			NT	Library
UAEM			MEXICO - DF	Library
EP IPSWICH			USA	Corporate

### New members approved by APA National Council, 12 May 2006

		McMurra		
Dr	Chris	y	ACT	Concession
Mr	Julian	Laufer	NSW	Individual
Dr	Ewa	Orzechowska-Fisher	ACT	Individual
Ms	Amy	Lo	NSW	Individual
Ms	Liesl	Codrington	NSW	Concession
Foresight Partners Pty Ltd			QLD	Corporate

Congratulations to new member Amy Lo who was awarded a 1-year subscription to APA for her outstanding result at Macquarie University (see page 9 for new award scheme)

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## ASSOCIATION NEWS

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### National Executive Council

National Council held a face-to-face meeting on the 31<sup>st</sup> October 2006 and a teleconference on 12<sup>th</sup> May 2006. The Council is currently considering plans to

- Get JPR online with a new updated web site ([www.jpr.org.au](http://www.jpr.org.au)) (see p 14)
- Encourage students with a free 1-year membership for top students (see p 9)
- Increase membership
- Assist students to attend to 2006 Conference (keep you eye on the website)

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## POPULATION UPDATE

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### Estimated Australian Population

As at 2 June 2006: 20,553,492 (<http://www.abs.gov.au>)

### Estimated World Population

As at 2 June 2006: 6,519,839,239 (<http://www.census.gov>)

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## ABS CENSUS DATA ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

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Earlier this year several members of the APA contributed to a submission on the ABS Census Data Enhancement Project. Below is a letter from the Australian Statistician announcing decisions made.

*Thank you for your submission in relation to the proposed Census Data Enhancement project.*

*The primary objective of the project was to enhance the value of the Census by combining it with future censuses and possibly other datasets held by the ABS. The ABS consulted extensively on the proposal and received a number of submissions on the proposal, which are available on the ABS website. A privacy impact assessment was undertaken and this assessment, along with the ABS response, can also be found on the ABS website [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au).*

*A large number of submissions outlined the considerable benefits that would arise from the original proposal. On the other hand other submissions expressed significant concern at the privacy risks associated with the development of a rich longitudinal dataset that related to the whole population.*

*After consideration of these submissions, I have decided to substantially modify the proposal. Rather than covering the whole population the ABS will create a statistical longitudinal census dataset covering a 5% sample of the population enumerated during the 2006 Census. The ABS has also decided not to proceed with the option to include the 2001 Census data. Further details relating to the elements of the proposal are set out in the attached statement of intention [Editors note: this is available on the ABS website [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au) by selecting Census, then Census Data Enhancement].*

*This strategy removes the main cause of concern raised during the public consultation process - the comprehensive nature of the statistical longitudinal census dataset. At the same time it does enable many, although certainly not all, of the identified uses.*

Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

## **METeOR: building blocks for better population statistic**

The analysis of demographic statistics can provide an invaluable insight into the shifts occurring within a population or the differences between two populations. However these analyses are only as good as the extent to which those collecting, using and comparing these data share the same understanding of its representation and meaning.

Consider the number '1401'. It is meaningless without additional information. Is it a street number, a bank balance or the population of a small country town? It becomes meaningful once we know that it refers to a person's country of birth, it was collected in response to a particular question, it was asked of a certain category of person and it was encoded using the Standard Classification of Countries (SACC) 1998. The consistent use of this additional information, known as metadata, is fundamental to ensuring an analysis or comparison leads to meaningful findings.

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) recently released METeOR: a treasure trove of metadata; all carefully developed over many years and nationally endorsed for use within the health, community service and housing assistance sectors. The online system allows users to search through its contents, select several metadata items of interest and to download these into a personalised data dictionary.

It also provides online tools so that users can develop their own metadata according to the international standard for metadata (ISO/IEC 11179). These tools make it easy for users to reuse components of existing metadata within their own metadata. This reuse means more metadata are harmonised across multiple collections, thus enhancing data consistency and comparability. These newly created metadata can then be electronically submitted for endorsement for national use.

Please feel free to explore METeOR at <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au>. AIHW would welcome any feedback you might have on the system and the metadata contents within ([webmaster@meteor.aihw.gov.au](mailto:webmaster@meteor.aihw.gov.au)).

And in case you can't quite remember or don't have the classification handy, '1401' is the code for Guam.

## **GLOSSARY OZ**

At the back of my back burner I have a notion of compiling a glossary of demographic terms, especially those with an Australian flavour.

I was therefore very pleased to see the definition of 'seachanger' in *Ozwords* (October 2004) issue. This term not only describes the direction of the movement (a form of counter-urbanisation?) but also the reason for the move. Yet elsewhere in the world, the term no longer means 'a change brought about by the sea', but instead a 'dramatic change' or 'groundswell of support'. This usage qualified for Lake Superior State University's list of Banished Words (that is words to be banished from the Queens' English for Mis-or Over-Use) for 2000. In my opinion the dreadful 'tree changer', defined by Bachelard as, 'the dry-land, hill-dwelling version of sea-changers' should also qualify for this list.

I wonder if the singular noun 'demographic' is also an Australian invention?

It is certainly popular with the Australian media, but does not appear in any of the dictionaries I have consulted. In contrast, the noun 'demographics' is shown in the online version of the *Oxford English*

*Dictionary* as originating in the USA and defined as, 'Demographic statistics; the science of obtaining and interpreting these. Hence, the characteristics or composition of a population (esp. a television or other audience) so revealed.'

In the Australia media, the age-sex category has virtually disappeared, replaced by a demographic, shown in these examples:

' And while Cosmopolitan's target demographic is women in their 20s ....' (*Canberra Times*).

' By people he probably means his main demographic: thirtysomething women.' (*Weekend Australian*).

' .. their broad focus on the 25- to 54-year-old viewing demographic.' (*Weekend Australian*).

"Secular chick-lit - a subset of women's fiction with an 18-25 demographic..." (*Weekend Australian*).

Age and sex can also be combined with anthropometric indices as in,

' I am a woman who belongs to a demographic almost totally ignored by these stores - size 14-16, aged 35-50.' (*Weekend Australian Magazine*).

More complex are:

' The battle to change the demographic of Australia's biggest department stores ...' (*Australian*)

'... the aspirational demographic - young professionals with families who want decent sized blocks of land.' (*Australian Property Investor*).

And, this '...film grossly over-represents this demographic and exaggerates its erotic appeal.' (*Weekend Australian*). Here the term seems to refer to a subset of young women who pursue men old enough to be their father, or even grandfather, in this case Nicol Kidman chasing Anthony Hopkins.

The Glossary of the Australian Bureau of Statistics which can be accessed online, defines the peculiarly Australian term 'category jumping' as

'.....the term used to describe changes in travel intentions from short-term to long-term/permanent or vice versa.' For example if someone comes to Australia for a short holiday, but then marries an Australian and stays, they would be a category jumper. There does not appear to be exact equivalent in US bureaucratise perhaps because of the participle 'jumping' implies an element of speed absent from the US process. However, there is a procedure called Adjustment to Immigrant Status which can applied to aliens in the nonimmigrant, refugee or parolee category. US immigration no longer has hemispheric ceilings, if you can work out what they were .

Other dinky-di Australian contenders would be the census 'collection district', and '*de facto*' generally meaning 'in fact' or 'in reality', but for Australian demographers used as a noun or adjective specifically referring to marital status, Confusingly, there are no *de jure* partners. Furthermore, if a 'partner, de facto, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, boyfriend, girlfriend is absent at the census moment', they could be a de facto in the de jure but not the de facto population, Perhaps they are enjoying a seachange or are staying in a Non-Private Dwelling such as a private hotel or a private hospital (not psychiatric).

One Australian term which fortunately has disappeared is 'women with non-zero issue'. In case you haven't worked this out, these are popularly known as mothers.

David Lucas

## References

Bachelard, Michael, 2005. "A new folk invasion." *The Australian* , November 30<sup>th</sup>, 2005, page 13.

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## APA SUPPORTING STUDENTS

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### GRANTS

We currently have two sources of funding for research students. Both grants provide funding for the purchase of data or for fieldwork related expenses.

- The J.C Caldwell Grant provides up to \$1,000 for research on any population-related topic.
- The Alan Gray Grant provides up to \$1,000 to encourage and support student research in the field of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population Studies

### BORRIE PRIZE

The APA also runs the annual W.D. Borrie Prize. This competition has three categories and awards a prize to the best essay in each category.

Category A: Essays/papers of 2000-5000 words by undergraduate students. The prize is \$300 and a certificate.

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

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

See the website for further details [www.apa.org.au](http://www.apa.org.au).

### MEMBERSHIP PRIZE

A new initiative of council is the membership prize. We are offering 1-year free membership to the top student in registered courses on population at Australian universities. To register a course, please send an email to the secretary [secretary@apa.org.au](mailto:secretary@apa.org.au). One prize has been awarded at Macquarie University.

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## NSW DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

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### 2004 release NSW Statistical Local Area Population Projections 2001-2031

The Transport and Population Data Centre (TPDC) at the NSW Department of Planning released official NSW statistical local area (SLA) population projections for the period 2001 to 2031 in January 2005. Only one series of projections has been produced, corresponding to the medium series regional control totals published in *NSW State and Regional Population Projections, 2001-2051 (2004 Release)*, released in May 2004. For the first time, this set of projections has also been disaggregated by age and sex.

The total non-metropolitan projections have been produced using a regional cohort component model. The model projects births, deaths and migration by single year of age, separately for males and females, for each non-metropolitan statistical local area (SLA) of the State. Projections for the total populations of SLAs within the Greater Metropolitan Region were calculated using the housing unit method. This method allows the incorporation of future land availability and development into the projections. A double-constrained cohort component method was used to derive the projected age and sex distributions for all SLAs of New South Wales.

The full report and detailed data files can be downloaded free from the NSW Department of Planning website at [http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/tpdc/local\\_pop.asp](http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/tpdc/local_pop.asp) For further information about the report please email [tpdc@dipnr.nsw.gov.au](mailto:tpdc@dipnr.nsw.gov.au) or phone (02) 9206 8611.

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A technical paper detailing the methods used to derive the 2004 release state and regional, and SLA population projections is available at [http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/tpdc/pdfs/projection\\_methodology\\_2004\\_final.pdf](http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/tpdc/pdfs/projection_methodology_2004_final.pdf).

### **2005 release NSW State and Regional Population Projections**

The TPDC has recently published the 2005 release NSW State and Regional population projections. The projections cover the period from 2004 to 2031 (2051 for Sydney and New South Wales). The publication and detailed spreadsheet data are available from the Department's website at [http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/tpdc/state\\_pop.asp](http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/tpdc/state_pop.asp). The website also includes a spreadsheet comparing 18 alternative scenarios with different projection assumptions. A free CD-ROM is available which includes all the above information. Please contact TPDC on (02) 9206 8611 or email [tpdc@planning.nsw.gov.au](mailto:tpdc@planning.nsw.gov.au) for a copy.

### **Population NSW Bulletin**

In March 2005 the TPDC released the first issue of the Population NSW Bulletin. This is a quarterly newsletter reporting on the latest population data for New South Wales (NSW). It has been compiled by the TPDC to make key demographic information available to service and strategic planners in all levels of government, the private sector and the community. The report also includes information about new population data, forthcoming data and analysis, and information to help in better understanding population data

The fifth issue of the Department's quarterly *NSW Population Bulletin* was released in May 2006. All issues of the Bulletin are available from the TPDC website at <http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/tpdc/publications.asp>. For further information please contact the Transport and Population Data Centre on 02 9206 8611 or e-mail [tpdc@planning.nsw.gov.au](mailto:tpdc@planning.nsw.gov.au).

## **\_\_\_ DO AUSTRALIAN PARENTS WANT BOTH A SON AND A DAUGHTER? \_\_\_**

The 'Having Children in Australia' study investigates parents' desire for both a son and a daughter. The study is being conducted by Edith Gray, Rebecca Kippen and Ann Evans from The Australian National University, and is funded by the Australian Research Council.

In many traditional cultures there is a preference to have at least one son, and a preference for having a child of each sex is also common. It has been suggested that in the future the preference for having both a son and a daughter will diminish as gender roles become less distinct. Other research has found that in modern societies parents often want a child of each sex, despite the convergence of gendered social roles. The aim of this project is to explore whether sons and daughters are valued for different reasons in modern Australia. It examines whether parents have larger families than they may have originally planned in order to have a family with at least one son and one daughter. The project also measures the impact of this desire for 'one of each' on completed family size and fertility levels in Australia. There has been little to no research on these issues in Australia.

The researchers' analysis of data from the 2001 Australian Census of Population and Housing (Kippen, Gray and Evans, 2005) shows that mothers with two children of the same sex are 25 per cent more likely to have a third child than are mothers with a boy and a girl. Similarly mothers with three children of the same sex are more likely to have a fourth birth than mothers whose three children include both sexes. The team has also estimated that there is a contribution of 0.05 births per woman or 2.8 per cent to the total

fertility rate (TFR) as a result of Australian parents with two children 'trying again' to gain a desired son or daughter. This translates to a TFR of 1.75 births per woman rather than 1.70.

The researchers are now conducting a series of in-depth interviews to further understand the perceived value of sons and daughters. Around 45 one-hour interviews with parents on their decisions about family and their experiences of having children are being conducted. Interviews focus on the reasons for wanting or not wanting another child, and the reasons why parents want a son or a daughter if that is identified as an important factor. The interviews are taking place in Canberra (ACT), Bendigo (VIC) and Sydney (NSW).

For more information contact Dr Edith Gray: [Edith.Gray@anu.edu.au](mailto:Edith.Gray@anu.edu.au), or visit the website at: <http://demography.anu.edu.au/havingkids>

The research team would like to acknowledge the Australian Research Council for funding this project (DP0558818).

Reference: Kippen, R., Gray, E. and Evans, A. (2005). The impact on Australian fertility of wanting one of each. *People and Place* Vol.13(2):12-20.

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### **A NON-PROFIT APA?**

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I imagine that the APA will soon have a growing membership of retirees, with war babies mostly retired and the baby boomers heading that way. Since I am older than members of either of these cohorts and since I have retired, I am now facing the prospect of paying the registration for the 2006 APA conferences myself, without even the prospect of claiming a tax deduction.

The APA is a non-profit organisation which has just emerged from a Dark Age of double entry accounting to reveal nett assets of almost \$120,000 in June, 2005. With around 230 individual members, this is over \$500 each. In its early years the APA tried to make a profit in a conference year to offset a loss in the preceding, non-conference year. In view of the APA's financial strength, this urge to make a profit from conferences no longer seems justified.

In contrast to the APA, the African Studies Association of Australia and the Pacific (AFSAAP) has an annual conference which is expected to break even, more or less, and its accounts have a separate line item which clearly shows whether the conference made a profit or loss. The registration fee for AFSAAP's forthcoming three-day conference plus a one-day postgraduate student workshop is \$140, about one third of what the APA charged last year. The AFSAAP's fee for retirees/unwaged is \$80, while students pay \$60.

If the APA was a public company it would have declared a special dividend or return of capital in 2005. Since APA's members have been over-charged for conference attendance for a quarter of a century they (and especially retirees, of course) are entitled to a more reasonable rate for the 2006 conference. Similarly the APA should encourage younger people to attend by having a very nominal charge for students.

David Lucas

# ADELAIDE

# 2006



THE 13th BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ASSOCIATION

## Population, Policy & Australia's Destiny

The Australian Population Association (APA) is Australia's professional association for demographers and others interested in population studies. Our 13<sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference will be held at the University of Adelaide in December 2006, commencing with the Borrie Lecture on Tuesday evening 5 December, and concluding on Friday 8 December 2006.

### Registration

The three-day registration fee includes access to the conference, lunch, morning and afternoon teas, satchel pack and attendance to the Borrie Lecture. Accommodation and the conference dinner are not included.

	Payment before 22 Sep 2006	Payment after 22 Sep 2006
APA Members	\$440	\$490
Non-Members	\$540	\$590
F/T Students	\$120	\$150
Concession (Not in paid employment)	\$150	
Daily rate	\$250	
Conference Dinner	\$60	

### Plenary Sessions

Population and Policy in Australia's Future

Population Change and Policy at the  
Local & Regional Levels

Transnationalism: Australia & Region

### Concurrent Sessions

Proposed session themes include:

GIS and Population      Historical Demography  
 Population & Health      Diversity & Change  
 Life Course Transitions      2006 Census  
 Internal Migration      Demographic Behaviour  
 Gendered Demography      Student Migration  
 Trans Tasman Migration      Family Structure  
 Population & Social Inclusion  
 Population & Locational Disadvantage  
 New Forms of International Migration  
 International Migration & Settlement Issues  
 Population Projections & Estimates  
 Population Issues in the Pacific  
 Urban & Rural Population Dynamics  
 Population Change & the Labour Force  
 Population & Development  
 Family Policies: are they working?  
 Population & Environment  
 Spatial Mobility & Immobility  
 Mortality, Morbidity & Longevity  
 Reproductive Health, HIV/AIDS & STDs  
 Whither Demography in Australia?  
 Intergenerational Relations & Population Ageing

## Population, Policy & Australia's Destiny

Australian Population Association  
13<sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference  
5-8 December 2006, Adelaide, Australia

### REGISTRATION OF INTEREST - CALL FOR PAPERS

Please fill out details as appropriate and return to:

Thirteenth National APA Conference  
C/- Margaret Young  
Geographical and Environmental Studies  
The University of Adelaide SA 5005  
AUSTRALIA  
email: margaret.young@adelaide.edu.au

Call for papers closes 30 June 2006.

I am interested in attending the 2006 APA Conference and would like to receive a Registration Brochure.

I would like to submit a paper for consideration, with a working title of:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

I would like to submit a poster for consideration, with a working title of:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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**www.apa.org.au**

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The association has recently redesigned and revitalised the website. The site provides information on upcoming (and past events) and will soon house an archive of papers from past conferences. The website also has past issues of *Demoz*, a link to the new site for the Journal of Population Research, information on the Borrie Prize and the Gray and Caldwell Grants Schemes.

Behind the scenes of web we have a new administration system for the association. All membership information is now managed through an online interface. Members benefit from this by being able to update contact information on the web and view a list of members online. All you need is your membership ID and your password. Information on how to access this feature was sent with your most recent membership renewal.

The screenshot shows the Australian Population Association website in a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The browser title is "Australian Population Association : Home - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar shows "http://www.apa.org.au/index/home". The website has a blue header with the APA logo and the text "Australian Population Association". A navigation menu on the left includes links for Home, Aims, Council, Publications, Membership, Borrie Prize, and Grant Schemes. The main content area features two sections:

- 2006 Population Conference**  
Population Policy and Australia's Destiny  
5-8 December 2006, University of Adelaide  
Visit the [conference website](#).
- 2006 W.D. Borrie Lecture**  
The Baby Boom in New Zealand and Other Western Developed Countries  
Speaker: Professor Ian Pool  
5th December 4:45pm, State Library of South Australia, North Tce, Adelaide

The browser status bar at the bottom shows "Done".

The Journal of Population Research has also received a face lift. The website now houses papers online with pdfs available for all articles published since 2003. We will be updating older volumes in the future.

**Journal of Population Research**

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Australian Population Association  
ISSN 1443-2447

## Contents

Back issues of the Journal are available. Please email [jenny.white@anu.edu.au](mailto:jenny.white@anu.edu.au) with details of the issues required and your country and we will advise you of the cost and availability of the issues.

Year	Volume
<b>2005</b>	<a href="#">Volume 22, Number 1, May</a>
<b>2004</b>	<a href="#">Volume 21, Number 2, November</a> <a href="#">Volume 21, Number 1, May</a>
<b>2003</b>	<a href="#">Volume 20, Number 2, November</a> <a href="#">Volume 20, Number 1, May</a>
<b>2002</b>	<a href="#">Volume 19, Number 2, November</a> <a href="#">Volume 19, Number 1, May</a>
	<b>Populations of New Zealand and Australia at the Millenium</b> A joint special issue of the Journal of Population Research and the New Zealand Population Review
<b>2001</b>	<a href="#">Volume 18, Number 2, November</a> <a href="#">Volume 18, Number 1, May</a>

Done

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## NEW POPULATION COUNCIL PUBLICATIONS

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Bongaarts, John and Griffith Feeney. "The quantum and tempo of life-cycle events," Policy Research Division Working Paper no. 207. New York: Population Council.

<http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/wp/207.pdf>

This study develops and applies a general framework for the analysis of the period quantum and tempo of life-cycle events, extending methods developed previously by the authors. The existence of tempo distortions is demonstrated in selected period quantum measures such as the total fertility rate and in period tempo measures such as life expectancy. A tempo distortion is defined as an undesirable inflation or deflation of a period quantum or tempo indicator of a life-cycle event, such as birth, marriage, or death, that results from a rise or fall in the mean age at which the event occurs. Period measures derived from life tables are also found to be subject to distortion. Methods to remove these tempo distortions are then developed and applied.

Phillips, James F., Ayaga A. Bawah, and Fred N. Binka. "Accelerating reproductive and child health program development: The Navrongo initiative in Ghana," Policy Research Division Working Paper no. 208. New York: Population Council. <http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/wp/208.pdf>

Successive global health and development agendas have been embraced by African governments-Alma Ata in 1978, the Bamako Initiative in 1987, the 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development, and more recently the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)-only to be followed by widespread implementation failure. This paper presents an approach to program development in Ghana that is using research to accelerate policy implementation. Originally launched in 1994 as a participatory pilot project of the Navrongo Health Research Centre, a controlled experimental study was initiated in 1996 to assess the fertility and child-survival impact of alternative community health and family planning service strategies. Posting nurses to communities reduced childhood mortality rates by half, accelerating attainment of the childhood-survival MDG within five years. Adding community-mobilization strategies and volunteer outreach to this approach led to a 15-percent reduction in fertility. When a replication project in the Volta Region demonstrated that the Navrongo service model could be transferred to a nonresearch setting, the Government of Ghana adopted the Navrongo approach as the health component of its national poverty-reduction strategy. In 2000, the Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) initiative was launched to accelerate implementation of this policy. By mid-2005, CHPS was fully operational in 20 districts and under development in nearly every other district of Ghana. Analysis of successive phases of the Ghana program-development process demonstrates feasible means of improving national access to reproductive and child health services.

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## MANUAL X ONLINE

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The United Nations Population Division is pleased to announce that one of its technical manuals, entitled "Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation", has been posted in electronic format on its website ([www.unpopulation.org](http://www.unpopulation.org)).

Manual X is an aid to demographers and population experts who need to estimate demographer parameters (mortality, fertility, population size and growth, age composition, etc.) for countries or areas where data is incomplete or deficient.

Since Manual X is no longer available in printed form, it is made available on the UN Population Division web site as a pdf file. Just go the UN Population Division web site ([www.unpopulation.org](http://www.unpopulation.org)). Click on the "Publications" button on the quick link bar, and scroll down to "M" for Manual X and double click.

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## IMMIGRATION NEWS

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The Department of Immigration and Multiculturalism and Indigenous Affairs website lists four recent publications of interest to APA members. The publications can be accessed in PDF format on the DIMIA Research Publications website (<http://www.dimia.gov.au/research/publications/index.htm>).

May 2006	Evaluation of the General Skilled Migration Categories Report
April 2006	The Economic Impacts of Migration: A Comparison of Two Approaches
August 2005	Temporary Skilled Migrants in Australia: Employment Circumstances and Migration Outcomes
August 2005	A Global Market: The Recruitment of Temporary Skilled Labour from Overseas

### **New Settlers Continue To Increase: Media release 13 April 2006**

New settlers to Australia increased again in the six months from July to December 2005.

A total of 65 804 migrants arrived to call Australia home – an increase of 8.8 per cent on the corresponding previous period.

‘It is particularly pleasing that more than 60 percent of this increase is in skilled migrants and their families,’ a departmental spokesman said today.

New settlers continue to outstrip the number of people leaving Australia by a wide margin. In the six months, Australia’s net permanent population gain was 33 904 – an increase of 11.7 per cent on the corresponding previous period.

Europe (mainly the United Kingdom) at 24.4 per cent was the largest contributor to settler arrivals, followed by Oceania (mainly New Zealand) at 16 per cent. Other major sources included Southeast Asia (13.8 per cent), Northeast Asia (11.5 per cent) and Southern Asia (mainly India) at 11.2 per cent.

Settler arrivals from Europe were up by 30.8 per cent - the biggest increase, followed by Oceania, up by 11.4 per cent. The UK (18.5 per cent) was the biggest single birthplace group. This partly reflects the increased focus on skilled tradespeople, although professionals remain by far the largest occupational group.

While NSW remains the most popular state for settler arrivals, with 34.9 per cent of the total migrants settling in Australia, this was down considerably from 37.1 per cent in the corresponding previous period. The share of settler arrivals was up for Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia.

In the relevant six months, the number of permanent departures increased by 5.9 per cent to 31,900.

‘This underlines the pressing need to maintain a high quality skilled migration program, to ensure that we safeguard our future skilled labour force,’ the spokesman said.

Of those who said they were leaving permanently, 48.8 per cent were born in Australia. Of those born overseas, 21.6 per cent were born in New Zealand and 15 per cent in the UK. Most of those leaving were heading for New Zealand, the UK, the USA and Hong Kong.

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**ABS NEWS**

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**Births up: Media release 2 June 2006**

The number of births in Australia in 2005 was the highest recorded since 1992, according to figures released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

There were 261,400 births registered in the year ended 31 December 2005, an increase of 2.4% (or 6,200 babies) on 2004. The number of deaths registered was 130,600, a 1.8% reduction on the numbers of deaths registered in 2004.

More births and less deaths, during the 2005 calendar year, pushed the natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) of Australia's population to its highest level in 11 years. Australia's natural increase was 130,800 people, an increase of 7% (or 8,600 people) on the 2004 figure (122,200).

The Australian population grew by 242,300 (or 1.2%) during the year ended 31 December 2005. Natural increase contributed 54% and net overseas migration contributed 46% to this total, reaching just under 20.5 million people.

All states and territories gained population in 2005, with Queensland experiencing the largest percentage gain (1.9% or 74,800 people) and South Australia the lowest (0.6% or 9,900 people). Queensland's population now exceeds 4 million people.

The Northern Territory, having the second highest population growth rate for 2005, has experienced a large change over the last four years increasing from a growth rate of 0.1% in 2002 to 1.8% in 2005.

**2006 Population Census is coming**

National census figures form the basis of these population estimates. The next population census will be held on Tuesday 8 August this year. Census information is behind many of the decisions used by communities in the planning of basic services.

Further details about recent trends in Australia's population were released in Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2005 (cat. no. 3101.0)

**Regional Population Growth 2004-05: Media release 2 June 2006**

Melbourne's population grew faster than Sydney's during 2004-05 but Brisbane topped all capitals, according to regional population figures released today by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

During 2004-05, the population of Melbourne Statistical Division (SD) increased by 1.1%, or 41,300 people, while Sydney SD's population grew by 0.7% (29,800 people). Melbourne's population increase equates to an average of 790 people per week with Sydney recording an average increase of 570 people per week.

However, it is Brisbane SD which continues to have the highest growth rate of all of Australia's capital cities, its population increasing by 1.9% (33,300 people) over 2004-05.

The total population of South East Queensland, comprising Brisbane and the surrounding Moreton SD (which includes Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast), grew by 53,300 people during this period, or more than 1,000 people per week.

Outer suburban areas of capital cities continued to record large increases. In Melbourne, Wyndham increased by 7,900 people and Casey by 7,400 people, while in Sydney, Blacktown increased by 5,400

people and Baulkham Hills by 3,500 people. The largest population increase in Western Australia during 2004-05 was in the Perth Local Government Area (LGA) of Wanneroo (7,100 people).

A number of inner city areas also experienced large growth in 2004-05. The LGA of the city of Melbourne increased by 3,500 people while the city of Sydney increased by 2,400 people. The city of Perth recorded the highest rate of growth of all LGAs in Australia, up 13.1% (1,400 people).

## **NEWS FROM THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF HEALTH AND WELFARE**

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**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.**

### **A 100 year review of health in Australia**

Life expectancy in Australia increased by 24 years for newborn males and 25 years for newborn females in the course of a century, according to a new report released today by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).

The report, *Mortality over the twentieth century*, charts for the first time, trends in mortality in Australia over the last century. It highlights major diseases and conditions that contributed to mortality in Australia, and describes the public health successes that have helped substantially lower the death rate, which has fallen by over two-thirds since 1900.

While great strides have been made in many areas of public health, the death rate for nervous system diseases and mental health problems in older people has been increasing since the 1980s. There has also been an increase in death rate for blood poisoning (septicaemia) among older persons since the late 1970s.

The increase in life expectancy has been similar for both men and women. A newborn boy in 1900 could have expected to live on average 54 years, whereas in 2000, he could expect to live, on average, into his late seventies. Similarly, a newborn girl in 1900 could have expected to live until her late fifties, but by the end of the century the life expectancy was into early eighties.

### **Diabetes, a growing health threat for Australians**

Diabetes is one of the leading threats to the health of Australians, according to a report released today by the Australian Institute and Welfare (AIHW).

The report, *Incidence of Type 1 diabetes in Australians under 40 years: a snapshot of National Diabetes Register data for 2004*, presents the latest available national data on the number of new cases of Type 1 diabetes occurring in Australia.

Diabetes is a chronic condition, and people who have it are at increased risk of complications such as heart disease, stroke, kidney failure, blindness and amputation.

Louise Catanzariti of the AIHW's Cardiovascular Disease and Diabetes Unit said 'The fact that diabetes is generally on the increase is well documented. This report gives us the latest data on just how many of Australia's children, adolescents and adults under 40 are developing Type 1 diabetes.'

'There were 982 new cases of Type 1 diabetes in children aged 0-14 years registered during 2004, and there were another 877 cases in people aged 15-39 years. This equates to an age-standardised annual incidence rate of 24.6 new cases of Type 1 diabetes per 100,000 people for 0-14 year olds, and 12.3 for 15-39 year olds in 2004,' Ms Catanzariti said.

The rate of new cases among 0-4 year olds however, was significantly lower than for 5-9 year olds and for 10-14 year olds. No significant differences were found between boys and girls aged 0-14 years among registrants with Type 1 diabetes.

The National Diabetes Register, held at the AIHW in Canberra, has collected information about people who use insulin to treat their diabetes since 1999.

'While there have been some changes to the Register which have prevented trend data being presented in this bulletin, there is already some state-based evidence that the incidence of Type 1 diabetes is increasing and we look forward to providing national information about these trends later this year,' Ms Catanzariti said.

### **Hospital admissions increasing, particularly same day care**

Hospital admissions are up according to a report released today by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), with same day care admissions, especially to private hospitals accounting for a large part of the increase.

The report, *Australian Hospital Statistics 2004-05*, shows there were 7 million hospital admissions in 2004-05, a 2.6% increase over the previous financial year. The total number of days spent in hospital was 23.8 million - an increase of 1%. Head of the AIHW's Hospitals Unit Ms Jenny Hargreaves says that 'same day admissions rose by 2% (to 2.1 million) in public hospitals and by 6.1% (to 1.7 million) in private hospitals.

Admissions for overnight stays, or longer, increased by 1.5% in public hospitals (to 2.2 million), and by 1.6% (to 1 million) in private hospitals.'

'Hospital admissions, particularly for same day care, have been following a long term rising trend.

'Between 1995-96 and 2004-05, same day hospital admissions rose from about 42% of the total to about 55% of the total - as a result they now account for 49% in public hospitals and 64% in private hospitals,' says Ms Hargreaves.

The increasing numbers of same day admissions means that the average length of stay is declining. In 2004-05, it was 3.4 days, compared with 3.7 days in 2000-01.

However, the average length of stay for patients staying at least one night has remained more constant. It was 6.3 days in 2004-05.

The report also provides statistics on many other aspects of hospital treatment, including public hospital emergency departments which provided care for about 5.9 million patient visits during 2004-05.

About half (53%) of all emergency department visits were by men, and young people aged 15-24 years accounted for the largest number of visits (15%).

Overall, 69% of patients were seen on time in emergency departments, including 100% of those needing immediate care, and 76% of those who required care within 10 minutes of arriving.

Total recurrent public hospital expenditure in 2004-05 was estimated at \$21.8 billion, an increase (after adjusting for inflation) of 4.9% on the previous year.

### **Assisted reproduction technology: more treatment cycles, fewer multiple pregnancies, better outcomes**

The proportion of multiple pregnancies resulting from assisted reproduction technology (ART) has decreased and the number of treatment cycles has increased, says a report released today by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).

The report, *Assisted Reproduction Technology in Australia and New Zealand 2003*, shows a 9% increase in the number of treatment cycles between 2002 and 2003.

The report also shows that multiple pregnancies resulting from ART have decreased from 19.4% in 1994 to 18.1% in 2003.

Professor Michael Chapman, spokesman for the AIHW's National Perinatal Statistics Unit located at the University of New South Wales, says the change reflects a decrease in the number of embryos being transferred per cycle.

'In 1994, three or more embryos were transferred in 48.7% of embryo transfer cycles compared with 4.3% of transfer cycles in 2003,' he said.

In the 2003 cohort, success (the delivery of at least one live baby) was achieved in 23.7% of embryo transfer cycles where women used their own fresh embryos, while the figure for women who used their own frozen embryos was 15.2%.

'When we look at the ages of women who used their own fresh embryos, women aged 25-29 years achieved more successful outcomes, with 35.1% of embryo transfer cycles achieving a live delivery, while women aged 40-44 years had a success rate of 9.5%,' Professor Chapman said.

The average age of women undergoing treatment in 2003 was 35.2 years.

The number of babies born following ART treatment increased by 8.6% between 2002 and 2003.

The proportion of babies that were born preterm (fewer than 37 weeks gestation) was 26.6%, which is down from 32.6% in 2000.

Babies born with low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) made up 21.8% of all babies born in 2003, and this figure is also down from 26.4% of all babies were born with low birthweight.

Both pre-term births and low birthweight are commonly associated with multiple pregnancies.

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**STATE AND TERRITORY CONTACTS 2005**

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**Could State and Territory Contacts please advise any changes to the above  
to the APA Secretary or DEMOZ Editor**

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# Australian Population Association

ABN 61 375 675 377

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<input type="checkbox"/> Library subscription to <i>Journal of Population Research</i>	\$75	\$95

All prices include GST.

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Directory information (optional)

Academic qualifications \_\_\_\_\_

Employment affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Areas of interest \_\_\_\_\_

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My cheque/bank draft/money order (drawn on an Australian bank in Australian dollars) is attached made payable to the Australian Population Association.

Please return this form, plus your cheque/payment to: Rebecca Kippen  
 Australian Population Association  
 LPO Box 8222  
 ANU Acton 2601  
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